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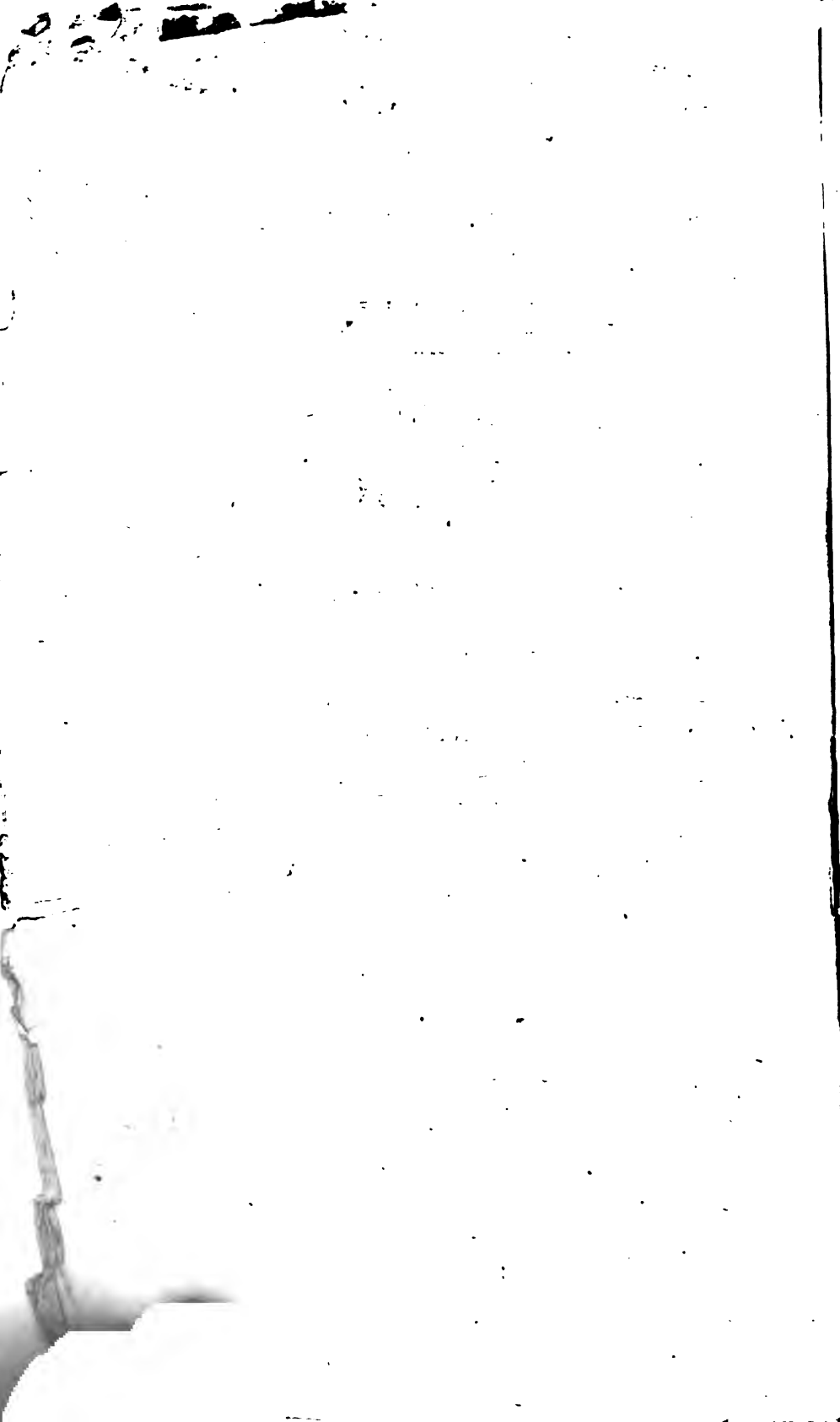
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THE
IMPORTANT AND EVENTFUL
TRIAL
OF
QUEEN CAROLINE,
Queen
CONSORT OF GEORGE IV.
FOR
"ADULTEROUS INTERCOURSE,"
WITH
BARTOLOMO BERGAMI.

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1820.



TRIAL

OF

QUEEN CAROLINE.

IN order to render this more-than important history, complete, we must commence the subject-matter from the period, when Lord Liverpool brought a message from His Majesty to the House of Lords, on June 5, 1820: which was read by the Lord Chancellor, in the following words:

“ GEORGE R.

“ The King thinks it necessary in consequence of the arrival of the Queen, to communicate to the House of Lords certain papers respecting the conduct of her Majesty since her departure from this kingdom, which he recommends to the immediate and serious attention of this House.

“ The King has felt the most anxious desire to avert the necessity of disclosures and discussions, which must be as painful to his people as they can be to himself; but the step now taken by the Queen leaves him no alternative.

“ The King has the fullest confidence that, in consequence of this communication, the House of Lords will adopt that course of proceeding which the justice of the case and the honour and dignity of his Majesty's Crown may require.

“ GEORGE R.”

His Lordship then laid on the table the papers referred to in the above message, and moved that His Majesty's message be considered the next day.

Lord Castlereagh in the House of Commons, brought in a similar message to the one in the Lords; and which occasioned a very animated debate; on the next day, Mr. Brougham delivered to the House of Commons a message from her Majesty, of which the following is a copy:—

“ The Queen thinks it necessary to inform the House of Commons, that she has been induced to return to England, in consequence of the measures pursued against her honour and her peace, for some time, by secret Agents abroad, and lately sanctioned by the conduct of the Government at home. In adopting this course her Majesty has had no other purpose whatsoever but the defence of her character, and the maintenance of those just rights, which have devolved upon her by the death of that revered Monarch, in whose high honour and unshaken affection she had always found her surest support.

" Upon her arrival, the Queen is surprised to find that a Message has been sent down to Parliament, requiring its attention to written documents; and she learns with still greater astonishment, that there is an intention of proposing that these should be referred to a Select Committee. It is this day fourteen years since the first charges were brought forward against her Majesty. Then, and upon every occasion during that long period, she has shown the utmost readiness to meet her accusers, and to court the fullest inquiry into her conduct. She now also desires an open investigation, in which she may see both the charges and the witnesses against her; a privilege not denied to the meanest subject of the realm. In the face of the Sovereign, the Parliament, and the Country, she solemnly protests against the formation of a Secret Tribunal to examine documents privately prepared by her adversaries, as a proceeding unknown to the law of the land, and a flagrant violation of all the principles of justice. She relies with full confidence upon the integrity of the House of Commons for defeating the only attempt she has any reason to fear.

" The Queen cannot forbear to add, that even before any proceedings were resolved upon; she has been treated in a manner too well calculated to prejudice her case. The omission of her name in the Liturgy—the withholding the means of conveyance usually afforded to all the branches of the Royal Family—the refusal even of an answer to her application for a place of residence in the Royal mansions, and the studied slights both of English Ministers abroad, and of the Agents of all Foreign Powers over whom the English Government has any influence,—must be viewed as measures designed to prejudice the world against her, and could only have been justified by trial and conviction."

In the House of Lords, on the following day, Lord Liverpool moved that a select committee of 15 Lords, be chosen to examine the papers in the Green Bag, relative to the Queen: this motion was opposed by Marquess Lansdown and Lord Holland; but at length agreed to; and the next day, the following Lords were chosen as the committee:

The Archbishop of Canterbury
The Lord Chancellor,
The Lord President of the Council,
The Duke of Beaufort,
The Duke of Northumberland,
The Marquess of Buckingham,
The Earl of Liverpool,

The Earl of Donoghmore,
Earl Beauchamp,
Viscount Sidmouth,
The Bishop of London,
Lord Redesdale,
Lord Ellenborough,
The Earl of Lauderdale,

In the interim measures were proposed for an amicable arrangement: to accomplish which desirable end, the Duke of Wellington and Lord Castlereagh, on the part of the King; and Mr. Brougham and Mr. Denman, on the part of the Queen, had frequent conferences; and they mutually agreed on all points, except the insertion of her Majesty's name in the Liturgy.

These negotiations having thus failed, Mr. Wilberforce moved in the House of Commons, on Thursday June 22, the following Resolution:—

" Resolved, That this House has learned with unfeigned and deep regret, that the late endeavours to frame an arrangement which might avert the necessity of public inquiry into the information laid before the

two Houses of Parliament, have not led to that amicable adjustment of the existing differences of the Royal Family, which was so anxiously desired by Parliament and the Nation.

"That this House, fully sensible of the objections which the Queen might justly feel to taking upon herself the relinquishment of any points in which she might have conceived her own dignity and honour to be involved, yet feeling the inestimable importance of an amicable and final adjustment of the present unhappy differences, cannot forbear declaring its opinion, that when such large advances have been made towards that object, her Majesty, by yielding to the earnest solicitude of the House of Commons, and forbearing to press further the adoption of those propositions on which any material difference of opinion is yet remaining would by no means be understood to indicate any wish to shrink from inquiry, but would only be deemed to afford a renewed proof of the desire which her Majesty has been graciously pleased to express, to submit her own wishes to the authority of Parliament; thereby entitling herself to the grateful acknowledgements of the House of Commons, and sparing this House the painful necessity of those public discussions, which, whatever might be their ultimate result, could not but be distressing to her Majesty's feelings, disappointing to the hopes of Parliament, derogatory from the dignity of the Crown, and injurious to the best interest of the Empire."

The proposal of this Resolution occasioned a long and animated debate; Lord Hamilton moved an amendment to Mr. Wilberforce's motion; in substance, that the insertion of Her Majesty's name in the Liturgy, would be the surest means of bringing about an adjustment of the unpleasant business; but this amendment was negatived; there being

For Mr. Wilberforce's motion	- - -	391
Lord Hamilton's amendment	- - -	124
Majority		- - - 267

Whereupon Mr. Wilberforce, Mr. Stuart Wortley, Mr. Banks, and Sir T. Ackland were named and appointed to present the Address to her Majesty, which they accordingly did on the following Saturday, at the Queen's residence in Portman Street. Her Majesty received the deputation in the drawing-room. Mr. Brougham was on her right hand; and Mr. Denman on her left, they being attired in their full dress robes and wigs, Mr. Wilberforce and his friends having approached, paid the customary obeisance to royalty. Mr. Wilberforce then stated the object of their attendance. At the conclusion, her Majesty returned the following answer, which was read by Mr. Brougham:

"I am bound to receive with gratitude any attempt on the part of the House of Commons to interpose its high mediation for the purpose of healing those unhappy differences in the Royal Family, which no person has so much reason to deplore as myself. And with perfect truth I can declare, that an entire reconciliation of those differences, effected by the authority of Parliament, on principles consistent with the honour and dignity of all the parties, is still the object dearest to my heart.

"I cannot refrain from expressing my deep sense of the affectionate language of these resolutions; it shews the House of Commons to be the faithful representative of that generous people to whom I owe a debt of gratitude that can never be repaid.

" I am sensible too, that I expose myself to the risque of displeasing those who may soon be the judges of my conduct, but I trust to their candour and their sense of honour, confident that they will enter into the feelings which alone influence my determination.

" It would ill become me to question the power of parliament, or the mode in which it may at any time be exercised; but however strongly I may feel the necessity of submitting to its authority, the question, whether I will make myself a party to any measure proposed, must be decided by my own feelings and conscience, and by them alone. As, a subject of the state, I shall bow with deference—if possible, without a murmur—to every act of the sovereign authority; but as an accused and injured Queen, I owe it to the King, myself, and all my fellow subjects, not to consent to the sacrifice of any essential privilege, or withdraw my appeal to those principles of public justice which are alike the safeguard of the highest and the humblest individual."

This refusal of Her Majesty to agree to the request of the House of Commons, put a stop to all negociation: and accordingly,

On Monday, June 26, Lord Dacre presented a Petition to the House of Lords, against the Secret Committee, which was received: it was as follows:

" TO THE LORDS SPIRITUAL AND TEMPORAL IN PARLIAMENT,
ASSEMBLED.

" CAROLINE R.—The Queen having been informed that proceedings are about to be instituted against her in the House of Lords, feels it necessary to approach your Lordships, as a petitioner and a fellow-subject. She is advised, that, according to the forms of your Lordships' house, no other mode of communication is permitted. Now, as at all times, she declares her perfect readiness to meet every charge affecting her honour; and she challenges the most complete investigation of her conduct. But she protests, in the first place, against any secret inquiry: and if the House of Lords should notwithstanding persist in a proceeding so contrary to every principle of justice and of law, she must in the next place declare, that even from such an unconstitutional course she can have nothing to apprehend, unless it be instituted before the arrival of those witnesses whom she will summon immediately to expose the whole of the machinations against her. She is anxious that there should be no delay whatever in finishing the enquiry; and none shall be occasioned by her Majesty. But the Queen cannot suppose that the House of Lords will commit so crying an injustice as to authorize a secret examination of her conduct in the absence of herself and her counsel, while her defence must obviously rest upon evidence which for some weeks cannot reach this country. The instance that it arrives she will entreat the House of Lords to proceed in any way they may think consistent with the ends of justice: but in the mean time, and before the first step is taken, her Majesty desires to be heard by her counsel at your Lordships' bar this day upon the subject matter of the Petition."

On the motion of Lord Dacre, council were called in, in support of the above Petition, and Mr. Brougham and Mr. Denman, at great length, spoke against the formation of the Secret Committee. And on the next day, Earl Grey moved that the order for the meeting of the Committee to consider the papers, be discharged; which was negatived.

On Tuesday, July 4, the Earl of Harrowby laid on the table the Report of the Secret Committee, to whom the Papers, connected with his Majesty's Message, had been referred. The Clerk read the Report; as follows:

"By the Lords' Committee, appointed to a Secret Committee to examine the papers laid before the House of Lords on Tuesday the 6th of June last, in two sealed bags, by his Majesty's command, and to report thereupon, as they shall see fit, and to whom have been since referred several additional papers, in two sealed bags, relative to the subject matter of his Majesty's most gracious Message of the 6th of June last.—Ordered to report,

"That the Committee have examined with all the attention due to so important a subject the documents which have been laid before them, and they find that those documents contain allegations supported by the concurrent testimony of a great number of persons in various situations of life, and residing in different parts of Europe, which deeply affect the honour of the Queen, charging her with an adulterous connexion with a foreigner originally in her service in a menial capacity; and attributing to her Majesty a continued series of conduct highly unbecoming her Majesty's rank and station, and of the most licentious character.

"These charges appear to the Committee so deeply to affect not only the honour of the Queen, but also the dignity of the Crown, and the moral feelings and honour of the country, that in their opinion it is indispensable that they should become the subject of a solemn inquiry; which it appears to the Committee may be best affected in the course of a legislative proceeding, the necessity of which they cannot but most deeply deplore."

The Earl of Liverpool, on the next day, brought in a Bill relative to the subject-matter of the said Report: the following of which is the substance:

"A Bill to deprive her Majesty, Caroline-Amelia-Elizabeth, of the title, prerogatives, rights, privileges, and pretensions, of Queen Consort of this realm, and to dissolve the marriage between his Majesty and the said Queen."

"Whereas, in the year 1814, her Majesty, Caroline-Amelia-Elizabeth, then Princess of Wales, and now Queen Consort of this realm, at that time residing in Milan, took into her service one Bartholomew Bergami, alias Pergami, a foreigner in a low situation, the said Bartholomew Bergami, alias Pergami, having before served in a similar capacity: and whereas after the said Bartholomew Bergami, alias Pergami, had so entered her service, a most improper intercourse took place between them. She not only advanced him to a high situation in her household, and employed his relations—some in inferior, and others in confidential situations—but bestowed on him various other marks of her approbation; having obtained for him the decorations of several foreign orders, and even instituted, on his account, an order of her own will, without any competent authority. And, forgetful of her rank and station, and wholly regardless of her honour and character, she conducted herself towards the said Bartholomew Bergami, alias Pergami, with indecent and offensive familiarity and freedom, and carried on with him a scandalous and adulterous intercourse: by which great scandal and dishonour were brought on her Royal Highness, as well as on this kingdom. And the said scandalous and adulterous conduct towards his Majesty having rendered the said Caroline-Amelia-Elizabeth unworthy of the situation of Queen of this realm; therefore we your

"Majesty's most dutiful subjects, the Lords spiritual and temporal, and Commons, in this present Parliament assembled, do humbly entreat your Majesty,

"That it may be enacted, and be it enacted, by the King's most excellent Majesty, by and with the consent of the said Lords spiritual and temporal, and Commons, in this present Parliament assembled, that the said Caroline-Amelia-Elizabeth shall, from and after the passing of this Act, be hereafter deprived of the title and dignity of Queen of this realm, and of all rights, prerogatives, privileges, and pretensions connected therewith; and that, from and after the passing of this Act, the said Caroline-Amelia-Elizabeth shall for ever be rendered incapable of enjoying the same any way whatsoever.

"And be it further enacted, that the marriage between the said Caroline-Amelia-Elizabeth and his Majesty be wholly dissolved, annulled, and made void, to all intents and purposes."

"On Thursday, July 9, Lord Dacre presented a Petition to the House of Lords from her Majesty; as follows:

"CAROLINE REGINA,

"The Queen has heard, with inexpressible astonishment, that a bill, conveying charges, and intended to degrade her and to dissolve her marriage with the King, has been brought by the first Minister of the King into the House of Lords, where her Majesty has no Counsel or other officer to assert her rights. The only alleged foundation for the bill is the Report of the Secret Committee, proceeding solely on papers submitted to them, and before whom no single witness was examined. The Queen has been further informed, that her Counsel last night were refused a hearing at the bar of the House of Lords, at that stage of the proceeding when it was most material that they should be heard, and that a list of the witnesses, whose names are known to her accusers, is to be refused her. Under such circumstances, the Queen doubts whether any other course is left to her, but to protest in the most solemn manner against the whole of the proceeding; but she is anxious to make one more effort to obtain justice, and therefore desires that her Counsel may be admitted to state her claims at the bar of the House of Lords."

"After which her Majesty's Counsel were called in, and heard in defence of the above Petition of her Majesty.

The House of Lords, postponed the second reading of the Pains and Penalty Bill till the 17th. of August following; and adjourned till the 15th. of the same month: still hopes were entertained, it was not too late to adjust differences between the royal parties; but the publication of the following letter from the Queen to the King, gave evidence of the fallacy of those surmises: it appeared in the Times London Newspaper of Monday, August 14, 1820. Its great importance renders it imperative on us to insert it at full length; for without it, the history could not be considered complete.

LETTER FROM THE QUEEN TO THE KING.

SIR,

After the unparalleled and unprovoked persecution which, during a series of years, has been carried on against me under the name and authority of your Majesty—and which persecution, instead of being mollified by time, time has rendered only more and more malignant and unrelenting—it is not without a great sacrifice of private feeling that I now, even in the way of remonstrance, bring myself to address this letter to your Majesty. But, bearing in mind that Royalty rests on the basis of public good; that to this paramount consideration all others ought to submit; and aware of the consequences that may result from the present unconstitutional, illegal, and hitherto unheard of proceedings; with a mind thus impressed, I cannot refrain from laying my grievous wrongs once more before your Majesty, in the hope that the justice which your Majesty may, by evil-minded counsellors, be still disposed to refuse to the claims of a dutiful, faithful, and injured wife, you may be induced to yield to considerations connected with the honour and dignity of your crown, the stability of your throne, the tranquility of your dominions, the happiness and safety of your just and loyal people, whose generous hearts revolt at oppression and cruelty, and especially when perpetrated by a perversion and a mockery of the laws.

A sense of what is due to my character and sex forbids me to refer minutely to the real causes of our domestic separation, or to the numerous unmerited insults offered me previously to that period; but, leaving to your Majesty to reconcile with the marriage vow the act of driving, by such means, a wife from beneath your roof, with an infant in her arms, your Majesty will permit me to remind you, that that act was entirely your own; that the separation, so far from being sought by me, was a sentence pronounced upon me, without any cause assigned, other than that of your own inclinations, which, as your Majesty was pleased to allege, were not under your control.

Not to have felt, with regard to myself, chagrin at this decision of your Majesty, would have argued great insensibility to the obligations of decorum; not to have dropped a tear in the face of that beloved child, whose future sorrows were then but too easy to fore-see, would have marked me as unworthy the name of mother; but, not to have submitted to it without repining would have indicated a consciousness of demerit, or a want of those feelings which belong to affronted and insulted female honour.

The “tranquil and comfortable society” tendered to me by your Majesty formed, in my mind, but a poor compensation for the grief occasioned by considering the wound given to public morals in the fatal example produced by the indulgence of your Majesty’s inclinations; more especially when I contemplated the disappointment of the nation, who had so munificently provided for our union, who had fondly cherished such pleasing hopes of

happiness arising from that union, and who had hailed it with such affectionate and rapturous joy.

But, alas! even tranquility and comfort were too much for me to enjoy. From the very threshold of your Majesty's mansion the mother of your child was pursued by spies, conspirators, and traitors, employed, encouraged, and rewarded to lay snares for the feet, and to plot against the reputation and life, of her whom your majesty had so recently and so solemnly vowed to honour, to love, and to cherish.

In withdrawing from the embraces of my parents, in giving my hand to the son of George the Third and the heir-apparent of the British throne, nothing less than a voice from Heaven would have made me fear injustice or wrong of any kind. What, then, was my astonishment at finding that treasons against me had been carried on and matured, perjuries against me had been methodized and embodied, a secret tribunal had been held, a trial of my actions had taken place, and a decision had been made upon those actions, without my having been informed of the nature of the charge, or of the names of the witnesses? And what words can express the feelings excited by the fact, that this proceeding was founded on a request made, and on evidence furnished, by order of the father of my child, and my natural as well as legal guardian and protector.

Notwithstanding, however, the unprecedented conduct of that tribunal—conduct which has since undergone, even in Parliament, severe and unanswered animadversions and which has been also censured in the minutes of the Privy Council—notwithstanding the proceedings of this tribunal—notwithstanding the strong temptation to the giving of false evidence against me before it—notwithstanding that there was no opportunity afforded me of rebutting that evidence—notwithstanding all these circumstances, so decidedly favourable to my enemies—even this secret tribunal acquitted me of all crime, and thereby pronounced my principal accusers to have been guilty of the grossest perjury. But it was now (after the trial was over) discovered, that the nature of the tribunal was such as to render false swearing before it *not legally criminal*! And thus, at the suggestion and request of your Majesty, had been created, to take cognizance of and try my conduct, a tribunal competent to administer oaths, competent to examine witnesses on oath, competent to try, competent to acquit or condemn, and competent, moreover, to screen those who had sworn falsely against me from suffering the pains and penalties which the law awards to wilful and corrupt perjury. Great as my indignation naturally must have been at this shameful evasion of law and justice, that indignation was lost in pity for him who could lower his princely plumes to the dust by giving his countenance and favour to the most conspicuous of those abandoned and notorious perjurers.

Still there was one whose upright mind nothing could warp, in whose breast injustice never found a place, whose hand was always ready to raise the unfortunate, and to rescue the oppressed. While that good and gracious father and Sovereign remained in the exercise of his royal functions, his unoffending daughter-in-

law had nothing to fear. As long as the protecting hand of your late ever-beloved and ever-lamented father was held over me, I was safe. But the melancholy event which deprived the nation of the active exertions of its virtuous King, bereft me of friend and protector, and of all hope of future tranquillity and safety. To calumniate your innocent wife was now the shortest road to royal favour; and to betray her was to lay the sure foundation of boundless riches and titles of honour. Before claims like these, talent, virtue, long services, your own personal friendships, your royal engagements, promises, and pledges, written as well as verbal, melted into air. Your cabinet was founded on this basis. You took to your councils men, of whose persons, as well as whose principles, you had invariably expressed the strongest dislike. The interests of the nation, and even your own feelings, in all other respects, were sacrificed to the gratification of your desire to aggravate my sufferings, and to ensure my humiliation. You took to your councils and your bosom men whom you hated, whose abandonment of, and whose readiness to sacrifice me were there only merits; and whose power has been exercised in a manner, and has been attended with consequences worthy of its origin. From this unprincipled and unnatural union have sprung the manifold evils which this nation has now to endure, and which present a mass of misery and of degradation, accompanied with acts of tyranny and cruelty, rather than have seen which inflicted on his industrious, faithful, and brave people, your royal father would have perished at the head of that people.

When to calumniate, revile, and betray me, became the sure path to honour and riches, it would have been strange indeed if calumniators, revilers, and traitors had not abounded. Your Court became much less a scene of polished manners and refined intercourse than of low intrigue and scurrility. Spies, Bacchanalian tale-bearers, and foul conspirators, swarmed in those palaces which had before been the resort of sobriety, virtue, and honour. To enumerate all the privations and mortifications which I had to endure—all the insults that were wantonly heaped upon me; from the day of your elevation to the Regency to that of my departure for the Continent—would be to describe every species of personal offence that can be offered to, and every pain short of bodily violence that can be inflicted on, any human being. Bereft of parent, brother, and father-in-law, and having my husband for my deadliest foe; seeing those who have promised me support bought by rewards to be amongst my enemies; restrained from accusing my foes in the face of the world, out of regard for the character of the father of my child, and from a desire to prevent her happiness from being disturbed; shunned from motives of selfishness by those who were my natural associates; living in obscurity, while I ought to have been the centre of all that was splendid; thus humbled, I had one consolation left—the love of my dear and only child. To permit me to enjoy this was too great an indulgence. To see my daughter; to fold her in my arms; to mingle my tears with hers; to receive her cheering caresses, and to hear from her lips assurances of never-ceasing love;—thus to be comforted, consoled, upheld, and blessed, was

too much to be allowed me. Even on the slave mart the cries of "Oh! my mother, my mother! Oh! my child, my child!" have prevented a separation of the victims of avarice. But your advisers, more inhuman than the slave-dealers, remorselessly tore the mother from the child.

Thus bereft of the society of my child, or reduced to the necessity of embittering her life by struggles to preserve that society, I resolved, on temporary absence, in the hope that time might restore me to her in happier days. Those days, alas! were never to come. To mothers—and those mothers who have been suddenly bereft of the best and most affectionate and only daughters—it belongs to estimate my sufferings and my wrongs. Such mothers will judge of my affliction upon hearing of the death of my child; and upon my calling to recollection the last look, the last words, and all the affecting circumstances of our separation. Such mothers will see the depth of my sorrows. Every being with a heart of humanity in its bosom will drop a tear of sympathy with me. And will not the world, then, learn with indignation, that this event, calculated to soften the hardest heart, was the signal of new conspiracies, and indefatigable efforts for the destruction of this afflicted mother? Your Majesty had torn my child from me; you had deprived me of the power of being at hand to succour her; you had taken from me the possibility of hearing of her last prayers for her mother; you saw me bereft, forlorn, and brokenhearted; and this was the moment you chose for redoubling your persecutions.

Let the world pass its judgment on the constituting of a commission, in a foreign country, consisting of inquisitors, spies, and informers, to discover, collect, and arrange matters of accusation against your wife, without any complaint having been communicated to her: let the world judge of the employment of ambassadors in such a business, and of the enlisting of foreign courts in the enterprise: but on the measures which have been adopted to give final effect to these preliminary proceedings it is for me to speak; it is for me to remonstrate with your Majesty; it is for me to protest; it is for me to apprise you of my determination.

I have always demanded a *fair trial*. This is what I now demand, and this is refused me. Instead of a fair trial, I am to be subjected to a sentence by the Parliament, passed in the shape of a *law*. Against this I protest, and upon the following grounds:—

The injustice of refusing me a clear and distinct charge, of refusing me the names of the witnesses, of refusing me the names of the places where the illegal acts have been committed; these are sufficiently flagrant and revolting; but it is against *constitution of the Court itself* that I particularly object, and against that I most solemnly protest.

Whatever may be the precedents as to Bills of Pains and Penalties, none of them, except those relating to the Queen of Henry the Eighth, can apply here; for here your Majesty is the *plaintiff*. Here it is intended by the Bill to do what you deem good to you, and to do me great harm. You are, therefore, a party, and the only complaining party.

You have made your complaint to the House of Lords. You have conveyed to this House written documents sealed up. A select committee of the House have examined these documents. They have reported, that there are grounds of proceeding; and then the House, merely upon that report, have brought forward a Bill containing the most outrageous slanders on me, and sentencing me to divorce and degradation.

The injustice of putting forth this Bill to the world for six weeks before it is even proposed to afford me an opportunity of contradicting its allegations is too manifest not to have shocked the nation; and, indeed, the proceedings even thus far are such as to convince every one that no justice is intended me. But if none of these proceedings, if none of these clear indications of a determination to do me wrong had taken place, I should see, in the constitution of the House of Lords itself, a certainty that I could expect no justice at its hands.

Your Majesty's ministers have *advised* this prosecution; they are responsible for the advice they give; they are liable to *punishment* if they fail to make good their charges; and not only are they part of my *judges*, but it is they who have *brought in the Bill*; and it is too notorious that they have *always a majority* in the House; so that, without any other, here is ample proof that the House will decide in favour of the Bill, and, of course, against me.

But further, there are reasons for your ministers having a majority in this case, and which reasons do not apply to common cases. Your Majesty is *the plaintiff*: to you it belongs to appoint and to elevate Peers. Many of the present Peers have been raised to that dignity by yourself, and almost the whole can be at your will and pleasure, further elevated. The far greater number of the Peers hold, by themselves and their families, offices, pensions, and other emoluments, solely at the will and pleasure of your Majesty, and these of course, your Majesty can take away whenever you please. There are more than *four-fifths* of the Peers in this situation, and there are many of them who might thus be deprived of the far better part of their incomes.

If, contrary to all expectation, there should be found, in some peers, likely to amount to a majority, a disposition to reject the Bill, some of these peers may be ordered away to their ships, regiments, governments, and other duties; and which is an equally alarming power, new peers may be created for the purpose, and give their vote in the decision. That your Majesty's ministers would advise these measures, if found necessary to render their prosecution successful, there can be very little doubt; seeing that they have hitherto stopped at nothing, however unjust or odious.

To regard such a body as a *Court of Justice*, would be to calumniate the sacred name; and for me to suppress an expression of my opinion on the subject would be tacitly to lend myself to my own destruction, as well as to an imposition upon the nation and the world.

In the House of Commons I can discover no better grounds of security. The power of your Majesty's Ministers is the same in both Houses; and your Majesty is well acquainted with the fact,

that a majority of this House is composed of persons placed in it by the Peers and by your Majesty's Treasury.

It really gives me pain to state these things to your Majesty; and if it gives your Majesty pain, I beg that it may be observed, and remembered, that the statement has been forced from me. I must either protest against this mode of trial, or, by tacitly consenting to it, suffer my honour to be sacrificed. No innocence can secure the accused, if the Judges and Jurors be chosen by the accuser; and if I were tacitly to submit to a tribunal of this description, I should be instrumental in my own dishonour.

On these grounds, I protest against this species of trial. I demand a trial in a Court where the Jurors are taken impartially from amongst the people, and where the proceedings are open and fair. Such a trial I court, and to no other will I willingly submit. If your Majesty perseveres in the present proceedings, I shall, even in the Houses of Parliament, face my accusers; but I shall regard any decision they may make against me as not in the smallest degree reflecting on my honour; and I will not, except compelled by actual force, submit to any sentence which shall not be pronounced by a *Court of Justice*.

I have now frankly laid before your Majesty a statement of my wrongs, and a declaration of my views and intentions. You have cast upon me every slur to which the female character is liable. Instead of loving, honouring, and cherishing me, agreeably to your solemn vow, you have pursued me with hatred and scorn, and with all the means of destruction. You wrested from me my child, and with her my only comfort and consolation. You sent me sorrowing through the world, and even in my sorrows pursued me with unrelenting persecution. Having left me nothing but my innocence, you would now, by a mockery of justice, deprive me even of the reputation of possessing that. The poisoned bowl and the poniard are means more manly than perjured witnesses and partial tribunals; and they are less cruel, inasmuch as life is less valuable than honour. If my life would have satisfied your Majesty, you should have had it on the sole condition of giving me a place in the same tomb with my child: but, since you would send me dishonoured to the grave, I will resist the attempt with all the means that it shall please God to give me.

(Signed) CAROLINE, R.

Brandenburgh-house,
Aug. 7, 1820.

The House of Lords accordingly met on the 15th of August; and after two days preliminary business, on Thursday, August 17, Lord Liverpool moved the second reading of the Pains and Penalties Bill; which being agreed on, leave was given for Messrs. Brougham and Denman to be called in, and plead against the measure, on the part of the Queen; which they did most eloquently, on the 17th and 18th. The King's Attorney and Solicitor General answered

them : and Saturday, August 19, 1820 ; the following motion of Lord King (viz.) " That it appears to this House, that it is not necessary for the public safety, or, the security of the country, that a Bill entitled " An Act to deprive her Majesty, &c." should pass into a law," was negatived on the motion of Lord Liverpool, by his Lordship moving an amendment " That the Attorney General be directed to be called in."

The counsel was then called in, and the Attorney General, and the Counsel for the crown, on the one side ; and Mr. Brougham, and the Counsel for the Queen, on the other, appeared at the bar.

The Lord Chancellor. Mr. Attorney General, you will proceed to open your case.

CHARGES AGAINST THE QUEEN.

The Attorney-general proceeded immediately to state the charges against her Majesty. (The silence which at this moment pervaded the house was rendered more impressive by loud peals of thunder that burst in rapid succession over the building.) The learned counsel commenced his address in a very low tone of voice.—My lords, I now attend at your bar to fulfil the duty which you have demanded, of stating to your lordships the circumstances which are to be adduced in evidence in support of the charges which are contained in the preamble of the bill now under your lordships' consideration. A duty, my lords, more painful or more anxious, I believe was never imposed upon any individual to accomplish. My lords, I am sure I shall receive your lordships' indulgence if, under the weight of this important duty, I feel that which I cannot express. My lords, I was stating to your lordships that the duty which I now have to perform is one of the most painful and anxious which was ever cast upon any individual. I have, my lords, to state to your lordships the circumstances which are to be adduced in evidence to your lordships in support of those serious and heavy charges which are made in the preamble of the bill, which has already been so much the subject of discussion—charges which, in the language of the preamble, not only reflect the greatest scandal and disgrace upon the individual against whom they are made, but also reflect the greatest disgrace upon the country itself. The highest individual, as a subject, in the country, is charged with one of the most serious offences both against the laws of God and man: it is that of an adulterous intercourse—an adulterous intercourse carried on under circumstances of the greatest aggravation. My lords, upon the nature of this charge, or upon the importance of this investigation, it is quite unnecessary for me to enlarge. Your lordships, and every individual in the country, are fully capable of estimating these topics in their proper light. The only consolation, my lords, which I derive under the discharge of the duty which I have now to fulfil, is, that it calls not upon me to address myself to your lordships' passions or feelings; and that I shall best discharge it according to your lordship's command by abstaining from any observation which might tend to aggravate the charge made against so illustrious a person. I shall confine myself in this stage of the proceeding to a clear, simple, but full recital of the facts which are to be alleged in evidence. My lords, we are now arrived at that period of these proceedings in which silence can no longer be preserved. It is now necessary to state the charges in the fullest extent in which they can be laid before



H. BROUGHAM, Esq. M.P.

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your lordships and the public; and if, in the recital of the circumstances which I have to detail, I shall be under the painful necessity of bringing before your lordships scenes which must disgust every well regulated mind—transactions which must offend the feelings of every honourable and virtuous person, I am sure your lordships will think that upon this occasion I ought to hold no reserve; at the same time taking care to state nothing which in my conscience I do not believe I shall be able to substantiate by proof. I shall now, my lords, without further preface, state to your lordships the painful narrative of those facts and circumstances which are to be adduced in proof before you. My lords, undoubtedly the recital must involve a considerable space of time, and apply to facts which occurred in various places, in which her Majesty chanced to be during her residence abroad. I shall therefore commence my statement at that period when her Majesty quitted this country, and proceed, as well as I can, to detail the various facts and circumstances which took place from that period almost to the time I now have the honour of addressing your lordships. It was well known to their lordships and the country, (continued the learned gent.) that, in the year 1814, her Majesty, for reasons operating upon her own mind, and not by compulsion, as has been insinuated by his learned brothers, thought fit to withdraw herself from this country to a foreign land.

Mr Brougham, in an under tone of voice, made some explanatory observation.

The Attorney-general.—I beg pardon (cries of Order, order); but if I am to be interrupted, it will be impossible for me to do justice to the task which your lordships have cast upon me. When remarks are offered to my ear, my attention is necessarily distracted by them; and on an occasion so important as the present, with such public expectation attending the result of the duty I have to perform, and with a consciousness of my own inability to do justice to so arduous a task, I should be devoid of all feeling if I were insensible to the difficulty of my situation. I trust I shall therefore receive that indulgence from your lordships which even a person of stronger nerves would find it necessary to claim.

Mr Brougham.—I did not mean to interrupt the learned person. (Cries of order, order.)

Mr Brougham.—My Lords, in all courts.—(Order, order.)

Mr Brougham.—In every court.—(Order, order; go on, go on.)

Mr Brougham was reluctantly silent.

The Attorney-general.—My Lords, it was perhaps more my fault than that of my learned friend, in alluding to what had passed. I will not, therefore, take up any further time on

this subject. The learned gentleman then went on to state, that in 1814 her Majesty withdrew herself from this country, for the purpose of travelling upon the continent, or visiting other countries. She went in the first instance to Brunswick, and from thence, after a short stay, she went to Italy, and arrived at Milan on the 9th of Oct. 1814. Her Majesty, when she quitted this country, quitted it with persons about her who were precisely such persons as should be about an individual of her exalted rank. She was accompanied by individuals connected with distinguished families in this kingdom. Among these were Lady Charlotte Lindsay and Lady Elizabeth Forbes, who were her maids of honour; Mr St. Leger, who was her chamberlain, and Sir Wm. Gell and the Hon. Keppel Craven, who, I believe, were attached to her in a similar character. She was also accompanied by Captain Este, as her equerry, and Dr. Holland, as her physician, besides other persons whom it is unnecessary to enumerate. With this suite her Majesty arrived at Milan. It was her intention to proceed to other parts of Italy, and to visit Naples. She remained at Milan for the space of three weeks, and during that period a person was received into her service, whose name occurred in the preamble of this bill, and whose name will frequently occur in the course of these proceedings—a person of the name of Bergami, who was received by her as a courier, or footman, or *valet de place*. This person, at the time he entered her Majesty's service, was in want of employment; but he had been in the service of General Pino, and being recommended to her Majesty, though it did not appear how he was recommended, he was received into her suite in the character and capacity which he had stated. He need hardly remark to their lordships upon the distance which interposed between her Majesty and her courier, or observe that, from the natural course of things, the communication between her Majesty and this man must have been most unfrequent; and that no familiar intercourse, at least during an early stage of his service, could take place under ordinary circumstances. It was about fourteen or fifteen days previous to her Majesty's departure from Milan that Bergami entered into her service. Her Majesty, on quitting Milan, proceeded to Rome, and from thence she went to Naples, where she arrived on the 8th of November, 1814. This person had not been in her Majesty's service more than three weeks. He begged to call their lordships' attention to this circumstance, because they would find how material it became when they listened to the facts which presently it would be his melancholy duty to relate. He should have stated, that, besides the persons whom he mentioned as accompanying her Majesty from this country, there was a lad whose name was perhaps familiar to their lordships—he meant Wm. Austin. Up to the time of her Majes-

ty's arrival at Naples, this lad was the object of her peculiar attention, and, in fact, being a boy of only 6 or 7 years of age, was in the habit of sleeping in a bed in the same room with her Majesty. The arrangement of her Majesty's own sleeping apartment devolved upon one servant, whose peculiar duty it was to attend to that branch of her domestic comfort. On the arrival of her Majesty's suite at Naples, it was so arranged that her Majesty's sleeping-room was at an opposite side of the house to that of her menial domestics, among whom was her courier. On the first of her Majesty's arrival at Naples, (the 8th Nov.) to which he had called their lordship's attention, this arrangement was continued. Bergami slept in that part of the house which had been prepared for the domestics, and young Austin slept in her Majesty's apartment. But on the following morning, November 9, the servants of the establishment learned with some surprise, because no reason appeared to them for the change, that Bergami was no longer to sleep in that part of the house where he had slept the night preceding; but that it was her Majesty's pleasure that he should sleep in a room from which there was a free communication with that of her Majesty, by means of a corridor or passage. He need not state, that such a circumstance was calculated to excite the surprise of those who were about her Majesty's person; and that surprise was increased when they learnt from her Majesty that she no longer wished Wm. Austin to continue to sleep in her room. For this she assigned a reason, which, if it was her only motive, was very proper: she said that he had now arrived at an age when it was no longer becoming that he should sleep in her apartment; and a separate room was prepared for his use. He had already stated that, from the situation assigned to Bergami, a free communication was open between his chamber and that of her Majesty; and (he believed) he should be able to satisfy their lordships that on the evening of the 9th of November that intercourse, which is charged between her Majesty and Bergami in the present bill, commenced, and that it continued from that time till he quitted service. Upon the evening of the 9th of November her Majesty went to the Opera at Naples, but it was observed that she returned home at a very early hour. The person who waited upon her, on her return, was the maid-servant whose duty it was particularly to attend to her bedroom. She was struck with the manner of the Princess, and with the agitation which she manifested. She hastened to her apartment, and gave strict orders that William Austin should not be admitted into her room that evening. She was then observed to go from her own room towards that assigned to Bergami. She very soon dismissed her female attendant, telling her that she had no further occasion for her services. The female servant retired; but not without those suspicions which the circum-

stances he had mentioned, were calculated to excite in the mind of any individual. She knew, at that time, that Bergami was in his bedroom, for this was the first night of his having taken advantage of the arrangement which had been previously made. It was quite new on the part of the Princess, to dismiss her attendants so abruptly; and when her conduct and demeanour were considered, suspicions arose which it was impossible to exclude. But if suspicions were excited then, how were they confirmed on the following morning? If I prove (said the Attorney-General) by evidence at your lordships' bar what I am now going to state, I submit that there will then be before their lordships, evidence which no jury would hesitate to decide that adultery had that night been committed between this exalted person and her menial servant; for, upon the following morning, on observing the state of her room, it was evident that her Majesty had not slept in her own bed that night. Her bed remained in the same state as on the preceding evening, while the bed of the other person hid, to those who saw it, clear and decisive marks of two persons having slept in it. On the following morning her Majesty did not make the usual signal on rising, but remained in the apartments with Bergami until a late hour. As she had recently arrived in Naples, some persons of distinction were naturally led to pay their respects to her: several called on her that morning, but she was accessible to none. He (the Attorney-General) had already mentioned the state of the beds, and upon these facts no man could well hesitate as to the conclusion at which he must arrive. But, taking into account the various attendant circumstances, their lordships could not doubt that this was the commencement of that most scandalous, most degrading, most licentious intercourse, which would be found to continue and increase. The natural effect of it was to lessen the comparative distance between the parties, and which ought to exist between persons of royal rank and menial servants. When once a Princess thus debased herself, it occasioned in the low individual, the object of her passion, a degree of assumption and freedom to which otherwise he would have made no pretensions. Such had been the result here: it was observed that Bergami became more haughty; that he took upon himself an air of greater importance, which grew as the intercourse proceeded. A few days after the time to which he had now called the attention of their lordships, her Majesty gave a masked ball, or an entertainment of that kind, to the person at that time filling the Neapolitan throne, and at a house belonging to the King of Naples. On this occasion her Majesty first took the character of a Neapolitan peasant, but after a time returned to the house at which she had attired herself (not that where she resided,) and withdrew to a room for the purpose of changing her dress. To the

surprise of her attendants, instead of being accompanied for this purpose by her females who usually assisted her, the courier Bergami was sent for to withdraw with the Queen, to assist her in changing her dress. It seemed also to have been the attention of her Majesty to appear in another character—that of the Genius of History; and she was to be accompanied by a gentleman. He (the Attorney-General) was instructed to state, that the dress she wore upon that occasion (or rather the want of it, in part) was extremely indecent and disgusting: but the material fact was this—that that change of dress took place in the presence, and with the assistance, of the courier Bergami, and no other person. Another character she assumed was that of a Turkish peasant; and this menial Bergami, in a corresponding dress, actually accompanied the Queen, then Princess of Wales, to this entertainment. It appeared, however, that Bergami did not remain long at this ball. He returned home, apparently dissatisfied with what had occurred. What that was he did not know. Her Majesty, however, came home soon after, and endeavoured to prevail on him to go back to the ball. She urged him strongly; but he declined going. She then went back by herself; but, after remaining only a short time, her Majesty much disappointed, returned to her house, the apartments of which had been arranged as he had already described. It was observed by those who attended on her, that she and Bergami always rose at the same time in the morning, and it would also be proved that her Majesty was in the habit of breakfasting with this courier in a particular apartment, completely secluded from all the rest of the family. Their lordships would recollect that this man while thus honoured was still a courier, was still in the same menial situation in which he had been when taken into her Majesty's service. There was a terrace in front of the house on which her Majesty was often seen walking accompanied by this man, walking occasionally arm in arm with her courier. During her Majesty's stay at Naples this person received an injury by a kick from a horse, and this was one of the circumstances which tended to show the influence he had acquired over his royal mistress. He had obtained such an ascendancy, that he had it in his power to introduce into the house a servant to wait upon himself. This man slept in a room close to that allotted to Bergami, and during the time that he was in attendance he observed her majesty two or three different times advancing, after all the other domestics were retired to rest, with great care and caution from her own apartment to Bergami's room. Into that room she entered, and each time remained in it for a considerable period; and he had further to state, that on one occasion after she had entered, a sound was heard, which convinced the person who observed this

proceeding that her Majesty and Bergami were kissing each other. He was aware of the reluctance with which their lordships must listen to these disgusting details; they were such, he was sensible, as must excite disgust in a certain measure even towards the person stating them, but that consideration should not prevent him from doing his duty. The painful duty of stating them was cast upon him, and the no less painful duty of hearing and considering them was cast upon their lordships. He was bound to describe the circumstances which formed the case, but he was sure their lordships would not censure him for stating in the way he was doing, those facts which it was necessary he should lay before them. Proceeding, then, with his narrative, he had to observe that her Majesty remained in Naples from November to March, and that it would be proved that during the whole of that period the kind of intimacy he had described as existing between her Majesty and Bergami continued to increase. It certainly was not his wish to found any argument on statements which rested merely on public rumour, but he could not help alluding to one remarkable circumstance, and leaving it, connected with the others, for their lordships' consideration. It was certainly very singular, that on leaving Naples her Majesty was abandoned by the greater part of her English suite. Mr. St. Leger, it was true, had quitted her before; he left her at Brunswick, and he therefore admitted that no inference could be drawn from his case. But on her Majesty's departure from Naples, Lady Charlotte Lindsay and Lady Elizabeth Forbes were left behind. No, he begged pardon, Lady Charlotte Lindsay did not leave the Queen until they were at Leghorn, in March, 1815. At Naples, however, Lady Elizabeth Forbes, Sir W. Gell, the Honourable Mr. Craven, and Captain Este, certainly did separate from her. Thus of the seven persons who composed her Majesty's suite when she left this country no less than four left her in Naples. There might be, and perhaps would be, in another part of the proceedings, assigned on the part of these persons, reasons for this act which had nothing to do with the conduct of the Queen; but he could not help thinking it extremely singular that she should at this particular time have lost so large a portion of the suite that accompanied her on her departure from England. He could not help supposing that, though these persons might be unacquainted with the intimacy between Bergami and the Queen, some rumours on the subject had reached them. In the mean time, until it should be explained how these persons happened to leave her Majesty thus suddenly, and all about the same period, he could not avoid regarding the separation as a most singular circumstance. Whether their lordships would, from this occurrence,

think there was reason to believe that these persons were aware of the degrading intercourse which existed between the Queen and Bergami, he could not tell; but, as he had said, he thought that the inference to be drawn from it was, that they had heard something of the disgusting familiarities which had taken place; but whether that was so or not, the fact was, that they had left her Majesty in the way he had described. During her Majesty's residence at Naples, another circumstance took place to which it was his duty to call their lordship's attention. A masquerade was held at a theatre, called, he believed, the theatre of St. Charles. To this entertainment, her Majesty chose to go in a very extraordinary manner, accompanied, not by Lady Charlotte Lindsay or Lady Elizabeth Forbes, or even by any of the gentlemen of her suite, but by the courier Bergami and a femme de chambre of the name of Dumont. The dresses chosen by her Majesty for herself and her companions to appear on this occasion, were, as he was instructed, of a description so indecent, as to attract the attention of the whole company, and to call forth marks of general disapprobation. Indeed, so strong was the disapprobation, that her Majesty, finding she was recognized, was under the necessity of withdrawing with her companions, from the entertainment, and returning home. There was also something extraordinary in the manner in which she was conveyed to this masquerade. How did she go? Not publicly in her own carriage, accompanied by her suite; not from the public door of her own residence, but a common *fiacre* was placed behind her house, and she crossed the garden privately and in the darkness of the night, to this vehicle, which was waiting at the garden gate. In this way, and in the dress he had described, she proceeded from her house, accompanied by Bergami and Dumont. Some criticisms had been made on the language in which the bill before their lordships was drawn up, and it had been made a question as to what ought to be called decent or indecent conduct. Now, he would ask any man, whether, if the facts he had stated were proved, there would not be evidence of conduct of the most indecent kind—evidence sufficient to support the charge of most indecent and disgusting conduct, not only if applied to a person of the rank of her Royal Highness the Princess of Wales, but to any woman of common delicacy in any rank of life? He must here observe, that it appeared to him no small aggravation of the charge, that this Bergami was, at the same time that he entered her Majesty's service, and during the period of this disgusting intercourse, a married man. He was aware that adultery was a crime which could scarcely be aggravated, but here was a double adultery. He had now again to state, what he was afraid he should have occasion too often to repeat to their lordships, that the evidence

proved these acts of familiarity and intercourse to have continued daily, and without interruption. It would be proved, that, during her Majesty's residence at Naples, she and Bergami were in the habit of breakfasting together; that they were observed to come from their rooms at the same hour in the morning, and to retire about the same period in the evening. It would also be proved, that her Majesty dismissed from the attendance on her in her bedroom the female servants who were in the habit of assisting in undressing her, and that this remarkable circumstance occurred—that Bergami was the only individual among her servants who entered her apartment without intimation of his presence being wanted. This was a liberty no other person in her suite could venture to take, but he entered at all times without any previous notice. Thus he went on, with a daily assumption of authority and increased freedom, and very soon became lord and master in her Majesty's household. Upon her Majesty quitting Naples, in the month of March, she proceeded towards Rome. She remained, however, some days at Civita Vecchia, and afterwards embarked for Genoa, leaving in the course of her voyage Lady Charlotte Lindsay at Leghorn. Thus at this period, she had no English lady in her suite. At Genoa she was joined by Lady Charlotte Campbell, who remained with her till the May following, and then left her at Milan. The vessel which conveyed her Majesty and her suite was the *Clorinde*; and he should have observed, that on embarking, Bergami still filled the situation of courier, and waited upon her at table during the whole of the voyage to Genoa. When there, it was observed that the intimacy between the Queen and Bergami continued unchanged, and that the freedoms in which he indulged increased. He frequently took the liberty of withdrawing from the menial servants, and accompanied her Majesty in all her rides and walks about Genoa. He had a bed room as usual near her Majesty's, and here the same observation was made as at Naples, but more frequently, that her Majesty's bed seldom appeared to have been slept in. There was sometimes an appearance of her bed being pressed down as if on purpose, but in general the servants did not make it, because it was so little discomposed, that they found that trouble unnecessary, and seldom did more than smooth down the coverlet. In Bergami's room, on the contrary, which was near at hand, there was the appearance of two persons having slept. Here he must interrupt his narrative, to ask their lordships, what reason could possibly be assigned for the constant and close attendance of this man upon her Majesty in her own apartments? If it was really necessary for a male attendant to sleep near her bed room, why not one of higher rank selected? Why did she not fix on some gentlemen of her suite? Why was this man chosen, whom she

had only known for three weeks, and with whom, except for the purpose of the disgusting intercourse he had described, she could have no occasion for intimacy, and very little for conversation? When to this, he added, that Bergami's bed had frequently the appearance of two persons having slept in it, could their lordships doubt for what purpose she had left her own unoccupied? He had already stated that her Majesty had been seen to visit this man in his apartment while in bed. What could their lordships think of this conduct in a lady of her high rank—of the Princess of Wales visiting a common courier in bed? Could any man believe it to be done for any other purpose than the continuance of that adulterous intercourse which had previously taken place between them. He was sensible it was necessary for their lordships to be fully satisfied that the charges he brought forward were sufficient to warrant their proceeding with the bill; but if what he had already stated, should not be thought sufficient to support the allegations, the facts he had still to detail, would place that question beyond all doubt. Their lordships had already been informed, that the same familiarity which was observed between her Majesty and Bergami at Naples continued at Genoa. Here they constantly breakfasted together in the same apartment, in a retired part of the house; and here he came to some of those circumstances which peculiarly marked the power this man had obtained over her Majesty. This favourite, he had already stated, was a married man. He had a daughter named Victorine; this child he brought to the Queen, and she was taken by her Majesty into her household. His brother had previously been employed in a menial capacity. A person of the name of Faustina was engaged for the purpose of taking care of this child. This person proved to be one of the sisters of Bergami. His mother had been also taken into the house. Thus it appeared, that merely from affection to this man, her Majesty had been induced to take upon herself the charge of maintaining his mother, his brother, his sister, and his child Victorine. He would ask their lordships, whether it was likely that an ordinary servant could have power over her Majesty to make her burden herself in this way with the whole of his family? How was this to be explained? Was it usual in any family, to see a menial so rewarded, even after a long period of services? But Bergami had only been in her Majesty's service from August to the following April. Thus, after the service of a few short months, he was able to introduce all his family into the house. The child Victorine was at this time three years old. And who was employed to take care of her? One would have naturally supposed, that she would have been committed to the care of her mother, and the wife of Bergami,

It was natural to think, that she was the person best fitted to watch over the health of the infant ; but the mother was not received into the house, and the infant was withdrawn from the fostering hand best calculated to attend to its wants. Here, however, it was to be observed, that though her Majesty knew that Bergami was married, she gave out to those about her, that he was not. She stated that the child which she was anxious to take under her royal protection, was Bergami's, by some illicit connexion. That Bergami was an unmarried man who had a child, was surely no recommendation calculated to increase the regard of a mistress for her servant : she, however, made no difficulty on this point, but as he had stated, received the child into her house. In the month of May, her Majesty removed from Genoa to Milan, leaving Lady Charlotte Campbell behind. She was afterwards joined by this lady at Milan, but who soon after quitted the family. In travelling from Genoa to Milan, she was accompanied by Bergami, who, though in the character of her courier, was seen frequently to go up to her carriage and converse with her. Their lordships would recollect that he had stated that Lady Charlotte Campbell did not accompany her Majesty on this occasion. It was, as he had said, observed, that during the journey her Majesty frequently conversed with Bergami, offered him refreshments, and showed him repeated marks of attention, he being all this time still habited and serving as a courier. When Lady Charlotte Campbell left her Majesty at Milan, no English lady remained in her suite. One would have thought that, considering the high rank which she occupied—considering that she was in the situation of expecting soon to become Queen Consort of this country—one would have thought that she would have been anxious to have had constantly about her person some English ladies of distinction, or, at least, that she would have looked out for ladies of similar rank in her native country of Brunswick, or in that part of the continent in which she resided. But, quite the contrary, she received here into her service and confidence a person whom she had never seen before, a person of vulgar manners and totally uneducated ; and (was it credible ?) this person was another sister of Bergami's. Such was the power of this man over her, that this person, dignified by the title of Countess of Oldi, was received into her house as her principal attendant. Thus their lordships had now under the same roof with her Majesty, two sisters, the mother, the brother, and the child of Bergami ; one sister sitting at table with the Queen as her lady of honour, while the other dined with the servants. The brother, who, he believed, was also a courier, the mother, and Bergami lived at this time with the sister among the servants. This was the state of things in May, 1815. Bergami was anxious that the new lady of honour should not be known

to be his sister, but the fact existed, that this person, called the Countess of Oldi, whom her Majesty made her companion and placed in the same situation which had been formerly filled by the Ladies Elizabeth Forbes, Charlotte Lindsay, and Charlotte Campbell, was no other than the sister of the courier Bergami. He certainly did not ask their lordships to decide on suspicion; but he would ask them, what cause, what motive, there could be for the introduction of this woman as maid of honour, and the rest of Bergami's family in different capacities, into her Majesty's establishment. He did not ask them to scrutinize her Majesty's conduct too minutely; but could they for a moment doubt the inference to be drawn from these facts, when coupled with others which he had stated? Her Majesty did not continue long at Milan; she set out on a tour to Venice, still accompanied by her courier Bergami, whom she treated with the utmost familiarity. In this journey to Venice, which took place in the month of May or of June, 1815, she was accompanied by Mr. Drummond Burrell.

Lord Gwydir here rose and stated, that the learned counsel was not correct. Mr. Drummond Burrell had not accompanied the Queen to Venice in the journey alluded to.

The Attorney General was sorry he had unintentionally mis-stated the name of the gentleman who was at this time with the Queen. He ought to have said Mr. W. Burrell, not Mr. Drummond Burrell. [Here the learned gentleman was again interrupted by an observation made within the bar.] He again begged pardon: he wished to apologize to their lordships for the mistake he had made. He certainly did not mean to cast the slightest reflection on either of the gentlemen whose names he had mentioned. (A cry of "go on.") The noble lord would excuse him in mentioning the name of Mr. W. Burrell; he only meant to call their lordships' attention to the fact, that he was the only English gentleman who accompanied her Majesty to Venice. He did not suppose that Mr. W. Burrell was acquainted with the familiarities which had taken place between the Queen and Bergami, and had no intention to wound the feelings of any person connected with the gentlemen whose names he had mentioned. [Loud cries of "go on."] He was about to state to their lordships, a fact which occurred at Venice. Her Majesty resided at an hotel in Venice. One day after she had dined, during which time Bergami had waited on her at table, she was observed by one of the servants of the hotel to take a gold chain off her neck, and put it on his: this transaction was accompanied by much familiarity and playfulness. Bergami withdrew the chain from his neck, and replaced it on the person of her Majesty. This reciprocal toying was continued for some time. Why did he mention this fact? He did not mention it on its own account, but to show how rapidly the familiarity between her

Majesty and Bergami increased, and how much influence that man had acquired over the mind of his Royal mistress. After this scene, Bergami withdrew to a place where he sat retired from the rest of the servants. Upon the whole, nothing he thought could more conclusively prove that great intimacy which had grown up between this man and the Queen, than the fact he had stated. On the return of the Queen to Milan, Mr. W. Burrell quitted her Majesty's service at the Villa Villani. It was observed, that in proportion as the English left her Majesty, she became less and less reserved in her intercourse with Bergami. In this villa it was observed that she presented him with a gown of blue silk which she had worn, and which he afterwards wore in the mornings; it was also observed that there, as at all other places, his room was very near hers, and that there was a communication between the apartments, which might facilitate the passing from one to the other without the notice of the servants. After Mr. Burrell was gone, and there was no longer any English in her Majesty's train, her familiarities with all her servants became greater. She frequently played at games with them. He did not impute this to her Majesty as an offence, he only alluded to it as a circumstance arising out of her infatuated and licentious attachment. Having left the Villa Villani, she visited, in August, 1815, Mont St. Gothard, still accompanied by Bergami. At Vannes a very remarkable transaction took place. Her Majesty stopped at an inn in that place, where she dined, and it would appear in evidence that she retired with Bergami to a bedroom, and was there locked up with him for a considerable time. This happening in the day time, and under circumstances in which there could be no possible occasion for the attendance of this man on her person. He was still in the character of a courier. After dinner they visited Madonna del Monte, where they slept, and the next day went to Berromeo. When her Majesty came from Germany she had been at this place, and then the best rooms which the hotel afforded had been assigned to her. It was naturally to be expected that she would occupy the same room again, and it was at her command; but this room had no communication with any other, and it was therefore worthy of remark, that on this second visit to Berromeo she selected another and very inferior apartment, but which communicated directly with Bergami's room. This conduct was surely very singular. What reason was there for Bergami having on all occasions a room next to her Majesty's? Why was this arrangement so studiously followed? Why was the room which her Majesty had occupied when she first visited Italy, and which was now again offered her, declined for a meaner one? The reason was obviously to be traced to that increased attachment which she had formed for Bergami. She took care on this occasion that his room

should be near her's, for no other reason but to afford the means of carrying on that intercourse which, from the scenes he had already described, must be inferred to have previously subsisted between them. Her Majesty next proceeded to Bellenzoni, and here the intimacy between her and Bergami continued, and his influence was carried to such a height, that he now sat at table with her. He had never before attempted thus publicly, though they had often breakfasted together privately. He had never before sat down to dine with her Majesty, but now at this place that step was for the first time taken, and he was admitted to dine with her Majesty in his courier's dress. Did this conduct accord with the dignity becoming a Princess? What entitled this man to such a honour? If his merits justified his promotion, would it not have been more becoming to have raised him to those dignities which he had since obtained, before such marked favour was shown him? But her Majesty's zeal to reward him was too impatient for delay. Could this, he asked their lordships, be regarded as mere levity, as a pardoning familiarity resulting from foreign manners, or a natural vivacity of spirits? Their lordships, he apprehended, would attach but little weight to a justification of this kind. When they looked to the illustrious rank of the Princess, and observed her keeping up so close and continued an intimacy with a menial servant, treating him on every occasion as her familiar associate and confidential friend, they would feel themselves at a loss to explain such demeanour except upon one supposition. Was such conduct ever before heard of, he would not say among the highest ranks of life, but amongst the middle classes of society? If it was not the custom amongst them to admit menial servants to the same table—if it was considered improper by private individuals—it must in the case of her Royal Highness be viewed as most indecorous and disgusting. It could be accounted for only by that unfortunate attachment which she had formed, and to that criminal interconsequence, the usual effect of which was to throw down all distinctions between the parties to it, to raise the obscure to a level with the high, and induce the one to claim equal privileges and attentions with the other. On this occasion they visited Lugano, where their lordships would find decisive evidence that the same adulterous intercourse which had taken place elsewhere was renewed. The same arrangement with regard to the occupation of rooms were made, and the chamber of the courier Bergami adjoined to that of the Princess of Wales. If these facts should be supported in evidence, no doubt could remain in the minds of their lordships that a criminal intercourse was regularly carried on. On their return from this tour, the Princess established

herself near Como, in a place call Deste. Here their rooms were divided only by a small cabinet, and were apart from those occupied by the rest of the family. Here too, as on former occasions, they retired at night and rose in the morning about the same time. It was now conceived that appearances would be better preserved if Bergami were raised to a higher rank in the Princess's service, and he was accordingly appointed her chamberlain. After this advancement he always dined at her table, together with her *dame d'honneur*, the Countess Oldi, his sister. She remained here till November, 1815, when she embarked on board the *Leviathan*, on a voyage to Sicily. The best arrangements which suggested themselves at this time were made for her accommodation, and a cabin adjoining to hers was fitted up for two female attendants. When, however she came on board, directions were given to alter the arrangement, and the cabin just mentioned was appropriated to the use of Bergami. In the course of her voyage she visited Elba, and arrived at Palermo on the 26th of November. Bergami still dined at her table, and it was remarkable that on their travels they endeavoured to avoid as much as possible the observations of English persons. While on board, the familiarities which probably took place between them were concealed, but they were accustomed to walk arm in arm upon deck, and to manifest every sign of the warmest attachment. At Palermo the Princess went to court with Bergami in a magnificent hussar dress. From thence she departed and went to Messina, where she remained till the 6th of January, 1816. Here her bed-room was, as on preceding occasions, near to that of Bergami, separated from it however by that in which the Countess Oldi, his sister, slept. The outer room was always kept locked, but a female servant frequently overheard her in conversation with Bergami. This servant, when sent for, had more than once observed her coming undressed from the direction of Bergami's chamber through that of the Countess of Oldi. It was remarked also that they frequently retired at an early hour, and were not seen again till the following day, the Princess requiring none of that female assistance which ladies of high rank usually make use of. She often withdrew without any apparent cause, became more and more regardless of her person, and still more attached to that individual whom she had selected as the object of so many favours. She called him "her friend," and sometimes "her heart," and behaved with a degree of attention and familiarity towards him that could only be explained by considering them as evidence of an adulterous connexion. On the 6th January she embarked on board his Majesty's frigate the *Clorinde*, the same vessel in which she had formerly sailed, and commanded by the same officer. Bergami, who on the previous voyage had attended her as a menial servant,

was now her chamberlain, but the honourable and gallant officer, who commanded, felt that he should degrade himself by sitting at the same table with a person whom he had known in his former capacity. Captain Pechell therefore entreated her that if she condescended to come on board his ship she would spare him the disgrace and scandal of sitting at table with a menial servant. The conduct of her Majesty proved what were her feelings and the impression made on them by the force of this objection. Had Bergami obtained the dignity which he then held by worthy means, had his merits or fidelity entitled him to so many marks of distinction, would not her Majesty have expressed the utmost resentment at Capt. Pechell's objection; would she not have said, that he with whom she did not consider that she demeaned herself by associating, was fit society for any British officer, be who he might; that an insult had been offered to her, and to the nation which had provided her with ships of war in order to visit foreign countries; that she would complain to superior authority, and not go on board till she should have received reparation? But was this the conduct of her Majesty on that occasion? If Bergami's advancement were a proof of his merits, and his merits alone, would not this, or something like this, have been her Majesty's reply? But the inward consciousness that the advancement of that person originated in a licentious passion, and was founded on a gross and scandalous intercourse, prevented the adoption of a step which would otherwise have been perfectly natural. She took a day or two to deliberate whether she should give up the society of her paramour for that of Capt. Pechell, and stated to the latter, that Capt. Briggs, of the *Leviathan*, had not objected to the admission of Bergami to his table. The answer was, that there was this material difference between the situation of Captain Briggs and Captain Pechell, that the former had never known Bergami in his menial situation, but that he had actually waited behind Captain Pechell's chair. This delay of a day or two furnished a convincing proof of the influence acquired over her by this unhappy infatuation. She submitted to be insulted by an English captain, (for an insult it was, unless the circumstances justified his remonstrance, and he was sure their lordships would see that he had only done what he felt to be his duty.) Rather than sacrifice the society of Bergami she went on board, declined Captain Pechell's table, and ordered a separate one, at which she continued for several days to dine, and suffer the degradation of associating with a person whom the captain refused to admit. She landed at Syracuse, where a similar arrangement as to the selection of rooms was again made, and after a stay of three days, she proceeded to Catania. Here Bergami's bed-room was at first at a distance from her's, but a change soon took place, and means were adopted to secure a regular access.

Again it was observed that they retired at an earlier hour than other persons, and on one occasion the *filles de chambre* having sat up later than usual, observed the door of Bergami's room open, and the Princess coming out of it under circumstances which satisfied them that she had passed the night there. She was undressed, and had under her arm the pillow on which it was her uniform custom to sleep. This fact alone, if proved in evidence, would be sufficient to satisfy any jury, that a criminal intercourse had taken place; but when added to all the other circumstances must remove all doubt on that subject from the mind of every man. It would appear too, that her Majesty had conceived an extraordinary fondness for an infant child of Bergami, between two and three years old, which slept in the same room, and often in the same bed with her. She treated it with every rank of parental affection, sometimes calling it 'princess;' and the child, on the other hand, would cry, and was with difficulty pacified, when she happened to quit the room. The child called 'mama;' and these circumstances altogether persuaded the servants at Catania that it was not the first occasion on which an adulterous intercourse had been carried on. Having conferred so many honours on Bergami, she now procured for him the dignity of a Knight of Malta, and always addressed him as Chevalier. What necessity was there for this; or what reason, but that guilty attachment which had been so often indicated, could be assigned for it? Whilst at Catania, the nobility tendered to her their respects, and she enjoyed at first the society of the first persons there; but after a short residence, she became indifferent to all society but that of her paramour, and they gradually withdrew. From this place she proceeded to Augusta.

[This ended the third day's proceedings.]

Fourth Day, MONDAY, AUGUST 21, 1820.

The Attorney General said, he had now to resume the statement of facts at the part which he left off on Saturday. It would be in the recollection of their lordships, that in that statement he had left her Majesty at Catania, in the Island of Sicily. He, however, begged leave, before he proceeded with the narrative, to supply an omission which he made on Saturday. On that day he said, that Dr. Holland was in the suite of her Majesty, but he had not mentioned at what time that gentleman had left her service. He now thought it necessary to apprise their lordships, lest they should suppose that Dr. Holland had continued with her Majesty up to the last date of which he had spoken, that that gentlemen left her at Venice, in the tour which her Majesty made to that city in

the month of April or May, 1815. She had previously taken into her service a Mr. Howland and a Mr. Flynn, officers of the navy. He would now proceed with his case, in the order he had hitherto followed. He had, as already mentioned, left her Majesty at Catania, from thence she went to Augusta, also in Sicily. This journey she made in the month of March, 1816. He had already informed their lordships, that during the residence of the Queen in Catania, she procured for Bergami the title of a Knight of Malta. Upon her arrival at Augusta, she obtained for him a new dignity—the title of Baron de la Francino. He was not aware what circumstances could entitle him to such an honour; or that any thing could have induced her Majesty to procure this dignity for him, except the influence which he had obtained over her, in consequence of the familiarity and licentious intercourse which he had shewn to have subsisted between them. He had now to mention another fact, which would prove the power Bergami had obtained over his mistress—a power which, as he always said, was to be accounted for by not only the existence of a licentious familiarity, but an adulterous intercourse between them. Either at Augusta or Catania she sat for her picture, or for several pictures. In one instance she sat in the character of a Magdalen, in a dress in which her person was very much exposed. In another picture, she was painted in the dress of a Turkish lady, and along with her was the child Victorine, in a similar dress. Bergami was also painted in a Turkish dress. One, if not two, of these pictures, was presented to Bergami. Now he must here again observe to their lordships, that to him it was impossible to account for such marks of favour, upon any other ground than that of influence obtained by the adulterous intercourse which, upon the facts he had described, he attributed to the parties. Her Majesty having resolved to leave Augusta, set out on a voyage to Tunis, and afterwards visited Greece. For this voyage, she hired a vessel of that kind called a polacre; and here he had again to mention, that arrangements were made on board this vessel, similar to those their lordships would recollect he had described on other occasions, for having the sleeping apartments of Bergami and the Queen near each other, and for obtaining facility of communication. Her Majesty's cabin, as well as that of the Countess of Oldi, communicated with the dining cabin, and on the other side were some for the other female attendants. There were two doors leading into the cabin, one for the Queen, and one for the female servants. For a few days, Bergami slept at some distance from the Queen's apartment. But very soon, one of the doors, (that which served for a communication of the servants into the eating room) was ordered to be closed up, leaving only one entrance to the dining room and the Queen's bed room. A bed was ordered to

be brought for Bergami's accommodation, into the dining-cabin, and this bed was so placed, that when the door of the Queen's sleeping room was open, she and Bergami could see each other while in bed, and hold conversation together. The only access to her Majesty's bed room was through the eating room in which Bergami slept, and when the door of this room was shut, there was no means of access to the Queen's. The door of the eating cabin was constantly shut after they retired to rest, and through it, as he had stated, was the only communication to the Queen's sleeping apartment. Now he would ask their lordships what conclusion could be drawn from this arrangement but that which the others he had stated had suggested? What other reason except that of facilitating in adulterous intercourse could be assigned for her Majesty having, either by land or sea, access to her sleeping apartment open only to Bergami, and closed to all the rest of her suite? Her Majesty proceeded, as he had stated, to Tunis, and from thence to Utica. In the house in which she slept there were only two bed-rooms; one was allotted to her Majesty and Victorine, and another to the Countess of Oldi and the other female attendants. The rest of her suite were accommodated at the houses of different consuls in the town. It would appear in evidence, that when her Majesty stopped at this place, Bergami came in the morning at a very early hour before her Majesty was up, and entered her apartment. Without asking leave or giving the slightest notice, he passed into her bed-room, and there remained alone with her for a considerable time. Here he might be permitted to ask, why Bergami took this liberty?—why he went to her Majesty's apartment without being desired? Their lordships would say whether it was to be supposed she would thus admit him to her bed-room, if gross familiarity and licentious intercourse had not previously taken place. It was true, she had by this time procured for Bergami titles and dignities, but her having raised him from obscurity to distinction did not furnish any ground for thus admitting him to her bed-room. Their lordships might perhaps consider the details he had to state as fatiguing, from their sameness. But though many of the facts he had stated, and had still to relate, were unimportant in themselves, they were material as leading to the conclusion he had endeavoured to press on their lordships minds—that the chain of circumstance could only be accounted for on the existence of an adulterous intercourse between Bergami and her Majesty. He had now to call their lordship's attention to a fact which was calculated to remove every doubt from their minds, if any yet remained. Her Majesty visited Savona. The house in which she slept there had only two rooms, and the outer room, which was assigned to Bergami, had no bed. [Here the Lord Chancellor asked at what date

this took place.] They were at Savona on the 12th of April; they had been at Utica on the 8th. [A noble lord asked where Savona was situated.] The place was in Africa, near Tunis. It was called either Savona or Savenba. He had it Savona. As he had stated, at this place, the outside room, assigned to Bergami, had no bed; the inner room, which was occupied by her Majesty had one, and a very large one. There was no access to the bed in the inner room except through Bergami's. It would be proved in evidence, that in the morning, after her Majesty had slept here, her bed had the appearance of having been slept in by two persons. Their lordships would recollect that he had stated that there was only one passage to her Majesty's bedroom; that that passage led from Bergami's room, and that in his room there was no bed. In any ordinary case this would be sufficient proof to a jury that the crime of adultery had been committed that night; because, when their lordships found that there were no means of access to the Queen's bedroom but through Bergami's apartment, and that her Majesty's bed bore in the morning the marks of two persons having lain in it, they could come to no other conclusion but the natural one—that they had committed adultery. When, too, they found circumstances of this kind occurring night after night, from time to time, and in different places, there was no one could doubt that the evidence bore out the charge of a continued course of adultery. From the coast of Africa her Majesty sailed to Athens, and touched at Malta in her way. They arrived at Athens on the 22d of April, 1816, and afterwards visited the Greek Islands, and stopped sometime at Mileto. Excursions were also made to Troy and Ephesus. He would state a fact which occurred at Athens, which would show how little of the respect due to her rank was paid by Bergami to the Princess. At Athens, the captain of an English ship which touched there landed, and called on her Royal Highness. He was introduced to her Royal Highness sitting in an alcove in a garden, in which were also the Countess of Oldi and Bergami; the latter seated, and wearing a foraging-cap. Her Royal Highness rose with the politeness which distinguished all persons of high rank, to receive the officer, and desired him to be seated. Bergami continued seated; and, after a short time, left the place without making the least obeisance, or paying those marks of respect which the officers of a court were always expected to pay: he left the room as if he was a person of equal rank to her Royal Highness. Why did he mention this fact? Because it showed that the familiarity which had taken place between them had been carried to such an extent that he considered his Royal mistress to be reduced to a level with himself. This fact was nothing of itself, but it was one which, taken in connexion with others, was very important, and would have

weight with a jury. It plainly showed the assumption of authority by Bergami, and how completely he thought himself relieved from the necessity of paying any mark of respect to her Majesty. From Athens her Royal Highness proceeded by the way of Constantinople to Ephesus. Here another circumstance of a very remarkable nature occurred. Her Majesty directed a bed to be placed under a vestibule, which fronted a church shaded by trees. Dinner was prepared, but the weather was hot, and her Majesty had retired to the vestibule to repose herself. Bergami was seen coming from this vestibule *en dishabile*, when no other person was supposed to be there but her Majesty. Dinner was afterwards ordered to be served in the vestibule for her Majesty and Bergami. She sat on the small bed, and he beside her. None of the attendants were admitted to the vestibule, and she and Bergami remained alone together for a considerable time. Now if her Royal Highness required any attendance within this vestibule, why were not the females of her suite employed for that purpose? Why was Bergami, and Bergami alone, admitted to her bedroom? Soon after her Majesty proceeded to Aun, a place in Syria, where again Bergami was treated with the same extraordinary familiarity. A tent was erected for her Royal Highness, and a bed fitted up for her within it. While she was in bed in this tent, Bergami was seen sitting in his shirt-sleeves, and almost undressed, on the side of the bed. From this tent he was afterwards seen coming in a state of undress. Now if her Majesty required any attendance in this tent, why had she not called upon the Countess Oldi, or some other female of her suite? How did it happen that Bergami should be the person required to attend her while she was in bed, and that he should wait upon her dressed in the unbecoming manner which had been described? This was certainly a circumstance of strong suspicion. But it perhaps might be said that it required something more to prove adultery. He must observe, however, that he believed that in any ordinary case this would be enough to prove the commission of that crime before any court. But their lordships would besides recollect, that strong as it was, this was not an isolated fact. It was of a series of the same sort, and he might venture so assert that such familiarity could not be supposed to exist between such persons without a guilty intercourse. No woman could allow such a liberty to be taken with her, unless by a man to whom she had granted the last favour. This might be said not only in the case of a Princess and a man who had been her courier, but in the case of any man and woman of respectability in rank of life. From Aun her Majesty proceeded to Jerusalem. Here not satisfied with the dignities she had already procured for her favourite — nor even with having made him her chamberlain, and pro-



M. BARTOLOMO PERGAMI.

Engraved by permission from a Minister in the cabinet of Mad. de Cast.

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cured for him the order of Malta, and the title of Baron della Francia—she obtained for him the Order of St. Sepulchre. Still, not content with this, she instituted an Order of her own, which was called “the Order of St. Caroline.” After conferring this order on several of her domestics, she made Bergami the grand Master.—(a laugh in the house.) This might excite a smile among their lordships; but it was a circumstance which marked very strongly the state of her Majesty’s mind. Why did she single out this man to be Grand master of the Order she had created? It was impossible not to conclude that this distinction proceeded from that attachment which she had so strongly manifested to him, which had led to an adulterous intercourse that gave him a powerful influence over her. Why else should she have made a Grand Master of this man, formerly a courier,—now a Baron. There was no way of accounting for this, but by referring it to that degrading and humiliating passion on the part of her Majesty, the calamitous effects of which he had already described. It was that passion which had made Bergami Knight of Malta, Knight of St. Sepulchre, Grand Master of the Order of St. Caroline, and the Baron della Francia. He had, however, now a fact to state, which, if any doubt still remained with their lordships, would completely banish it. He therefore requested their lordships’ particular attention to the statement he was about to make. Her Majesty embarked at Jaffa, for Italy, on board a polacre: finding it inconvenient to remain in the cabin during the night, she directed a tent to be erected on the deck of the vessel, in order to sleep in it. In this tent a sofa or bed was placed for her Majesty, and also a sofa for Bergami. This preparation was made for their sleeping under the same roof, and without any partition or division between them. In this way they continued to sleep every night without intermission, until their arrival in Italy. In the day-time the canvass of the tent was drawn up to admit the air; but at night, when they retired into the tent, it was let down, so as to exclude the observation of the crew and her Majesty’s suite. This not only took place night after night, but frequently in the course of the day. After dinner her Majesty and this man retired into the tent, and then the canvass was let down, as he had before described, to exclude observation. This familiarity continued during the voyage from Jaffa to Italy, where they arrived in the month of September, and landed at Terracina. What he had stated he considered not merely presumptive, but positive evidence. Was it ever before heard of, that a lady of rank maintained this familiarity with her chamberlain? Their lordships would see that this intercourse had been maintained for a very considerable time, and it was evident that it could be carried on for no other purpose than that of committing adultery. When their lordships

were, in addition to all he had stated, told that she had often been seen during the day sitting on Bergami's knee, and embracing him; after this nobody could doubt for what purpose the tent was fitted up on the deck. At this time her Majesty seemed to cast off all the restraints of female delicacy. It would be proved that at one period during the voyage she had a bath prepared for her on board the vessel, and into this bath she went, no person being present, or in attendance on her, except Bergami. After that fact, could any man have a doubt on his mind of the criminal nature of the intercourse existing between them? Though it might be supposed that there might be so much virtue infixed in the mind of an individual, that two persons of different sexes could sleep in the same apartment without any criminality having occurred; yet, seeing that such a series of constant familiarity and unbecoming intimacy had been indulged in with this man before, what but the absolute banishment, the total oblivion of all remains of virtue and modesty could have prevailed on a woman to admit a man and a servant at such a moment? From this fact every man must be satisfied that the last intimacy must have taken place between two persons of different sexes, before any female would allow a man to attend on her in such a situation. Nothing but the existence of the adulterous intercourse to which he had alluded could account for such a circumstance. On board of this vessel, on the 24th of August, which was St. Bartholomew's-day, great festivities took place. Their lordships were aware that Bergami's name was Bartolomo. At this entertainment the health of her Majesty and the health of Bergami, the courier, were drank together on that occasion. What inference was to be drawn from this circumstance? None but that those favours, distinctions, and honours were conferred upon the domestic Bergami in consequence of a criminal, licentious, and disgusting intercourse. While he was on this fact he should beg to state a circumstance omitted in the former part of his statement, which was, that the same transaction had occurred, the same festivities had been indulged in, on the same day, the preceding year, in the Villa d'Este. There also a grand festival was held in honour of the birth-day of the courier Bergami. Now he apprehended the single fact he had described on board the polacre would in itself be sufficient evidence of the fact which it was the object of the evidence to establish. He would not fatigue their lordships' attention by entering into a minute detail of the various degrees of unbecoming familiarity with her mental, and, as he might express it, the indecent exhibitions to which her Majesty had reduced herself on board that ship; he would rather leave their lordships to form their own general impressions from the evidence; but he could not forbear mentioning, that it would be proved before them, that she had throughout the voyage occupied

herself in the most menial offices for this servant that woman could do for man ; that she had even at times engaged herself in mending his clothes. On arriving in Italy in September, the Princess proceeded to the Villa d'Este, on the lake of Como, which she had occupied before, and on reaching that place Bergami's mother was elevated to the situation of prefect of the palace. His mother—who was familiarly termed the *grandmother*, not only by her Majesty's suite, but by her Majesty herself—was now ordered to be called Madame Livia, and the mother and brother had separate tables provided for them from the rest of the servants. After what he had stated to their lordships he should not trespass on their attention by mentioning various other circumstances that occurred at that place, to support the charge. He might, however, mention, that, during her Majesty's absence from d'Este, a theatre had been fitted up at that villa. On her return thither she often performed on the stage—she in one character, and Bergami another. The characters she performed were of a very low kind. Bergami generally performed the character of the lover. He only stated this as another proof of the great degree of familiarity which subsisted between them. Soon after her return to d'Este she made a tour to Lugano, and some other places. In the course of this tour a remarkable circumstance occurred :—One morning a courier was despatched with a letter to a person at Milan, and returned with an answer late that night, or rather early next morning, while all the Princess's household were at rest. The courier, feeling it to be his duty to deliver the letter immediately to Bergami, whose office it was to receive it, went to that person's chamber. He was not there ; but in a short time he saw him coming in his shirt, and *robe de chambre*, out of the Princess's chamber to his own. Here he would ask how it had happened that at that hour, when all the other members of the family were at rest, this man should be seen coming in that undress from his mistress's room ? Observing that the circumstance was noticed by the courier, and being desirous of making some excuse, he told him that he had heard his child cry, and had gone to quiet her, and the next morning he desired the courier to say nothing about it. But the fact forcibly struck the man, and the inference from it was plain. Bergami having come out of the Princess's room at that unseasonable hour, their chambers also being separated from those of the rest of the family, how was the occurrence to be accounted for, except by the supposition that a criminal intercourse existed between them ? This fact alone would be sufficient to convict a woman in an ordinary case. No reason could be assigned for Bergami's conduct on the occasion but that which he had been so often obliged to state to their lordships. After a short time the Princess visited a place which had since been purchased at

her expense for Bergami, and to this he particularly wished to direct their lordship's attention. It was called the Vila Bergami, or Barona. Not content with having previously lavished on him titles and honours, she finally thought proper to expend several thousand pounds from her own funds in the purchase of this estate for him near Milan. People do not in general act without reason or motive, and there was no assignable motive or reason for the Princess's conduct but one only. Her Royal Highness resided for some time at that place, and, during a carnival which was held there, he was instructed to say that the most scandalous and disgraceful scenes occurred, and it would appear that the house in which the Princess of Wales resided deserved rather the name of a common brothel than of a palace. It was frequented by persons not corresponding to her station and rank, who properly maintained their dignity, and would feel themselves honoured by her patronage, but by persons of the lowest class. These were circumstances which he should not have brought under their lordship's notice, if they had not occurred, as he must presume, by the Queen's permission. Undoubtedly, it might be said, that if they took place in the kitchen, the offices, or in the lower parts of her Majesty's house, they ought not to be taken notice of in the slightest degree, as in that case it could by no means be presumed that she was necessarily aware of them. But, unfortunately, their lordships would observe that they did pass under her Majesty's notice; and, so far from expressing any degree of dislike or disapprobation, she did know of them, and seemed to approve of them. Here, again, it might be said, that although they proved a very unbecoming sort of improper and indecent conduct, they ought not to be taken to prove the existence of an adulterous intercourse. But when they were taken in conjunction with the other facts which he had mentioned, they certainly went to show, that such an adulterous intercourse did exist between her Majesty and Bergami, and that the continuance of that intercourse so operated upon her Majesty's mind, as to render her entirely regardless of that decorum which she ought to have maintained. Their lordships must see, that though these facts, in themselves, were entirely different from the direct charge against her Majesty, they afforded but too strong a corroboration of it. After the Queen's return to the Barona, she made a journey through the Tyrol into Germany. A remarkable circumstance took place almost at the commencement of that journey, which would prove to their lordships beyond doubt that such an intercourse did exist. On her arrival at a place called Charnitz, it was necessary that Bergami should return to Inspruck, in order to obtain a passport for the continuance of this journey. It appeared that Bergami was necessarily absent upon his departure from Charnitz to Inspruck.

and, till his return, during those hours at which her Majesty and her household were accustomed to retire to rest. Upon this occasion her Majesty had one of her filles-de-chambre to sleep in her room during the night. Bergami returned from Inspruck in the middle of that night; and what was the conduct then pursued by her Majesty? What, he should ask their lordships, would have been the conduct of a person under ordinary circumstances who had gone upon such a mission? Their lordships would naturally suppose, that returning at the dead hour of the night he retired to rest; but no—he came into that room (her Majesty's female attendant being at that time there asleep.) Upon his so coming in, her Majesty ordered her female attendant to retire, taking her bed along with her. In the middle of the night her Majesty gave these instructions to her female servant, and Bergami was left alone with her. Now, what was the reason for all this? He asked their lordships whether that fact alone, in ordinary cases, would not be held a conclusive proof of adultery? and he would ask them also, with great submission, whether, if it should be so considered in an ordinary case, it did not amount to a still stronger proof here—whether it did not amount to a still stronger evidence of an adulterous intercourse, as applied to the case of two persons whose rank in life was so different? What other inference could their lordships draw from the circumstance of her Majesty's ordering the attendant to retire, but that she might be so left alone with Bergami for the remainder of the night? Independent of any other facts, supposing there were nothing else in this case before them, this alone must satisfy their lordships that an adulterous intercourse did then take place between the parties. But this was not all: in the course of this journey, her Majesty proceeded to Munich, and afterwards to Carlsruhe, where she remained nine days. At Carlsruhe a similar arrangement took place about the bedrooms to that which he had so often had occasion to call their lordships attention to. The bedroom distinguished by the number 10 was appropriated to the use of her Majesty; No. 11. was an entry or passage-room between No. 10 and No. 12. No. 12 was appropriated to the Count Bergami. A door opened from No. 10, and another from No. 12 into No. 11, so that any one might pass without difficulty from the chamber occupied by her Majesty into the room, in which Bergami slept, or from Bergami's apartment into her Majesty's. He had now to notice one very important circumstance. At Carlsruhe her Majesty was found in Bergami's room: she was sitting upon his bed, and he was in bed with his arms around the neck of her Majesty. She was surprised in this extraordinary situation by one of the femmes-de-chambre, who was going into the room by chance. Now, would a circumstance of this

sort take place, he would ask, unless that kind of intercourse existed between the parties to which he was so often reluctantly obliged to call their lordships' attention? In that bed was found a cloak which her Majesty was afterwards seen wearing; and in that bed, also, certain marks were observed by one of the servants. These marks, without his saying any thing further at present, would lead their lordships, perhaps, to infer that which he wished them to understand. Those marks on that bed—the cloak which was found there—and the manner in which Bergami was seen with his arms around her Majesty's neck—these were circumstances their lordships could not lose sight of. After hearing these, could there be any doubt about the existence of an adulterous intercourse between her Majesty and Bergami? These facts alone, he thought, would be conclusive evidence with their lordships of an adulterous intercourse having taken place between them: and then, he had also to remark, that all the other facts of this case would go to show their lordships that that intercourse had so taken place, not now and then merely, but that it was a long continued one. When these should have been stated; they would sufficiently explain all the other circumstances which he had to mention;—the advancement of Bergami to the honours that were conferred upon him; the circumstances that occurred at Carlsruhe; those which took place at Charnitz, and the others that were observed on board the polacre, would all demonstrate conclusively, if they should be proved (as he believed they would be proved in evidence,) not only that the conduct stated in the preamble of the bill had subsisted, but that the adulterous intercourse had taken place between these two persons. From Carlsruhe her Majesty set out in the early part of 1817.

(A peer, we believe Lord Ellenborough, here begged the Attorney-General to particularize the dates of every fact he stated, as nearly as possible.)

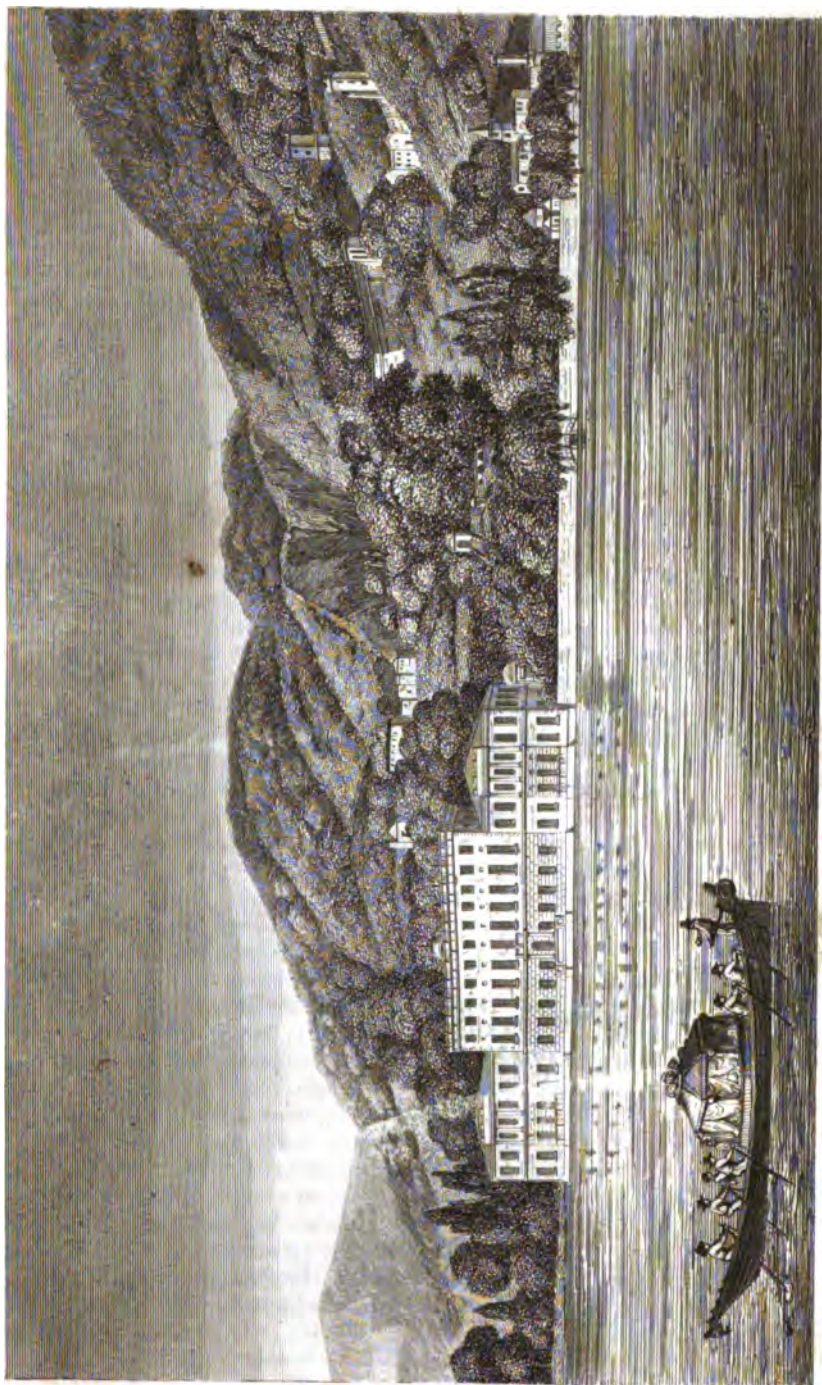
The Attorney-General resumed—Her Majesty set out for the Tyrol in February, 1817; her arrival at Carlsruhe, consequently, would occur somewhere about the latter end of February, or the beginning of March, 1817. Her Majesty visited Vienna, where she remained only for a very short time; and then she went to Trieste. Upon that journey to Trieste, a two-wheeled carriage was purchased by Bergami, in which the Queen and himself travelled together. Before this her Majesty had been accustomed to travel in a carriage, in which were herself, Bergami, the Countess of Oldi, and the little Piccaroon (her Majesty's protegee). On her journey, however, a carriage was used calculated to contain only two persons; and in which Bergami and her Majesty usually travelled together alone. At Trieste she remained but a few days; but here again observations were made by persons at

Trieste upon the state of her Majesty's bed and bed-room. Here again, as in all the other cases he had adverted to, an arrangement was made about the situation of the bed-rooms, in order for Bergami to be very near her Majesty. There was a travelling bed and a bed large enough to contain two persons. From the arrangement he spoke of, Bergami's room was very near to her Majesty's, and these observations were upon the state of those two beds. It would appear to their lordships in evidence, that there was found the painful appearance of two persons having slept in the large bed which was in her Majesty's bed-room; at the same time that in the smaller bed neither Bergami nor any other person appeared to have slept. At this time also there were washing-basins left in her Majesty's room, which appeared to have been used in that room, and by two persons. But the strong fact, as he had before occasion to observe, was—not only were the rooms of her Majesty and Bergami near each other, separate and apart from the rest of the suite, but there were those appearances of two persons having slept in the large bed in her Majesty's apartment, and Bergami was the only person, who, from the arrangement of the rooms, could have access to that one, in order to sleep with her. No other person but he could have that access. Under these circumstances, their lordships could feel little doubt or hesitation but that the two persons who slept in her Majesty's room upon this occasion were herself and Bergami; and that, not only from the state and situation of the room, but from the state of the beds. He now came to a circumstance of a most extraordinary character. In the course of this journey her Majesty and Bergami frequently, when they had occasion to stop, while the horses were refreshed or put to, and upon any other occasion where it was necessary for them to stop for a short space of time, would repose upon the same bed. They would frequently, it was observed, when some delays of this sort took place, go and sit there together. Now he was aware, it might be said, that no conclusion of a criminal nature could be drawn from the circumstance of Bergami and her Majesty's being observed to repose upon the same bed. From that circumstance alone, unaided by others, their lordships could not deem it proved that an adulterous intercourse took place between the parties at Milan. But when their lordships observed all these additional circumstances, and particularly the facility, which was extended to no other person, of entering her room, and their familiarity—all these things naturally led to a strong suspicion of such an intercourse between them. Their lordships must be satisfied that the inference to be drawn from these, and from other circumstances arising out of her Majesty's conduct, was that such a one existed between them. It might be supposed, that the Princess of Wales, as she was

at that time, wishing, on such occasions, to repose, used to be attended by some other of her household; by the Countess of Oldi, for instance, or some other female attendant. But how was it that Bergami alone, on the contrary, could venture to use these familiarities with her Majesty? How was it that Bergami alone retired with her, but because there did take place this sort of intercourse between them? Upon her Majesty's return from Milan, where she had been for some time, to the Barona, it would be proved to their lordships that Bergami, his mother, and his brother (Ludovico Bergami), who had formerly exercised some of the most menial offices in the palace, were permitted to dine with her Majesty; they were allowed to sit and eat at her Majesty's table. Even to this fact, he was aware, it might be said it was only indicative of great condescension on the part of her Majesty; and that, though such conduct was inconsistent with propriety, and with her rank and dignity as Queen, it proved nothing of itself, beyond a desire to show her estimation of the family, and to pay attention to Bergami's mother, and his brother Lewis. But it was not a little singular that these persons were the family of the man on whom her Majesty had been bestowing these attentions, and who were daily growing round her. As for the mother of Bergami, he (the Attorney-General) could not find that she had filled any particular situation in her Majesty's household. She was not made lady of honour. The little Piccaroon was dignified by the title of "Princess," and taken great notice of. He did not mention these circumstances as going to prove any thing which was particularly applicable to Bergami. The boy Austin was called a prince, as well as the other protege. After her Majesty returned to the Borona, she visited the Villa d'Este. Thence she returned to Rome, to a palace called Rucanelli. Soon afterwards she purchased a villa, called the Villa Branti. During her residence at Rucanelli her Majesty was seen to go into Bergami's bed-room: but at Villa Branti their lordships would find more important circumstances to have occurred, as affecting this case. At the Villa Pranti, as at all the other places where her Majesty resided, it was arranged that Bergami's apartment should be very near that of her Majesty: and there was a communication through a corridore from Bergami's bed-room into her Majesty's. Bergami was observed, by one of the servants, two or three times, and at a very early hour of the morning, going from his own bedroom into that of the Princess of Wales, and there remaining with her Majesty.

(A Peer asked when this occurred.)

The Attorney-general replied, that it happened some time in the month of July, 1817. Their lordships would have it proved to them, that upon two or three occasions it was observed, that, either at night, or at an unseasonably early hour



VILLA D'ESTE, ON THE LAKE OF COMO
the late Residence of *His Majesty*.

Engraved for *Anderson's Edition of the Trials of the Queen*.



of the morning, when the rest of the family were retired to rest, Bergami was seen coming from his sleeping apartment and going into that of her Majesty, and there remaining. He would ask their lordships what this fact proved? Could they doubt, that a man, going in that way, at an early hour of the morning, when her Majesty was in bed, going to her room, and remaining there with her Majesty; could they doubt that he was guilty? Would their lordships require any further evidence of adulterous intercourse between these parties? Could it be at all doubted in an ordinary case? Could it be doubted whether such an intercourse took place, if a man under these circumstances, at the dead hour of night or at an early hour of the morning, was seen to go, undressed, into the room wherein her Majesty was reposing, was there suffered to be alone with her, to remain with her, and was not seen to come out, even, from that room? Could any doubt remain upon their lordships' minds, that, during that period, adulterous intercourse took place between these parties? Surely not, as he imagined—more especially when their lordships found, as they would find, that this was not a solitary instance of this impropriety; for the thing occurred two or three times at the Villa Branti. At the Villa Branti, as on other occasions, Bergami was admitted into her Majesty's presence when she was dressing, and at her toilette: when her Majesty, in short, was in that state of *dishabille* which made such admission very highly improper. He was admitted at all times, and suffered to be present when her servants were attiring her. In addition to this, their lordships would find, as he had said before, the fact of Bergami's entering her Majesty's room at night, in the manner already described, observed, several times during her residence there. From Branti her Majesty removed, in the month of August, to her villa near Pisaro, where she afterwards almost entirely resided. At Pesaro the Princess chose rooms for herself and Bergami, separate and apart from the rest of her suite; and at Pesaro the same facilities of intercourse were continued which had been attended to at almost every place which her Majesty had visited, and every where she had taken up her residence. So attached did her Majesty always appear to the person and society of Bergami, that his absence seemed to occasion her considerable pain. The greatest interest and anxiety for his return were constantly expressed by her Majesty, and she appeared to be highly gratified when that occurred. She was accustomed to watch for his return; and upon one occasion actually set out to meet him. Upon his at length returning she was observed to express the greatest joy, and all that fondness and attachment which might be supposed to exist for each other in two persons between whom such an intercourse existed.

[Some Lords here asked, what was the date of the transaction said to have taken place at Pesaro?]

The Attorney-General said, the month of August, 1817.

The Lord-Chancellor thought it might be convenient for Mr. Attorney-General to give the dates of these facts as he went on.

The Attorney-General briefly recapitulated the dates of those to which he had adverted in the course of his speech. Her Majesty arrived at Trieste in April, 1817; about the 28th June, at the Villa Branti, within a few days of her arrival at Milan. She was at the Barona in April, 1817. In February 26 that year, she set out upon her tour into Germany, through the Tyrol, whence she returned to the Barona in April; from hence she went to Rome, where she purchased Bucanelli and Villa Branti, in June and July; and then she went to Pesaro on the 9th of August of that year. From the period of her Majesty's departure for this country, excepting only the short time she was in France, she continued to reside at Pesaro. He had abstained as much as possible, in the course of his narrative, from entering upon parts of the evidence applying to other places. After her Majesty took up her residence at Pesaro, she generally remained there, with only one or two exceptions.

Lord Dundas asked at what period the acts alleged as occurring at Pesaro took place?

The Attorney-General believed, soon after her Majesty's going to Pesaro in August, 1817. He had, he said, abstained, in this case, from going through a variety of particular detail of what would be disclosed in evidence respecting her Majesty's residence at Villa d'Eate, where she resided for a considerable time, on the banks of the Lago di Como. It would be proved in evidence that she was there in the habit of going out with Bergami in a sort of carriage, large enough for only one person to sit down in, and another to sit upon his lap. In this carriage she was in the habit of going out with Bergami, she sitting upon his lap, and he with his arms round her which it was absolutely necessary he should have, in order to enable him to guide the horse. It would be proved that they were seen together, in a canoe, upon the lake; and on one occasion they were seen bathing together in the river Brenia. During her residence at Como they were observed together in very indecent situations; and a variety of familiarities of that sort would be proved, during her residence at Como, by a variety of witnesses; and upon various occasions, which their lordships would think, at present, it became him to abstain from more particularly noticing. He only adverted to them to prove the facilities of intercourse which existed. On her return from the East, she brought in her train a man, who, from the accounts given of him by the witnesses, appeared to

have been a man of brutal and depraved manners to the last degree: his name was Mahomet, who, at the Villa d'Este, at various times, exhibiting the most atrocious indecencies in the presence of her Majesty, Bergami being present with her Majesty during the time of those exhibitions. They were of so indecent and detestable a character, that it was with the greatest pain he could even mention them. Here it might be said that these circumstances did not prove adultery; but if it were proved, the preamble of the bill, he should contend, was made out. It would excite in their lordships a feeling that it proved more—not merely indecency, and disgusting indecency, but a want of all moral feeling. He said, that the woman who could demean and degrade herself to be present at such an exhibition,—he said, and no man could doubt, that such a woman was capable, not only of sacrificing her virtue, but that in the most undigusted and disgusting manner. These facts went to prove, not only that part of the preamble which charged disgusting and improper familiarity; but suggested proof also of the adulterous intercourse. Could their lordships have any doubt, where a woman was capable of acting thus, that when Bergami and she were in her room alone, and had all the necessary facilities, that that took place which was charged against her, viz: adulterous intercourse with Bergami? There was another circumstance—no ways, however, remarkable in her Majesty's case, because it was always the accompaniment or the forerunner of such a vicious state. Let them mark the ascendancy which this man had obtained over the mind of her Majesty. This circumstance, however, occurred. Their lordships would find, that, upon her Majesty's first going to Italy, she did that constantly which comported with her dignity as an English Princess—and, let him add, as a Protestant Princess. She either had divine service regularly performed at home, or attended places where it was performed after the rites of the Church of England. This regulation continued until a short time after she returned to Genoa, where Bergami first entered into her service; but from that time down to her departure for England it was discontinued, and she was seen to accompany Bergami to a place of Catholic worship which he himself frequented, to join in the prayers of the service, and to kneel down by his side. Such was her abandonment of those religious feelings and rites which ought to be observed by all persons, under all circumstances. She demeaned herself to accompany this man, which was an act degrading and disgusting in itself; but he could not help thinking it a strong corroboration and confirmation of all the other facts which he had detailed; and it must satisfy their lordships that this disgraceful and illicit intercourse did take place between Bergami and her Majesty, as it had been stated to them. Let their lordships look at the

general nature of the case, and, besides this, let them look at some of those strong facts which more especially confirmed the charge. This Bergami was a man in the greatest poverty; in October, 1814, he was received into her Majesty's service, and in the short course of five or six months he was not only in the habit of the greatest familiarity with her, but his whole family surrounded her. Their lordships would allow him to call their attention to the state of her Majesty's establishment, while settled at Pesaro. There was Bergami himself, her grand chamberlain; his mother, who did not appear to have held any particular situation in her household; his brother Lewis, who, from the humble station of a courier, had been promoted to be her equerry; the Countess of Oldi (the sister), who was only maid of honour; Francis Bergami, their cousin, who was dignified with the title of Director of the Palace; Faustina, the sister; Martin, a page; Frances, a relation; and the house-steward, besides the Piccaroon. So that their lordships would see that there were 10, as he might say, of this family, retained in her service. And, to account for the striking fact of their being advanced in this way in favours and honours, what was to be said? How was it to be accounted for? It might well be said, indeed, in answer to that question, "Don't from these facts alone infer guilt; don't from these alone infer adulterous intercourse!" Why, no, he would not; if he did infer it from these alone, he should be betraying that duty which they had imposed upon him, and which he was pledged to perform. But when, in addition to these circumstances, their lordships found that all these disgraceful familiarities continued between them—that at place after place the same arrangement was observed for a free intercourse between their rooms and between them—(and he alluded more particularly to the scene in the tent on board of the polacre)—when they looked at what occurred at Charnitz, at Carlsruhe, and other places—surely these facts, of themselves, would be sufficient; but when coupled with others, if they should be satisfactorily proved, they could not leave the slightest doubt of the disgraceful conduct charged in the preamble, and of the shameful and wicked intercourse which took place between Count Bergami and her Majesty. But their lordships had heard it said at their bar—and said with a sort of triumph by his learned friends, "What witnesses have you? How is all this to be proved? Will you attempt to prove it? Have you any competent witnesses?" And their lordships had heard a great deal of undeserved slander heaped on foreign witnesses. They had heard his learned friends say, on the other hand, when speaking of their client, "Oh! we expect persons of high rank, and character, and consequence, in the country where the circumstances are stated to have taken place." Now let their lordships look at

It did not admit of such witnesses: it was when her Majesty was in retirement, and surrounded only by her servants, that those facts took place. Could there be any witnesses of facts like these, but those whose avocations and humble employments gave them opportunities of seeing the conduct of the parties from time to time, and of examining the beds and bedrooms? In cases of criminal conversation, they never had—at least it was very frequently quite impossible and impracticable to have—any other evidence but that of servants, or others whose duties called them to different parts of the house. But it was said, and with something like an air of exultation, “Aye, but these are foreign witnesses.” Foreign witnesses! Let them look at her Majesty’s conduct: why was it that her Majesty was abandoned by all her other suite, by all her English servants? why; but that, after her arrival from Milan, she seemed anxious to forget that she was, or should be, an Englishwoman. Could she complain of those foreign witnesses when she had shown, by her conduct, what she thought of Italian servants—what she thought of this man, her favourite Bergami? Should it be said, Don’t hear foreign witnesses, there is the strongest objection to them; they are not to be believed. But he would ask them what did this hold out to the public? Was it not to say, “Go abroad, commit what crime you please, carry on what conduct you please; however flagitious, you never can be convicted in an English court of justice. And why? Because the fact can only be proved by foreign witnesses, and they, we will tell you before we hear them, are branded with infamy. They are marked for discredit; therefore, “go abroad, abandon yourself to the most dissolute profligacy you please; it can never be proved in a court of this country, for foreign witnesses are unworthy of belief.” Would their lordships listen to such an argument as this? Let them pride themselves on the superiority of the English character, but let them not by a sweeping condemnation declare that all foreigners were unworthy of credit. It was her Majesty who had herself to thank, if the facts could only be proved by Italian witnesses. She had taken into her household Italian servants, and surely would not treat with such disgrace the person highest in her confidence. If their lordships’ condemnation, however, extended to Italians, it could hardly be applied to foreigners of all countries and descriptions. He was satisfied, notwithstanding the adroit manner in which the case had been put by his learned friends, who presumed that these witnesses would exercise their faculty of locomotion, and take the air at their ease, the observation would make no impression on their lordships’ minds. Would to God those witnesses could do so; but he would recall to their lordships’ remembrance circumstances which had hap-

posed, and ask whether the witnesses could feel that security which they ought to enjoy. It was disgraceful to the country that such circumstances had taken place; but he trusted that the public mind would soon resume its former calmness, and the popular clamour subside. Upon the circumstances of the case, it was hardly necessary for him to add, their lordships were to decide under a sacred obligation. It had been said that the witnesses, being foreigners, were the less worthy of belief, and that their testimony ought to be received with suspicion and distrust: but the conduct of her Majesty, and the nature of the case, made such evidence indispensable. Their lordships would decide upon its value, and, he doubted not, calmly and firmly pronounce their judgment. He should now proceed to call his witnesses.

A considerable pause now ensued.

Her Majesty at this moment entered the house, attended as us usual by Lady Anne Hamilton, and took her seat in a chair placed within the bar, about the distance of about three yards from it, and which, though not directly opposite to, enabled her to confront, the witnesses.

The Solicitor-General then called *Theodore Majocchi*, who in a very few moments, was ushered in, and placed before the bar. He was a man of middle stature, decent appearance, and was handsomely attired.

The Queen, having fixed her eyes on him, exclaimed in a piercing tone, "*Theodore!* oh, no, no;" and was immediately conducted to a private apartment.

The Solicitor-General applied to their lordships to allow the Marchese Nicolas Spinetto to be sworn as an interpreter, the witness being an Italian, and utterly ignorant of the English language.

The interpreter was then sworn.

Mr. Brougham asked, whether he appeared by any order of the house, or at the instance of the party promoting the present bill? He wished to ascertain this point, because upon the answer which he received would depend his right to introduce an interpreter on the part of her Majesty.

The Lord-Chancellor thought there could be no objection to inquiring of the interpreter himself by whom he had been engaged to offer himself to the house in that capacity.

Mr. Brougham then addressed Marchese Spinetto, and asked, in whose employment he appeared there as an interpreter?—I received my instructions from Mr. Planta and Mr. Maule.

Mr. Brougham.—Do you mean Mr. Planta of the Foreign-office, and Mr. Maule, solicitor to the Treasury?—I do.

Mr. Brougham.—That, then, is quite a sufficient reason for my desiring to have a second interpreter sworn. Though it may not, strictly speaking, be necessary at this moment, it

may be more convenient to swear him immediately.

Beneditto Cohen then took the usual oath to interpret faithfully all the evidence which the witnesses might deliver.

Mr. Brougham said he understood that the witness at the bar did not object to the form of being sworn; but he submitted to their lordships that it might be proper to inquire whether he had undergone those preparations which were necessary in his own country before his evidence could be received in a court of justice.

The Lord-Chancellor entertained no doubt that, if the witness was sworn according to the forms of this country, and was himself satisfied with that mode of attestation, his evidence was upon every legal principle admissible.

Theodore Majocchi was then sworn, and, in answer to a question suggested by her Majesty's counsel, emphatically stated, that he considered himself to be brought there to speak the truth, and nothing except the truth.

The Solicitor General proceeded to examine him after the following manner:

Of what country are you a native?—I was born in Stalinga. Is that in Italy?—It is twelve miles from Lodi.

Do you know Bartholomew Bergami?—Yes.

When did you first become acquainted with him?—In the service of General Pino.

At what time did you first know him?—It was in the year 1813 or the year 1814. I knew him by being in the same service.

(By Mr. Brougham.) Do you understand English?—No not at all.

In what situation was Bergami when in the service of General Pino?—He was there as a servant, a *valet de chambre*.

What situation did you yourself hold at that period?—I was the postillion, or rider.

Do you know what was the condition of Bergami at that time in point of finances?—He was rather poor than rich.

What wages did he receive?—Three livres of Milan a-day.

Do you know whether he was possessed of any property besides the wages that he received?—No.

What do you mean by no? Do you mean that you do not know, or that he was not possessed of any separate property?—I do not know more than that he received 3 livres a day.

Did you leave the service of General Pino before Bergami quitted it?—I did.

Into what service did you enter?—I went to Vienna, and was in the service of the Duke of Roccomania as his postillion.

Did you afterwards enter any service at Naples?—Yes, into that of General Joachim Murat.

Was Murat at that time King of Naples?—He was.

Did you there see Bartholomew Bergami?—Yes, I did.

When did you see him there for the first time?—In June, I believe.

Mr. Brougham said he had objections to urge to this court of examination. He apprehended also that it was competent to him to state his objection to a question before the answer was received.

The Earl of Liverpool observed, that the house would be better enabled to judge of the force of any objection to a question after hearing the answer to it.

The Lord Chancellor found himself compelled to admit that the objection should be heard in the first instance, as the answer might otherwise make an impression, which, if the question were over-ruled, it might be difficult to remove.

The Solicitor-General resumed his examination.—At what time did you meet with Bergami at Naples?—About Christmas, 1814.

In whose house?—In the house of her Royal Highness the Princess of Wales.

In what situation was he at that time?—He was courier, and, it was reported, equery.

Can you tell us the precise time?—At the beginning of the year 1815.

Do you recollect how long it was after you had been at Naples that you met Bergami?—I remember that he told me he would make me a present.

Did you afterwards enter the service of the Princess?—I did.

How long after you had met with Bergami?—About a fortnight afterwards.

What was then the situation of Bergami?—He was a lacquey, and wore a livery.

At what table did he dine?—There were two tables, and he dined at the table of the upper servants.

By Lord Harrowby.—Who were the other persons who dined at that table?—There were, besides Bergami, Monsieur Sicard the maitre d'hotel, M. Jeronimus, and the waiting-maid of the Princess's dame d'honneur, whose name, as she was an English woman, I forget.

Did any other person divide the duty about the person of the Princess?—Yes, M. Jeronimus sometimes.

Was that by turns?—The upper servants performed the duty by turns.

Did any one ever attend out of his turn?—Jeronimus often carried in the tray for the morning's dejeuner.

Do you know what the situation of the sleeping-rooms of the Princess and of Bergami at that time?—Yes, I recollect it well.

Describe it.—The rooms of the Princess and Bergami led to each other by a corridor, in which there was a small cabinet. Bergami's bed-room was situated to the left.

Are we to understand that there was no space between the two rooms, except what was taken up by the corridor and the cabinet that you mention?—There was nothing else; and it was necessary to pass through the corridor to go from one room to the other.

What was there on the other side of Bergami's bedroom?—
A saloon.

Who usually slept in the cabinet?—Nobody; it was free.

Did the rest of the family sleep in that part of the house, or at a distance?—Their rooms were separated.

Do you recollect any accident happening to Bergami?—
Yes.

What was it, and where did it happen?—It was a kick from a horse.

When did it happen?—When they went to the lake Aniano.

In consequence of it, was he put to bed?—Yes.

Did you see the Princess in his room during his sickness?—
Yes, I saw her Royal Highness there on one occasion with Jeronimus and Dr. Holland, who was dressing Bergami's foot.

Did you carry any broth to him?—Yes.

Did you see the Princess on that occasion?—No I do not remember.

Were any directions given to you as to where you were to sleep after this accident?—Yes, I remember.

Where was it?—On the sofa in the cabinet, and near the fire-place.

Was that the cabinet of which you have been speaking?—
It was.

How long did you continue to sleep there?—Five or six nights.

Did you see any body pass during any of those nights through the corridor?—Yes, I did.

Was a fire kept there at the time?—Yes, there was a fire always.

Who was it whom you saw pass?—Her Royal Highness.

Did she pass in a direction towards Bergami's room?—Yes, she did.

How often did this happen during the time you slept in the cabinet?—Twice.

Do you recollect at what hour it happened the first time?—
About half-past midnight.

How long did she remain in Bergami's bed-room on the first occasion?—About 10 or 15 minutes.

In what manner did she pass?—Very softly: she came to my bed-side, looked, and passed on.

After she had entered Bergami's room, did you hear con-

versation, or any thing else pass between them?—I only heard some whispering.

How long did the Princess remain the second time in Bergami's room?—About 15 or 18 minutes, more or less.

Was there a garden attached to the house?—Yes, a small one.

Was the door of it kept locked?—Yes.

Who had the key?—Bergami.

Did the Princess ever walk in that garden?—Yes.

How long did the Princess remain at Naples?—About a month, or 40 or 50 days.

Did the witness go with the Princess when she left Naples?—Yes.

Before the Princess left Naples, and after witness entered into her service, did any of her English attendants leave her? Yes, there were some of the English who left her.

Who were they?—I can't tell all.

Say first who were the gentlemen that left the Princess?—There was Monsieur Sicard, the maitre d'hotel, and Captain Hesse.

What was Captain Hesse?—I don't know, but believe he was called an equerry.

Do you remember the other names of those who left?—No; witness can't remember.

Was the name of Gell among them?—I believe it was.

Was he the chamberlain?—I don't know: he wore two small mustachios. (A laugh.)

Was a gentleman named Captain Keppel Craven among the English who then left the Princess?—I don't remember; but I think there was such an English name who left the suite of the Princess.

Did any of the English gentlemen in attendance upon the Princess leave her at Naples?—Yes; but I can't recollect their names.

Were there any ladies who left the Princess?—Yes; but I don't recollect the names.

Did any of them quit the service of the Princess?—Yes; but I forget the names. There was one who went away that was a small lady.

Do you recollect Lady Elizabeth Forbes?—No.

Were you at Rome?—Yes.

Where did you go from Rome.—To Civita Vecchia.

Did you embark there in any vessel with the Princess?—Yes, we did; we embarked on board the *Clorinde*.

To what place did you go from Civita Vecchia?—To Leghorn, to pass a little time there.

Did any of the English attendants leave you at Leghorn?—I don't remember.

Had you a chamberlain?—There was a chamberlain; a tall man; but I don't know his name.

Did any of the Queen's attendants leave her at Leghorn? I don't remember.

Where next did you go?—To Genoa.

Who accompanied or met you there?—There was a Captain Pownall, and Lady Charlotte Campbell; I think she was a tall, rather a fat lady, and had two daughters.

How long did she stop with the Princess?—It might be about 14 or 15 days.

Where did the Princess reside at Genoa?—In a palace near the road to Rome.

Did Bergami sleep in that palace?—Yes.

Where was his room situated?—Near the Princess's.

Was there a room between the Princess's chamber and Bergami's?—Yes.

Did any body occupy it?—No, it was a luggage-room, in which nobody slept.

Was that the only place between the Princess's room and Bergami's?—Yes.

Might you, or might you not, then, pass directly from the one room into the other, that is, from the Princess's chamber into Bergami's?—Yes.

When you were at Genoa, where did Bergami breakfast?—Sometimes in a small room at the top of the grand saloon.

Did he breakfast alone, or with any body?—He and the Princess breakfasted together.

For what were you hired?—As a servant.

Were you hired to wait upon Bergami, or on the Princess? I was hired, not particularly to attend to him, but to be at the service of her Royal Highness.

Did you wait upon her Royal Highness, or on Bergami in particular, or on both?—On both.

Was any other person in the habit of breakfasting with Bergami and the Princess?—I saw nobody else.

Do you remember any thing particular occurring one night? No.

Do you remember one night a courier coming from Milan?—I do not remember.

Do you remember any night knocking at a late hour at the door of Bergami's chamber, to try and wake him for any particular purpose?—Yes, I do.

On what occasion was it, or for what purpose?—It was when some persons came to call upon him, and say that people had arrived in the house late.

Do you recollect at what hour of the night this happened? I think it was about half past one o'clock in the night.

Did Bergami answer the witness's knocking at his door? No.

Did you knock so loud as that, in your judgment, he must have heard you, had he been there?—I think, had he been there, he ought and must have heard me.

Was the Princess in the habit of going or riding out?—Yes? she did ride out sometimes.

In what manner did she ride out?—Sometimes in company.

Did Bergami ride in her company?—Yes, he did.

Have you seen them ride out together?—I have.

Did you at any time observe any thing in particular pass between the Princess and Bergami on such occasions, when they rode out together?—Yes; he put his hands around her waist to lift her upon the ass she rode.

Any thing else?—Yes; he held her hand while she rode, as if to prevent her Royal Highness from falling.

Was Bergami's manner like that of the other servants in the house; or did he appear different from them?—Yes; he was different.

Did he seem to have more authority? Yes; he had more authority than the other servants.

Between him and the Princess was there any apparent distance, like that towards the other Servants; or was there an apparent familiarity between them? There was rather an intimacy.

Did Bergami continue to occupy the same room during their whole residence at Genoa? Witness did not remember.

To what place did you proceed on leaving Genoa? To Milan.

Where did the Princess's establishment first reside at Milan? At Casa Carna, Porta Nuova.

At what house? At a house belonging to the family of Baromeo.

Do you recollect, before the Princess left Genoa, whether any of the relations of Bergami were taken into her Royal Highness's service!—Yes, I remember some.

What name? One was a female; Faustina.

Was she married or single? I do not know whether she was single or married: she came to the house without a husband.

Was there a child brought into the house? Yes.

What was the child's name? Victorine.

About what age did the child appear? About three years old when she came.

Did the mother of the child come with her? No.

Did any body else come of the Bergami family? Yes, Lewis Bergami.

How were the Rooms in the house furnished when they came? In the usual way.

How was Bergami's room situated as to the Princess's? The rooms were separated by a wall.

How were the doors of the two rooms placed as to each other? At first there was an anti-room, on the right, left for Mr. William: and Bergami's was the room at the near side, next the Princess's.

Was there a door or a wall separating Bergami's from the Princess's room, or a staircase? Yes, there was a landing place, which had a door opening into it.

Where was this landing-place? Between both rooms.

Did the door of each open to into it? Yes, each door of the Princess's apartment and of Bergami's opened into it. The distance between the doors was about *two braccia*, or about 7 or 8 feet.

Were the stair-case and landing place you alluded to private, or did any other door open into them? The stair-case and landing place were private; the stair case led into a small apartment, which was unfrequented.

Did any body sleep in that small apartment? Yes, sometimes the brother of Bergami.

Were you in the habit of waiting upon the Princess at breakfast? Yes, sometimes.

What others? Sometimes Lewis Bergami, and occasionally a courier named Cameron.

During the period of the general residence of the Princess at Milan, did she take a journey to Venice? Yes.

Before she went, had Lady Charlotte Campbell joined her? I think not.

Where did she join her Royal Highness with her daughters? I think at Genoa.

Did you know did Lady Charlotte Campbell go from Genoa to Milan, in the same carriage with the Princess? I do not remember.

Did Lady Charlotte stay long with her Royal Highness? No.

Do you remember when she quitted? I think about 5 or six days before the Princess set out for Venice.

Did Lady Charlotte go away with her daughters? I believe she did, for the daughters were not seen in the house after she went away.

Did any English lady of honour remain in the suite of the Princess after Lady Charlotte left? I recollect none.

Did a person called the Countess of Oldi join the Princess? She did.

When? About two or three days after Lady Charlotte Campbell left.

Do you know whether she was any relation of Bergami's? It was reported in the house she was his sister.

How was that known? It was spoken of.

Did witness himself know it? Yes.

Was it at first general known through the household? Yes, soon after she came.

How soon after? About the time when she was observed to have a place at the Princess's table with the family.

When you arrived at Venice where did you go? To the Great Britain Hotel; they afterwards went to the house next by.

How were the bed-rooms occupied by the Princess and by Bergami situate in that house? They were next one another.

Was there any division between them? Yes, only a grand saloon. (A laugh.)

Did both doors open into that saloon? Yes, they did.

Did witness ever see the Princess walk out with Bergami? Yes.

Where?—Both at Milan and Venice.

In what manner did you see them walk out together?—Arm by arm, or arm in arm, they walked out at Milan and Venice.

Was this by day or by night? At night.

At what time of the night; at what hour? After nine o'clock in the evening; between nine and ten o'clock.

Did you ever see Bergami dine at table with the Princess ? Yes, several times.

Where did you first observe this ? At Genoa.

Did he continue to dine with the Princess, after the first time you saw him at dinner with her ? Always, as far as I can recollect.

How used they to sit at table. Where did the Princess sit, and where did Bergami ?—Sometimes in one place, and sometimes in another.

Did her Royal Highness sit at the head of the table ? Sometimes she did, and Bergami sat often on her right, and often on her left, and sometimes opposite to her.

Was the Princess more than once at Genoa, while you were with her ? I do not remember.

Do you not remember when you embarked at Genoa ? I did embark at Genoa ?

Do you mean then, that this familiarity between the Princess and Bergami took place the first or the second time you were at Genoa ? I saw it the first time.

Where did you go from Baromeo-house, at Milan ? To the Lake of Como, near Milan.

How long did you remain there at the time you allude to ? About a month and a half.

Where were the bed-rooms of Bergami and the Princess, and those of the other servants ? The bed-rooms of the Princess and Bergami were one at one side, and the other at the opposite side of a cabinet. There was only a small passage which separated them.

Was any part of your duty to assist in making Bergami's bed ? Yes it was ; I made the bed.

Did you ever remark that it had not been slept upon ? I did.

The other servants lived separate in another part of the house ? They did.

Did you assist in making the beds of the Princess and Bergami ? I did.

Did you observe that either of the beds had the appearance of having been slept in by two persons ? They had not that appearance always.

Could you tell from your observations of the beds, whether or not Bergami had always slept in his or elsewhere ? It appeared as if he had not always slept in it.

Did that happen often at the Villa Villani ? Yes.

Do you remember the Princess at the Villa Villani wearing a blue silk bedgown, lined with red ? I remember it.

After you saw the Princess wear the blue silk gown, did you see Bergami wear it ? Yes.

Often ? He always had it on.

In the presence of the Princess ?—Yes.

When you say always, do you mean that he wore it always in the morning, or during the whole day ?—Every morning when he made his toilette.

At what time did the Princess usually rise in the morning ?—At half-past 10, 11, or half-past 11.

When she rose did she usually ring for her servants, or call ?—Sometimes she called, and sometimes rang ; but for the most part called,

Did Bergami rise at the same time, or before or after the Princess?—Sometimes he got up at the same time; sometimes a quarter of an hour later.

Where did the Princess go to from Villani?—To Villa d'Este.

How long had she stayed at Villani before she went to Villa d'Este? Forty-five or fifty days.

Do you happen to recollect the relative situations of the bedrooms of the Princess and Bergami at Villa d'Este?—I do not remember, because they were changed anew.

When were they changed?—When they undertook the voyage to Egypt.

In what vessel did they embark at Genoa?—In a man-of-war—the Leviathan.

Where did they go to in the Leviathan?—To Porto Ferrajo.

Where did they go to next?—To Palermo.

Did the Princess go to court at Palermo?—Yes.

By whom was she accompanied?—I do not remember.

How long did she stay at Palermo?—Twenty or twenty-five days; but I do not remember.

Where did you go to from Palermo?—To Messina.

Did the Princess take a house in Messina, or near Messina?—Near Messina.

Do you know the relative situations of the bedrooms at Messina?—Yes.

Were they near each other?—Between the room of the Princess, and that of Bergami, there was a room in which the *dame d'honneur* slept.

Who was that dame d'honneur?—A sister of Bergami.

Did the other persons of the suite sleep in that part of the house, or in another?—In another.

You have said the only room between that of the Princess and Bergami was slept in by the Countess Oldi: was there a communication through that room between the apartment of the Princess and that of Bergami?—Yes, it was necessary to pass through the room of the dame d'honneur.

Then am I to understand, that through the room of the *dame d'honneur* there was a communication between the rooms of Bergami and the Princess.—Yes.

Do you recollect Bergami breakfasting or eating with the Princess, at Messina?—Yes, I do.

Where was that; and in what room?—Beyond the room where her Royal Highness slept there was a cabinet which led into a garden, and in that cabinet they breakfasted.

Did they breakfast alone, or was any other person with them?—Alone.

Do you remember Bergami, at Messina, asking leave of the Princess to go to make some purchases?—I do.

Did the Princess give him leave?—Yes.

Describe what took place between them when he parted from her for that purpose.—I saw Bergami when the Queen was going to take her breakfast; and he said, "Will your Royal Highness permit me to go to Messina to make some purchases?" and having obtained leave, gave a kiss to her lips (*booca*).

How long did the Princess remain at Messina?—Twenty-five or twenty-eight days, but I cannot say precisely.

To what place did she proceed from Messina?—To Syracuse.

Did she go by sea, or by land? By sea.

At Syracuse did she lodge in the town, or in the neighbourhood?—In the neighbourhood; out of the town.

Can you describe the relative situation of the bedrooms of the Princess and of Bergami at that house? Did the Princess continue to live in the same house she originally took at Syracuse?—In the same.

Was it near the pier or mole?—About a gunshot from it.

Describe the relative situation of the bedrooms in that house. Mention whether there was a private stair-case communicating from one room to another?—There was.

Did the stair-case lead immediately from one room into the other?—Yes.

Was there another entrance into the bedroom of the Princess, for the use of persons waiting upon her?—There was, from the great chamber where they dined.

Do you remember seeing Bergami go into the room of the Princess without being entirely dressed, in any house before they went to Syracuse?—Oh, yes.

Do you remember where it was?—If I do not mistake, it was in the Villa Villani.

What part of his dress had he on?—That morning gown, with stockings and drawers (*cangianti*).

Where did the Princess go to from Syracuse?—To Catania.

Can you describe the relative situation of the bedrooms of the Princess and Bergami at Catania? were they near each other, or distant?—They were separated by a yard, or court, smaller than this house.

Was there any other separation between them but this court?—Nothing else.

Could any other person, after they were in bed, get into that court? No; because the door was locked.

Do you remember whether Bergami was taken ill at Catania? He was.

Was it necessary that his bed should be warmed? Yes.

Did you warm the bed yourself? Yes.

Did you see the Princess on that occasion? Yes.

Was she in the room before you went there, or did she come in afterwards? I was in the room when she came.

How was Bergami sitting? Upon a bench, or sort of stool, while I was making the bed.

Were any directions given by the Princess as to the mode of warming the bed. Yes.

What did she say? She told me to warm the bed, and make it clean and nice.

Did Bergami take any medicine? Yes.

Who mixed it for him? I do not remember.

How long did the Princess remain in the room? While the bed was warming.

While Bergami was sitting at the side of the bed, in the manner described, was he entirely dressed, or partly undressed? Only dressed in part.

What had he on, and what off? He had on the morning gown; but I do not remember what else.

How long did the Princess remain at Catania? About a month and a half.

To what place did she next go? To Augusta.

By land or sea? By sea.

Describe the situation of the bedrooms. There was a small yard or court in to which both the rooms led, and you passed through this court from one room to the other.

After they were in bed, could any person get into that court? Not until they got up in the morning.

At Augusta did they embark in any vessel? Yes, on board a polacre.

Was that an Italian vessel? A Neapolitan polacre, as they said.

Where did you first go to in it?—To Tunis.

Did Bergami receive any title at Catania or Augusta?—At Catania.

Was he ever called his Excellency?—I remember it.

Was that at Catania?—Yes.

Did he wear any decoration?—That of the order of Knighthood of Malta.

While in Sicily did he receive any other title? Was he called Baron?—I remember he was called Baron Francina.

Did he receive that title first in Sicily?—Yes.

Where did Bergami sleep on board the polacre?—In the cabin where they dined.

Was the cabin of the Princess adjoining that cabin?—It was near it.

Did any other person sleep in the room where they dined?—I do not remember.

When the Princess arrived at Tunis, where did she reside?—At the English Consul's.

Did she reside there during the whole time she was at Tunis?—She changed her lodging.

Where did she go afterwards?—To the palace of the Bey.

Do you remember the relative situations of the bedrooms there? were they near each other?—No: at a little distance.

What separated them?—First, there was a little room, a small corridor; and then a large room in which nobody slept, and that large room led into the bedroom of the Princess.

Did any body sleep in the small intermediate room?—It was only used as a room of passage.

Did the rest of the suite sleep in that part of the building?—All in another part.

The Princess afterwards went from Tunis to Constantinople, and from thence to *Scala Nuova*?—Yes.

Where did she lodge at *Scala Nuova*?—They did not stop there, but went to the Grotto of the Seven Sleeping Men.

At what distance?—Half a day's journey.

Do you remember the place where there was a Turkish coffee-house?—Yes, a *Caffe Turque*.

Where was that?—Before you arrive at the Grotto of the Seven Sleepers.

Did the suite of the Princess take up their residence at that *Caffe*?—During the night.

Do you remember a vestibule of a small church near that spot, surrounded by a wall?—I remember that too well.

Where did the Princess sleep on the first night on arriving at that place?—Under a tent, made of the boughs of trees.

Do you remember being sent for to that vestibule enclosed by a wall?—Yes.

Was the Princess there at that time?—Yes.

And Bergami also?—He was present also.

Was no other person present?—No one else.

Was the vestibule surrounded by a wall?—It was surrounded by walls.

Was the Princess's travelling bed carried thither?—I carried it myself.

By whose direction?—Both Bergami and the Princess.

Did Bergami and the Princess remain there?—Yes.

Had you prepared the dinner in any other place?—I had carried it to the coffee-house, and the Princess and Bergami ordered me to carry the dinner to the vestibule surrounded by a wall.

Did they dine there by themselves?—Alone.

Where was the Princess sitting?—On a bed.

Where was Bergami sitting?—On the ground, at the feet of her Royal Highness.

Did you wait upon her?—Yes.

After dinner did they remain there?—Yes.

Was any other person with them?—None.

Did the bed remain there?—Yes.

How long did they remain together in that place?—An hour, or an hour and a half.

Where did they go to from Ephesus?—To Scala Nuova.

Did they then embark on board the palacre?—Yes.

Where did they land?—At St. Jean d'Acre.

Do you remember going from thence to Aun?—Yes.

Did all persons in the suite of the Princess remain in the day-time in tents?—Yes.

Were you in the habit of travelling by day or by night?—By night.

And slept in the day-time?—Yes.

In the tents, in the manner described?—Yes.

Do you remember the tent in which the Princess slept?—
I do.

Was that among the other tents, or at a distance from them?—At the distance of three or four paces: it might be five or six paces.

Was there a bed in the tent of the Princess?—Yes.

Was that the ordinary travelling bed of the Princess?—
There was a little bed and a sofa; a Turkish sofa.

Did the tent of the Princess consist of one circle or of two?—It had double walls; there were two tents, one within another.

Was the bed or sofa placed within the inner tent?—Both in the inner tent.

Was that inner tent of a circular form?—Both were circular.

What distance was there between the inner and the outer circle?—Both the length of my two arms.

Did you see the Princess in the interior tent where the bed and sofa were, and any body with her?—Bergami, and sometimes the little child.

Were Bergami and the Princess there during the time that was allotted for sleep?—Yes, during the time of rest.

Were both the inner and the outer tent closed?—The inner tent was shut up by them, and the outer might be closed or left open, as they chose.

Whom do mean by *them*?—Bergami and the Princess.

Do you remember going from Aun to Jerusalem?—Yes.

Did you stop between Aun and Jerusalem?—Yes.

Did you encamp again in the same manner as before?—
They raised the tents in the same way.

Did the Princess and Bergami again sleep in the same tent?—Yes.

How many days were spent in this mode of travelling?—Two.

After the return from Jerusalem where did the Princess again embark?—At Jaffa.

On board the same vessel?—The same.

On the first voyage to Jaffa had the Princess slept in the cabin?—Yes.

Do you remember on her embarking at Jaffa on the voyage home, any tent being raised on the deck?—I do.

What beds were placed in it?—A sofa.

Any bed besides the sofa?—A travelling bed.

Did the Princess sleep in that tent generally on the voyage from Jaffa home?—She slept always in it during the whole journey.

Did any body else sleep in the same tent?—Bergami.

On the deck?—On the deck.

Did that take place every night?—Every evening.

Were the sides of the tent drawn down so as to shut them in entirely?—When they went to sleep the whole was enclosed.

Did they use a lantern or lamp for the purpose of going to bed?—Yes.

After they were undressed, and prepared to go to bed, what was done with the light?—Sometimes Bergami told him to take away the lamp when he made the bed, and sometimes he came and put the lamp out with his hand between the deck and the tent.

Were the beds regularly prepared every night?—Every night.

Do you remember whether the Princess bathed on board the vessel?—I remember it.

Where was the bath prepared?—In the cabin.

Who assisted her at the bath?—The first time I carried the water into the bath, and then Bergami came down, and put his hand into it to try the temperature: then he went up stairs and handed the Princess down, after which the door was shut, and Bergami and the Princess remained alone in the cabin.

Did the bathing take place more than once?—More than once as well as I can recollect.

Do you remember at any time, when Bergami and the Princess were below in the cabin with the Bath, being called upon to supply additional water?—I do; two pails; one of hot, the other of cold water.

Who took the water in?—I went with the water to the door of the cabin, and Bergami came half-way out of the door, and, taking the water, went in.

Do you know whether, when you took the water, the Princess was actually in the bath or not?—I cannot know that.

Where was the cabin which the witness slept in situated with reference to the tent on deck? under it or how?—I slept in the dining-room, on the sofa, immediately under the tent.

Did you ever upon any occasion, when the Princess and Bergami were in the tent, hear any noise or motion over you?—Yes; I heard a noise.

Where did you land?—At Capitan.

Where did they go from thence?—I do not know, because I did not follow them.

Who went on shore at Capitan?—The Princess, the sister of Bergami (Countess Oldi,) the Turk, the Moor, and a man named Cameron.

What were the Turk and Moor called?—The Moor was called Selim, and the Turk Soliman.

Was there any body of the name of Mahomet?—Majomet.

Where did he embark on board the vessel?—At Jaffa.

Did Bergami go on shore at Terracina?—Yes.

Before the Princess landed?—Yes.

For what purpose?—To get leave from the Pope not to make quarantine.

Do you remember the Princess and Bergami taking leave of each other at the time he landed?—Yes, I remember it too well.

Tell us what passed.—I saw him kiss her Royal Highness.

Where were they?—In the cabin.

Where did you again join the Princess?—At Villa d'Este.

How long did the Princess and Bergami remain at Villa d'Este?—About a month after I joined them. [The witness added, that, as he was obliged to perform quarantine at Genoa, he did not join them for 37 days.]

After you arrived there, did the Princess and Bergami go to a place called the Barona?—Yes.

How soon after you reached Villa d'Este did they take that journey?—About a month.

Do you know a place called the Villa Bergami?—Yes.

To whom does it belong?—To Bergami now; he has bought it.

Are Villa Bergami and the Barona the same place?—It is the same place: it was called the Barona.

Do you know when Bergami first became possessed of this place?—About the time when they were in the Villa Villani.

Is this Villa Bergami a considerable estate, with land about it?—Yes, there is land: it is a species of farm-house, where they make cheese.

How long did the Princess and Bergami remain there?—About six weeks, when afterwards they took a journey to Bavaria.

Was it during the Carnival?—Yes.

Do you recollect the relative situations of their bedrooms at Villa Bergami? Were they near to each other?—They both opened on the same landing-place.

By crossing that landing-place, was there a free communication from one room to another?—The landing-place was about a yard in length.

Was it separated from the rest of the house?—From all the rest.

Do you remember, while the Princess was at the Villa Bergami, any dances or balls being given?—I do.

Did that occur frequently?—No; twice.

How far was it from Milan?—Two miles.

What description of persons attended at those balls?—Country people.

Did any of the nobility of Milan visit there?—Not that I remember.

What do you mean by, "not that you remember?"—At one time Belgardi paid his respects to the Princess, and after he was gone the Governor Saurao came.

Did you accompany the Princess in her journey to Bavaria?—Yes.

Do you remember how the apartments of the Princess and Bergami were arranged at the different inns?—In Bavaria I remember.

At what place?—At the Golden Stag, at Munich.

How were the bed-rooms arranged?—The dining-room separated the bed-room of her Royal Highness from that of Bergami.

In the course of that journey, or any other, were the bed-rooms arranged by the master of the inn afterwards changed by order of the Princess on her arrival?—Yes.

Did that happen more than once, and at what places?—It happened in Bavaria, at the Golden Stag.

By whose order was the change made?—Her Royal Highness's and Bergami's.

Was her Royal Highness present at the time?—She was present.

The Solicitor-General had put the question whether the witness remembered being at Karlsruhe, when he was interrupted by

Marquis Camden, who reminded the house that it was now considerably past the hour fixed for closing this business for the day—4 o'clock.

The Earl of Liverpool asked if the examination in chief were nearly closed.

Earl Grey thought that, rather than sit for the whole year, the house might sit for a quarter of an hour, or even an hour longer.

In answer to a question from the Lord-Chancellor, the Solicitor-General replied, that he did not think he could conclude the examination in chief of this witness in the time stated by the noble lord.

Some conversation took place upon this point, and Lord Darnley suggested that the hour for closing should be five instead of four.

Lord Erskine was in favour of four o'clock, and Lord

Grenville wished that, whatever hour was named, it should be adhered to, for the sake of dispatch and regularity.

Lord Erskine moved that the house adjourn at four o'clock; and the question being put from the woolsack, we understood the Lord-Chancellor to decide it in the affirmative.

Adjourned at five o'clock.

Her Majesty did not re-enter the house in the course of the day.

Fifth Day, TUESDAY, AUGUST 22, 1820.

Theodore Majochi was called in, and his examination resumed by the Solicitor General.

You said yesterday, that you attended the Princess to Bavaria? Yes.

Did you also go with her to Carlsruhe?—Yes.

Did you also go with her on her journey to Nuremberg, Vienna, and Trieste?—Yes, I went.

Without asking a particular description as to the arrangements of the rooms of the Princess and Bergami, I wish to know in general, whether to the best of the witness's recollection, they were, on this journey, contiguous, and had a direct communication with each other, or whether they were distant?—They were more near than apart.

Had the apartments of the Princess and Bergami in general a communication with each other?—Yes.

Were they in general separate from the rooms of the rest of the suite?—They were.

Who in general selected the apartments for the Princess and Bergami? They both made the distribution of the chambers—both her Royal Highness and Bergami.

Did Bergami, during this journey, travel in the same carriage with the Princess?—Yes.

Did he also in the journey to Bavaria?—Yes.

When you say, that they travelled in this way to Bavaria, do you mean in the journey through Germany?—I mean so.

Was it your business to procure a carriage, and to put things into it?—Yes.

Do you know in what part of the carriage Bergami sat?—I do not remember.

Do you remember finding any bottle in the carriage?—I did find a bottle.

Was that bottle usually placed in the carriage when the Princess and Bergami travelled together?—It was.

Will you explain the appearance of this bottle at this mouth?—It was about three or four inches wide by the diameter.

Do you know from what was found in the bottle, to what purpose was it used in the carriage?

Did you attend on the Princess to the Convent of Benedictines at St. Alassio?—Yes.

Do you remember seeing her at breakfast there?—Yes.

Did she breakfast alone, or with Bergami?—With Bergami.
Do you remember anything being then done by Bergami to the Princess?—I do not remember.

At what place did you quit the service of the Princess?—At Pesaro.

How long were you in her service?—Nearly three years.

Where did you go when you left her at Pesaro?—To Milan.

Into what service did you then enter?—Into the service of the Marquis Erva di Scalpa.

How long did you remain in Italy after you left Pesaro?—I cannot tell.

Was it three or four months?—I do not remember.

Do you remember going with the Princess to Pavia?—Yes.

At what inn did you stop?—I do not remember the name of the inn, but it was one on the right hand, as you enter the town.

Do you remember while at Naples, the circumstance of Bergami being out on horseback one day, and the Princess asking for him? I remember it too well—(after a pause the interpreter added)—or very well.

During the absence of Bergami on horseback, did the Princess ask for him?—She did.

The Solicitor General here wished to remind their lordships, that the witness had stated, that he had been with the Queen before at Naples, for about a month, in the year 1814.

Did the witness, on Bergami's return, communicate to him that the Princess wanted him?—I did.

Was she at that time in her bed-room?—I do not know, because I was below in the court.

Where did Bergami go, after he was informed that the Princess wanted him?—Into his own room.

What did he do on going into it?—He shut up the door.

Do you mean that he merely closed the door, or that he fastened it and locked it?—He locked it.

Did he remain there long?—About three quarters of an hour, or an hour.

Did you see the Princess below during this time?—I did not.

Did the new arrangement of the bed rooms which was made at Villa d'Este, take place during the journey in Greece?—Yes, it happened then.

Do you know what was the relative situation of the rooms after the Princess returned from Greece, and the change had taken place?—I do.

Do you recollect whether, the rooms of Bergami and the Princess were near, and had a direct communication with each other?—I do recollect they were.

Were the apartments of the rest of the household at a distance?—They were more apart.

Do you recollect, whether, on the door of Bergami's room being closed, all communication was interrupted between that part of the house where the rest of the Princess's suite slept, and the apartments of Bergami and the Princess?—Yes, when his door was locked, nobody else could go into the Princess's apartment.

Do you recollect an alteration having been formed in the wall of the apartment?—I do not remember.

Was there a theatre at Villa d'Este?—Yes.

Did the Princess appear at that theatre?—Yes.

Did she act in the same piece with Bergami?—I have seen Bergami and the Princess there together, but I never remained during the whole performance.

Was the Princess while she lived at Villa d'Este usually visited by persons of distinction in that neighbourhood?—I do not remember.

Do you remember a person of the name of Majoretto, or Mahomet, being in the service of the Princess?—Yes.

What countryman was he?—He was from Jaffa.

Did he come on board the Princess's vessel at Jaffa?—Yes.

Did he live at Villa d'Este?—Yes.

Tell us any exhibitions he was in the habit of making always observing not to mention any except those at which the Princess was present.

Mr. Brougham thought his learned friend ought to put his question in a more specific form. It would be necessary, in the first place, to bring the Queen and this man together.

The Solicitor-General would endeavour to obviate the objection. Do you remember at any time when the Princess was present, at which Mahomet made any exhibition? Yes, he performed a Giuoco.

It was here asked what was meant by a Giuoco, and the interpreter stated, that it was a generic term, which comprehended all kinds of plays, games, and tricks.

What tricks was he in the habit of playing?

Mr. Brougham observed they had nothing to do with the habits of Mahomet. It was only what was done when the Princess was present that could be made the subject of inquiry. He must, therefore, object to the question.

The Solicitor-General. Will the witness describe the nature of the Giuoco to which he has alluded, at which the Princess was present?

Here the witness moved his body up and down with a sort of dancing motion, occasionally extending his arms and snapping his fingers, as if using castanets in a fandango, and exclaiming, "vima dima," or some such words.

The interpreter being asked what this was, said it was a species of dance very commonly performed in the East, and—

Mr. Brougham interrupted the interpreter, observing that his account was unnecessary. Could he explain the words "vima dima?" The interpreter could not.

The Solicitor-General. Was any thing done by Mahomet with any part of his dress? Yes, with his great brachess or pantaloons.

Did he make any use of his linen, or of his pantaloons? Yes.

What use did he make of them? Here the witness made several movements.

Did he, either before or during the time of these motions, make any any arrangement of his pantaloons, or do any thing with his linen? I do not know.

I will ask you then to describe the Giuoco from beginning to end.

Here the witness pulled up his trowsers, and repeated his imitation of the Giuoco of Mahomet as before.

The interpreter said their lordships saw the motion the witness made and could judge of it as well as he.

Mr. Brougham said that the motion the man was making might be described in one short word—A courtsey. Some peers called out—No, no!

The Solicitor-General wished the witness to describe exactly the manner in which the trowsers of Mahomet were prepared for the trick: he therefore asked, did he do any thing to his trowsers with his hands either before he began or when going with the Giuoco? I did not see him do any thing.

Was the position of his trowsers the same as usual? Always.

Do you remember this Giuoco being performed more than once in the presence of the Princess? Yes, more than once.

Was Bergami present as well as the Princess? He was.

After you went to Milan, and entered into the service of the Marquiss, where did you go? To Germany.

When at the Villa d'Este, did you see the Princess and Bergami alone on the lake of Como? Yes.

The witness has said, that he has seen the Princess and Bergami together, and unaccompanied, on the Lake of Como. Has he often seen them so? Yes, many times.

The Solicitor-General here said, My lords, that is all the questions I have at the present moment to ask this witness.

Mr. Brougham, I trust my lords, I shall now be permitted, according to the usual course, to enter upon the cross-examination of this witness. I am ready to do so.

(Cries from the peers of "Go on.")

Cross-Examined by Mr. Brougham.

When the learned gentleman was about to commence, the Marchese Nicolas Spinetto was going to retire, and make way for the second interpreter, Benedetto Cohen; but Mr. Brougham said there was no necessity whatever; he was quite satisfied with the interpretation of the Marchese, who accordingly con-

tioned to interpret, but removed to the left of the witness, so as that the latter should stand exactly next the learned counsel.

You have told us you left General Pino's service, was it not on account of killing a horse? No.

You never killed a horse then at all? Never.

You never told any one you had? Never.

While Mr. Brougham was in the act of putting this question, some signification, by whisper or gesture, was made by some of their lordships, which seemed to indicate disapprobation.

Mr. Brougham appealed to their lordships, to know whether he had fallen into any irregularity. (Cries of No, no.) Their lordships must be aware that any symptoms of admonition must have great weight with him, and were certainly calculated to withdraw his attention from the serious duty he had to perform. (Cries of "Go on.")

What wages had you in General Pino's service? Twenty-five pence per day.

Did you go away, not finding those wages enough? I left the service of the General during the blockade of Mantua.

Ask him whether, at the 2d table of the Princess's household, Sir Wm. Gell's servant did not sit also? What servant of the Chevalier?

An English servant? I don't remember.

Did Mr. Craven's, another English gentleman? I do not remember.

Had either of these English gentlemen English servants at all with them? Yes, they had.

Were they in or out of livery? During every day they did not wear liveries; but at dinner sometimes they wore uniforms.

The interpreter here observed, that uniform was the real translation of what he (the witness) said; but livery was meant by it also.

Was it the duty of the ordinary livery-servants of the household to wait upon her Royal Highness? Yes, at table.

Did they at breakfast? No.

Did the upper servants, including the couriers, do so as a part of their duty? Yes, they did.

Did he know Ieronymus? Yes, very well.

Did he know Cameron? Yes; they were couriers; they wore the livery of such, at least.

In the Queen's house at Naples where did William Austin sleep? I don't remember.

Will you swear he did not sleep in the next room to her Royal Highness? I cannot remember—(non posso ricordarmi.)

Where did Dr. Holland, her Royal Highness's physician, sleep? I do not remember.

Will you swear there was no other passage through which her Royal Highness could go to Bergami's apartment, when he was ill, except that in which you slept?

(The witness not seeming to comprehend the question, it was repeated to him.)

I have seen that passage I spoke of, but other passages I have not seen.

Will you swear that was the only one? There was a great saloon, after which was her Royal Highness's apartment, and then came a cabinet.

Will you swear there was no other passage? I cannot swear; I have seen no other passage than this.

Will you swear the only passage to Bergami's room was through the cabinet? I cannot swear that there is no other passage.

You will not take upon you to swear, then, that there might not have been another passage? There might have been another passage. I cannot say: I speak of one passage; I have only seen one that I remember.

Lord Longford.—Will you swear that there was no other way in which a person wishing to go from the Princess's room to Bergami's room could go, except by passing through the cabinet? There was, I think, another passage going to the room of Bergami.

(Counsel resumed.) Without passing through the room in which you slept? Yes, Sir.

Where did Ieronimus sleep? I don't remember.

Where did Cameron sleep? I don't remember.

I see you don't remember: I take it then for granted you don't remember where Mr. Craven's servants slept? I don't remember.

The constant repetition of the witness's answer, "*Questo non mi ricordo*," (I don't remember) occasioned some laughter.

Did you know the female servant, Dumont? Yes.

Where did she sleep? I don't know.

Were there other female attendants? Yes.

Where did they sleep? I don't know.

You recollect when Bergami was ill? Yes.

Was it not a very severe accident which Bergami met from a kick of a horse? Yes.

He was much hurt? Yes; it was so strong he could not ride or go.

Did this accident not confine him to his room? I can't say, not having knowledge of the illness.

Were you not taken into the service of the Princess to attend Bergami in that illness?—Yes; Bergami told me to attend him.

You have said he could not ride : could he walk ?—I don't know.

Did he go out walking ?—I don't know whether he could walk.

Did you see him walk out, as he usually did before his accident, from his room to the streets ?—I can't tell.

Will you swear that during his illness he ever walked out once ?—I don't remember to have seen him.

Did you ever go into his room during the time of his illness ? I did ; I helped upon him—that is, waited.

Did you often so attend upon him ? Yes.

Did you at any time of that attendance, then, see him walk ? At least I cannot say ; I don't recollect.

Was he attended by any medical man ? I do not remember.

Did you not see her Royal Highness go into the room of Ieronimus when he met with an accident ? I do not remember.

Have you not seen her go into Sir Wm. Gell's room when he, too, was confined by illness ? I don't remember.

Was it not her constant practice to go into the apartment of any of her suite who happened to be ill, in order to see after their health and their treatment ? I don't remember—(non mi ricordo.)

You were never ill yourself at Naples ? No ; I don't recollect.

The Princess never entered your apartment while you were ill ? No.

Did the Princess make any difference between the highest and the lowest of her servants, during any illness of any of them ?

The Solicitor-General objected to this mode of pursuing the cross-examination. It was assuming that some of them were ill of which there was no proof.

Mr Brougham.—Then I will put the question this way, for I mean to assume nothing—Whether the witness observed on the part of the princess any difference in her treatment of either the high or the low in her visits to the sick ?

The Solicitor-General.—Precisely the same objection applies to this mode of putting the question as to the other. I object to an assumption of any thing. Prove it : ask him whether any of the servants were ill ; whether Ieronimus was, or any body else ?

Mr. Brougham.—Then I shall, to save trouble, vary the question, though I do not think I have been incorrect.

Were all the servants of her Majesty's suite always in perfect health, except Bergami, during his illness from the kick of the horse ? Questo non mi ricordo—I don't remember. (A laugh.)

Was there any physician in attendance at any time except upon Bergami? I don't remember any other except while Bergami's accident.

Will you swear there was no physician in attendance at any other time? *Questo non mi ricordo*—I don't remember. (A laugh.)

On what bed did you sleep in the little cabinet while attending upon Bergami? On a mattress.

Had it any curtains? No.

When her Royal Highness went from Naples to Rome in March, 1815, what English persons were with her? I cannot say exactly. There was Dr. Holland; Ieronimus, as far as I know.

Was not Lady Charlotte Lindsay there? I don't know.

Was there no English lady with her Royal Highness? I remember to have seen one English lady; I forget the name: the little thin one I remember.

Did not one of these English ladies go with her Royal Highness in the journey from Naples to Rome? I don't remember.

What lady did accompany her? There was a Madame Falconet.

Any body else? Madame Falconet was taken to be the wife of a banker at Naples, and she had two daughters.

Was she an English lady? I don't know.

Did she speak English? I don't know.

Did she always speak English, or what other language? She always spoke like French.

Did she take her two daughters with her in the journey of the Princess from Naples to Rome? *Questo non ricordo* (I don't remember).

Did you ever see Madame Falconet's two daughters in the Princess's house with their mother? I think, or I fancy, I have not seen them.

Did you ever see them any where else? Yes; I think I saw them on their way from Naples to Rome with the Princess.

Of what age were the daughters? I don't know.

Were they young ladies, or young children? I don't know.

[Here the interpreter, after putting this question and repeating the answer, observed, that the witness did not seem to comprehend the question.]

The Lord-Chancellor.—I desire it to be known, that the witness must not be interrupted while he is giving an answer to a question. I saw the counsel putting a fresh question while he was answering the last.

Mr Brougham declaimed any wish to interrupt the witness. He was always desirous to have his answer complete.

The Lord-Chancellor replied, that he imputed no blame to

the counsel, for the witness at the time had his back turned to him, and of course he (Mr. Brougham) could not have seen whether the witness had finished his sentence or not.

After a few words in explanation between the Solicitor-General and Mr. Brougham, respecting the form of putting questions, the cross-examination was resumed.

The former question was then repeated. Ans. Young ladies.

Did you see Lady Charlotte Lindsay, or any other person beside Madame Falconet, when her Royal Highness left Naples? Non mi ricordo.

Did you ever see more than one English lady in her Royal Highness's household at one time? Non mi ricordo.

[The interpreter explained, that these words meant "I don't remember, or I don't know;" and that they answered to the French phrase "Je ne sai pas." Mr. Brougham considered the correct translation of the words to be of much consequence; and he dissented from that which had been put upon them by the Marchese: upon which the Marchese Spinetto (the interpreter) begged that their lordships would apply to the interpreter for her Majesty, who was behind him, and would correct him if he was wrong. Their lordships desired Mr. Cohen, accordingly, to be asked, which was done by Mr. Brougham.

How do you translate the words "Non mi ricordo?"—"I do not recollect."

How do you render "I don't know?"—"No so."

Mr. Brougham then appealed to their lordships. It would be the most childish thing in the world in him were he to talk of his knowledge of the Italian language; because their lordships had appointed an interpreter, and they were to take the witness's answer through him. But if it appeared that they always translated "Non mi ricordo" "I don't recollect," it seemed to him that it might be allowable for a person—even, who was only a Tramontane, like himself—to doubt whether the same words could sometimes mean "I don't recollect," and at others "I don't know."

[The interpreter, with their lordships' leave, re-stated the question.]

Lord Hampden desired the interpreter to say how he would translate "This I don't recollect."—The interpreter replied, "Non mi ricordo questo."

Mr. Brougham said, that was exactly his construction of the words. Did the interpreter, by "Non mi ricordo," mean to say "I have no recollection," or "I have no knowledge?" The interpreter answered, "I have no recollection:" and that the word "questo," which was desired to be precisely stated, applied to the particular circumstance spoken of.

The cross-examination was then resumed by Mr. Brougham,

You gave us an account yesterday of your knocking one night at Bergami's door, at Genoa, so loud that he must have heard you; and that you did not receive any answer? I did.

What sort of people were they who were coming to the house that night, that it made you go and knock up the Baron—the Baron Bergami? It was when that attempt was made to rob the house.

Do you mean to say that robbers had broken in, or, threatened to break into the house? Robbers had come into the house.

Was not the alarm given, that it was a part of your friend Ompteda's gang?

The Solicitor-General submitted that this was an irregular question, and liable to the same objection which he had already made to a former one. It was assuming that there was a person of the name of Ompteda, and that he was a friend of the witness's: it was assuming too, that this was a gang of robbers.

Mr. Brougham. So they were, by the answer to the last question which I put.

The Solicitor-General. Of which gang you also assume, that the friend of *Majochi*, the witness, was a part.

Mr. Brougham. A part of the gang! He was their head; their ringleader.

The Lord Chancellor, addressing the learned counsel, observed, that he had said he would go by steps; but here he was assuming the whole of the facts, which it was not competent for him to do.

Mr. Brougham had not so understood the matter; but would waive the question.

Counsel resumed. Did not you wake from your sleep on that occasion, and go to the window? I opened the window, and saw a tall person below me. I went out; I took a gun and fired on this person. I had seen this person; these persons—for there were more than one—and they fled.

After the robbers had attacked or threatened the house, and you fired on them the way you described, was not the whole house alarmed by what had taken place? I immediately ran to knock at the door; and then, in going down stairs, I found that all the people were collected, and coming down stairs.

Did you see one of them with a drawn sword in his hand, upon that occasion? Non mi ricordo.—(I don't recollect.)

Was Captain Hannam there on that occasion? Non mi ricordo.

Was Hieronimus there? There was all the family; but I cannot say, indistinctly, whether he was there.

Did you see Bergami there? Yes, Bergami was there; I saw him.

How long after the first alarm was it that you went to knock at Bergami's door? Three minutes.

Three minutes after you had fired the piece? Yes.

After knocking at Bergami's door, and not finding him there, did you open the door, to see whether he was in the room or not? No; I did not open the door; but Bergami came out, about a quarter of an hour after; he made a great noise when he came out.

And where were you at the time Bergami did, what you choose to call, come out? [Here the interpreter submitted that it was impossible for him to put the question in this manner; he could not ask him what he choose or pleased to call "come out."]

I mean to ask him where he was when Bergami did, what he calls, come out? I knocked at the door, and, receiving no answer, went down stairs; and then all the family were coming out; and then I saw Bergami coming out in about a quarter of an hour after.

Mr. Brougham here observed—He first fires upon the robbers; three minutes previously he has knocked violently at the door of Bergami's room; then he goes to see what is the matter. But it seems that in a quarter of an hour after this it is, that the house is alarmed, and he fires at them. Will you ask him how soon it was, after he fired the piece that he saw Bergami and the rest of the household come out? I fired: I ran into the room, and knocked at the door of Bergami's room, but received no answer: I went back again to the place where I had fired: the family were collected on the stairs, and there was a cry of "Robbers! robbers! we have robbers in the house." I remained there until the family had retired, and it was peaceable.

How long were you knocking at Bergami's door? I remained a long time, and I knocked very loud; louder and louder.

Did you go below, from Bergami's door? I went down into the same room where the robbers got in.

Where did you, first of all, see Bergami, after this time? Where, first of all, did you see him again? In the same room where I returned, and in which the thieves had been.

You have said that the Princess went almost immediately from Venice to a private house at Naples? Yes.

What is the room which is next the Queen's in that house? There is a great saloon and a corridor, in which there is a room which leads into the bedroom of the Princess.

What other room leads into the Princess's room, on any other side, and opens into it? Is there any other room except

the saloon? These rooms are upon two sides of the saloon; on the third side there are others.

Explain yourself. (The interpreter put the question again.) On those two sides there are rooms, and on the last side there is a room which is open to the air.

Was not the room used as a sitting-room, on the side which you speak of, that which opened into the Queen's rooms? I don't know what use these rooms were for.

Was it there where Ieroninus slept? I don't know. (No so.)

Beyond those rooms which you have described, and of which you say you don't know the use, was there a stair-case? I don't know. I have not seen any stair-case on that side.

Where did William Austin sleep in this house? Non mi ricordo. (A laugh.)

Where did Captain Hannam sleep? Non mi ricordo.

Was he with the Queen at Venice? He was.

Was William Austin with her? He was.

Was Ieronimus with her? He was.

Was Cameron there with her? No; he was not there.

Was the Piccaroon there; the child I mean; Bergami's child? Non mi ricordo.

Did the Piccaroon, Victorine, always sleep in the same room with the Princess? Generally.

After the time at which the Piccaroon child came to live in the house with her Royal Highness, did she generally sleep in the same room with the Queen? I do not know.

Do you know of her ever sleeping in any other part of the house? I cannot say.

Did you ever know her sleep in any other part of the house, or of ships? Non mi ricordo.

[The interpreter here complained that the witness did not understand the commonest word even; he was so ignorant, that he (the interpreter) did not know how to put a single question to him.]

Will you swear that you ever, in your life, saw Victorine sleep in any other part of the house or ship, except that where the Queen was? Sometimes she slept under the pavilion; there was the bed of her Royal Highness, sometimes down below the deck, and sometimes with the dame d'honneur, sometimes under the pavilion with her Royal Highness, sometimes in a room with her.

(The Solicitor-General was about to address their lordships, but was here called to order.)

Whom do you mean by "dame d'honneur?" The Countess Oldi.

Sir, upon your oath, now, did you ever see Victorine sleeping out of the room where her Majesty slept at that time? This I don't know.

Did you ever see Victorine in any bed or room asleep, in which bed or room her Royal Highness was not to sleep that night? (The interpreter again submitted that the witness did not appear to understand him. Having repeated the question once or twice, the witness at length comprehended him, and replied)—I never have seen it happen.

Did Mr. Burrell, an English gentleman, go to Venice with her Majesty at the time you have spoken of? Non mi ricordo.

Do you ever remember seeing a gentleman of that name in her Royal Highness's family for any length of time? Yes; a short young man.

When and where? At Villa Villani: when we lived at the Villa Villani, at Milan, he was there while we were.

Where did he sleep at Villa Villani? Non mi ricordo.

Where at the Casa Borromeo? Non mi ricordo.

Where at Venice? I don't remember seeing him there at all.

When you went a second time to Genoa, was not the arrangement of the rooms the same as usual with respect to the Princess and Bergami? The Princess went to Genoa only once; at least, the second time, she went immediately on board the ship.

You have never seen the Villa d'Este since the time you spoke of before, after you came back from the long voyage? I have not.

Was the disposition of the rooms the same as before with respect to the Queen and Bergami? It was not.

Was there not a stair-case, or a landing-place of a stair-case, on one side of the Princess's room alone? There is a small corridor.

Is there a sitting-room on the other side, not opposite, but on the other side? There is a small corridor, upon the left of which is a small door opening into the room of the Princess; this is a door which is generally locked. In the middle of this corridor is a cabinetto; out of the cabinetto there is a door which leads into another room.

Does not that cabinetto communicate on one side with the Princess's room, and on the other with that where Bergami slept? This room, into which the door of the cabinetto opens, leads into that where Bergami slept.

Did her Royal Highness ride on horseback on this journey to Egypt? Yes.

About how many hours was she in this way on horseback? Non mi ricordo.

Was it four hours? She mounted in the evening when the sun set, and dismounted in the morning when the sun rose, but I had no watch.

Will you swear she did not frequently ride in this manner for as much as 8 hours at a time? Non mi ricordo.

Was she not extremely fatigued when she dismounted in the morning from these rides? It was said that she was very tired, and immediately went to rest herself on a Turkish sofa.

Did you not see her supported, from excessive fatigue, the last hour or two of the journey? Non mi ricordo.

[At this period of the examination, her Majesty entered the house, and took her usual seat below her counsel and near the witness. Their lordships rose on her entrance.]

After she dismounted from her horse, the Princess sat upon the sofa because she was tired? Yes.

Did you not yourself sleep or rest yourself during the day between the inner and the outer of the two tents where her Royal Highness reposed? Yes, and Carlino.

Was not this the regular place of rest for you and Carlino in the hours of repose? I slept on one side, and Carlino on the other.

Who was Carlino? It was said that he was a nephew of Bergami.

One of the servants? He wore a livery, as I did.

What sort of sofas were put in the tent on this occasion: was not one an iron bedstead and the other a sofa? First there was a Turkish sofa, and then I placed an iron bedstead there.

I understand that no bedclothes were put upon the sofa? Not that I recollect.

Was not the sofa put down in the same way as a sofa in a room? Yes; in the middle of the pavilion there was a pillar, and the sofa was placed close to it.

Was it not in every other respect placed there in the same way as sofas are placed in rooms? It was a sofa like others.

Was there not a small mattress on the bed? Yes, which belonged to the small iron bedstead.

Was it not cased in leather? Non mi ricordo.

Was it not your office to put it there? My office and Carlino's.

These are the same sofa and bedstead that were on board the polacre? There were two bedsteads; one went into a trunk, and the other folded up in a bundle.

But you do not recollect which was used? The iron bedstead was a little larger.

Was not the sofa used in the tent the same sofa as was on board the the polacre? Non mi ricordo.

Was it not the same identical sofa; or, if not, was it not so like it that you might mistake the one for the other? I cannot answer that question.

Was it not the Princess's constant practice, on the voyage, to throw herself down in the middle of the day for repose, without taking off her clothes? Non mi ricordo: to that I paid no attention.

Will you take upon you to swear that during the whole of that voyage the Princess ever took off one stitch of her clothes? After her Royal Highness had dismounted from the horse, she undressed herself to rest.

What part of her clothes did she take off for that purpose? Her upper garment, her gown.

Do you mean to say that her Royal Highness took off her gown, or a-surtout or cloak in which she might have been riding? Questo non mi ricordo.

Was there not a cloak which she used to throw over herself, on dismounting, before she went to rest? Questo non mi ricordo.

Did she put on a mantle when she mounted to pursue her journey? Questo non mi ricordo.

Were there sheets and blankets on the sofa in the tent, on which a person could go to bed, taking off his clothes, as in Europe? I placed the bed and some feather pillows and then retired.

You did not put any sheets or blankets on it? Non mi ricordo.

Was it exactly so with the sleeping in the tent on board the palacre? Non mi ricordo. I know that there were cushions, but I do not know whether the beds were made.

Will you swear you ever saw, either during the land-journey in Palestine, or the voyage by sea home, one stitch of bed-clothing upon the beds? Non mi ricordo.

Who, except yourself and Carlino, ever made these beds on land or during the voyage? Non mi ricordo.

Have you not sworn that it was your duty and Carlino's to make the beds? When we arrived I placed the bed in the tent, and then I went out.

You told us who made the beds at night; who removed them in the morning? Non mi ricordo.

Will you swear it was not yourself? Non mi ricordo. In the evening I was ordered to make the bed, and I carried the cushions: in the morning I was called to take away the cushions, for it was not a matrimonial bed—a large bed; but of single cushions.

Did you happen to see William Austin rest in the tent in the same way? Non mi ricordo.

Do you know where Lieutenant Hannan slept? Non mi ricordo.

Do you know where the Countess of Oldi slept? Non mi ricordo.

Can you tell where Cameron slept? Non mi ricordo.

Where did you sleep yourself? I sometimes slept on a sofa below.

Where did the maids sleep? Non mi ricordo.

Where did Lieutenant Flynn, the commander of the vessel—who is, I believe, a master in the navy—sleep? Non mi ricordo.

Do you recollect such a person being on board, besides Lieut. Hannan? Yes; I knew it.

Did you not observe him both by land and by sea? Was he not present at the land-journey as well as the sea voyage? Non mi ricordo.

Will the witness swear that Lieut. Flynn was not on the land-journey to Palestine? I will not.

What age is Lieutenant Flynn ; is he about 30, or above it ? I cannot say.

Is he older or younger, apparently, than Lieutenant Hannam ? About the same age.

Has the witness ever seen him in her Royal Highness's suite except during the voyage to Palestine ; except during the long voyage ? Non mi ricordo.

Did you ever see him, in your life, at the Villa d'Este, at Barona, or at any other of the places where her Royal Highness resided ? I cannot recollect whether I have or not ; I don't recollect to have seen him at d'Este ; indeed I do not recollect at all.

When did you see Lieut. Flynn for the last time ? you must know that. Non mi ricordo.

About time did you last see him ? I cannot call on myself to state the time particularly. On the return voyage he was on board the polacre ? Whenever I am on board a ship, I am more unwell than well.

[Some observations were here made on the exact meaning of the words "sempre non sano," as introduced by the witness in his answer, which Mr. Brougham observed must be taken as conveying the idea of "always ill," and not "for the most part," or "almost always," as might be inferred from the translation. It was, however, decided that the answer should remain.]

When you were unwell you went below, did you not, in the course of your voyage ? Sometimes I threw myself on a canvas, sometimes on a sofa ; sometimes I went and threw myself on whatsoever was supplied to me.

Did you not sleep during the voyage below ? Sometimes.

When you were ill on the voyage, did you not sleep below ? I sometimes slept in the hold, in the bottom of the ship. (In profondo.)

Have you not been frequently, during the voyage, for days together, that you never made your appearance above at all ? Sometimes I did not come up. I was sometimes one or two days without coming up.

[The witness immediately corrected this last answer.]

The interpreter. The witness said at first, "When I was unwell, sometimes I was a day or two without coming up ;" now he says, that sometimes, when he was unwell, he was "all the whole day" without coming up on deck.

Will you swear that you have not been for several days together without coming up ? Sometimes, when sick, I have been below all the day.

Mr. Brougham. I say several days. Ans. I have sometimes been below all the day.

Will you say that you have never, during the voyage, been kept below by illness for more than two days together ? I have been an entire day without coming up. I was, at different times, whole days without coming up on account of illness. In the morning I arose, and I kept down below till the evening.

Will you swear that you have not been more than two days together without ever coming up at all ? I have been below one day and one night.

Will the witness take upon him now to swear that he never, during the whole voyage, was more than one day and one night together without coming upon deck ?

One of their lordships objected to the periphrastic mode in which the interpreter translated this question.

The interpreter. Permit me to say, with humble deference to your lordships, that, in order to make the witness understand me, and to give your lordships satisfaction, I must translate the question in this way. If I were speaking to a man of literary education, I could easily make him understand the question; but with such a fanfaron (a laugh) it is impossible unless every thing is stated in the plainest manner.

On the motion of the Earl of Liverpool, the other interpreter was called in, and Mr. Brougham's question, "Whether the witness would swear that he never, during the whole voyage, was more than one day and one night together without coming up on deck ?" was repeated by him.

The witness answered in the affirmative.

Does the witness mean to swear that he was never more than 24 hours together without coming on deck ? Yes.

Have you never continued below for more than that time, from one morning to another, for more than 24 hours following each other ? No.

During the time you were aboard ship did they not keep watch, as is usual, on deck ? Non mi ricordo.

Were you the only person on deck in that part of the ship where her Majesty rested during the night ? I did not sleep on deck.

When you saw a tent put up for her Majesty to sleep in, were you the only person then on deck ? Non mi ricordo.

Were there no sailors on board of this ship ? There were.

Did they never come on deck ? Non mi ricordo.

Did they always remain below in the hold with you ? Non mi ricordo. I believe they did at night.

Do you mean to represent that the ship was left to go alone, during the whole of the night, without sailors on deck ? I cannot tell whether the sailors were in the hold or upon the deck, when the vessel was sailing in the night.

Did you see the sailors during the day on deck ? In the daytime I believe they were on deck.

About how many sailors were on board this ship ? I do not know.

Were there two or four ? I don't know.

Will you swear there were not 22 ? I cannot swear.

About what size was this ship ? I cannot give an account at present, because I have no knowledge of shipping.

So that, whether there were two sailors or twenty-two on board, you don't take on you to swear ? No.

Was there a Captain on board ? Yes, the owner of the ship.

Was there any other officer in the ship ? Non mi ricordo.

Who slept in the place where you used to sleep ? Other persons slept there, but I don't remember who.

Where did the livery servants of her Majesty sleep ? Non mi ricordo.

Did they sleep on deck ? Non mi ricordo.

Were not you a livery-servant ? Yes

Where did Bergami sleep ? Non mi ricordo.

How many masts had the vessel ? Three.

Will you swear that it was not a ship of 300 tons burden ? (Cries of "no !" from their lordships, intimated an objection to this question.) The witness, however, answered ; Non mi ricordo.

When her Royal Highness was below, was there not a room before you entered her dining-room ? Non mi ricordo.

Where did her Royal Highness sleep on the voyage out from Augusta to Tunis ? No answer.

When her Royal Highness was on her voyage from Sicily to Tunis, where did she sleep ? No answer.

When going out in the vessel, by sea, from Sicily to Tunis, where did her Royal Highness sleep ? Questo non mi ricordo.

When proceeding to Greece, where did her Royal Highness sleep on her voyage ? Non mi ricordo.

When going from Catania to Palestine, to the Holy Land, on board the ship, where did her Royal Highness sleep then ? Non mi ricordo.

Where did Bergami sleep on those three voyages, of which you have just spoken ? That I don't know.

Where did you sleep yourself ? Below.

Do you mean in the hold ? Yes.

Were you ever at all in the dining-room of the vessel ? Not when the Princess was there.

Were you ever in the room in which the Princess used to dine, not when she was dining there ? Yes.

How many doors were there in that room ? Non mi ricordo.

Do you not know that two rooms entered into that dining-room ? Non mi ricordo.

Was the bath, when taken, always taken in the dining-room itself ? Not in the dining-room, but in that next to it.

What does the witness mean by the room next the dining-room, when he has said that he knew of no other ? I mean another small room near it.

Does he mean, when you enter from the forepart of the vessel, through which persons get into the dining-room, that there was another small room branching off from it ? After you entered the dining-room, there was a small room inside, erected for the bath.

[At this time, half-past two o'clock, her Majesty retired from the house to her private apartment: the peers stood up as she left the house.]

The examination was then continued.

How often did you hear that her Royal Highness took the bath during this voyage ? I can swear to two times ; she might have taken it four : I can only remember twice.

Was it Bergami's office to prepare the bath for her Royal Highness ? That I don't know : but I believe not.

Whose office was it in her Royal Highness's household ? That I don't know.

Was it the witness's office? I was ordered to carry the water into the bath.

Did you carry the water into the bath, or only to the door of the dining-room? I was ordered to make the bath, and I filled the bath with water, as far as one-half; then I called Bergami, and he went down and put his hand into the bath to try its temperature. He then told me to get ready some more water, to give it to him, in case it should be wanted.

When you brought the water to fill the bath half-full, and called Bergami to see whether it was the right temperature, was there any other person in the room but Bergami and yourself? There was no other person.

Did you not then retire, and leave Bergami to see whether the bath was rightly prepared or heated? After I called Bergami, and Bergami thrust his hand into the bath, I was ordered to go and get ready some more water, that I might give it to him, in case he wanted it.

Was there not another room opening into the dining-room, besides the room in which the bath was? Was there not a second room that opened into it? Non mi ricordo.

Will you swear there were not two rooms; one belonging to the Princess, and one to the Countess of Oldi? I cannot remember whether there was another room or not.

But will you swear that Cameron did not sleep in such a room? Maurice Cameron? I never saw him there.

Did you ever see Maurice Cameron on the voyage at all? He was on board.

Was he on board, and with her Royal Highness, during the whole of this long voyage? He was; but I do not remember where he slept.

But you don't swear that he did not sleep in the dining-room? He did not.

Was he not with her Royal Highness during the whole of the land-journey, as well as the sea-voyage? He was.

Was he not a courier and page? I remember he was a courier, but I do not know whether he was a page or not.

He was no relation of Bergami, was he? That I don't know; I cannot know.

You have called Carlino a relation of Bergami, because he was said to be so; was Cameron ever said to be a relation in the same way? That I never heard.

What maids (female attendants) had her Royal Highness with her on this long voyage? what number? There was Mademoiselle Dumont, the Countess of Oldi, a brunette, and another.

Where did you last see Dumont? At Pesaro, when I left the service of her Royal Highness.

Have you never seen her since that time? Never.

Do you know where she now is? I do not know.

Does the witness know whether she is dead or alive? I cannot know that.

Have you never heard of her since you left Pesaro? Never.

Have you ever heard her talked about since that time. No.

Have you never heard her name mentioned since? I never have heard it mentioned.

Have you never heard the name of Sacchini mentioned since that time? I have heard the name mentioned.

Have you seen him since you were at Milan? Not since. It is possible I may have spoken to him, but I do not recollect it.

Who were by at the times when you saw Bergami at breakfast with the Princess? Who saw them at breakfast besides Ieronimus and yourself?

The Solicitor-General objected that it was not yet in proof that Ieronimus had seen them.

You saw them at breakfast? Yes.

Ieronimus was present at that time? Non mi ricordo.

Was the Countess Oldi present? Non mi ricordo.

Was not Ieronimus present at any of the times when you saw the Princess and Bergami at breakfast together? I do not recollect whether he was present.

Who was by when you saw Bergami salute her Royal Highness on going to do some business for himself in Sicily? I saw nobody but myself, the Princess, and Bergami.

Who was present besides yourself when Bergami saluted the Princess on landing, on account of the quarantine in Italy? I saw nobody but myself, the Princess, and Bergami.

Was it not upon the deck of the vessel, after dinner, that this happened? It was before they went upon deck.

Was it not after dinner? After dinner.

And where had they dined? Non mi ricordo.

Was it not in the room in which they had dined that this took place? It was in the dining-room: the Princess was there, and Bergami came to take leave on departing.

Were you not in the room at the time? I was.

When her Royal Highness slept in the tent on deck, did she not burn a light at night? No.

Have you ever been at Villa d'Este since you quitted the service of the Princess? Yes, after being at Pesaro I went to Villa d'Este.

Did you go there straight? Straight forward.

How long did you stay there? Non mi ricordo.

Was it days or weeks? Days; but how many, precisely, non mi ricordo.

Have you ever been there since that time? I was there a second time.

How long after the first time? Non mi ricordo.

Was it months or weeks? I cannot say, but I do not think more than a month.

Did you ever apply to be taken back into the service of her Royal Highness after you left it? Non mi ricordo.

Did you ever apply to Count Vassali to be taken back? Non mi ricordo.

Did you ever apply to Baron Bergami to be taken back? If I well recollect, never.

Did you ever make application to Luigi Bergami for that purpose? Non mi ricordo.

Did you ever apply to Mr. Schiavini to make interest for your being taken back? Once I did.

When was that once? At the hotel of Italy.

How long after you left Pesaro? Non mi ricordo.

A week after? More than a month.

Will you swear it was not more than half a year? I cannot recollect how many months it was.

Did you ever write a letter to be taken back either to Bartolomeo Bergami or to Schiavini? Never, because it is my misfortune to know very little of writing.

Did you ever get any body else to write a letter for you for that purpose? Never, as far as I can recollect.

When you made application to be taken back at the hotel of Italy, were you refused? Non mi ricordo.

Were you in fact taken back? No.

Have you ever been taken back in point of fact? After I left the service of the Princess, I never entered it again.

Was not Schiavini with her during the whole of the voyage to the East? He was on board the vessel.

Was he not on shore too? He was also on shore during the whole of the journey.

In the journeys by land which the Princess made, did not Madam Oldi and the child Victorine travel in the same carriage with her Royal Highness? Questo non mi ricordo.

Was Billy, William Austin, in the same carriage with her? Questo non mi ricordo.

Whose house did the Princess occupy at Carlsruhe? I do not know.

Was it an inn or a private house? I believe an inn.

Was it not an apartment in an inn which the English Minister had given up to accommodate her Royal Highness? Non mi ricordo.

Were Wm. Austin, Madame Oldi, and Victorine, with her Royal Highness on that journey? Non mi ricordo.

Will you take upon you to swear that they were not all there with her? They were on the journey.

Were they not on the journey the whole time? They were.

Did they not go wherever her Royal Highness went on that occasion? Yes.

Was it not a journey which her Royal Highness undertook, to pay a visit to her relation, the Grand Duke of Baden? I recollect that she set out on a journey to Baden.

Did not the Elector wait upon her at Carlsruhe, and did she not go to Court there? I do not recollect precisely.

Do you mean to say that you do not recollect whether the Princess, while at Baden, did go to Court at all? Her Royal Highness went to Court.

Did the Grand Duke wait upon her Royal Highness at her hotel? That I cannot know.

Was the English Minister seen with her Royal Highness at that place? I do not know.

Do you happen to know the name of the English Minister then at that place? Non mi ricordo.

You have described a change having been made in the Villa d'Este during the long voyage. Was not a new wing built to it? Non mi ricordo.

Do you mean to represent to this court that you do not recollect whether a new wing was added during the time you and your mistress were absent? Non mi ricordo.

Was not a new door made? Non mi ricordo.

When the sports were performed by Mahomet was not Dr. Holland present with the Princess? No, I did not see him.

Will you swear that Dr. Holland was not present; and I do not care which way you answer? No, I did not see him.

Could he have been there without your seeing him? I did not see him.

The Solicitor-General.—Mr. Brougham forgets that, according to the evidence, Dr. Holland quitted at Venice, and this man came from Jaffa.

Will you swear that Lieutenant Hannam was not present when Mahomet played off these tricks? I did not see him: if I had seen him, I would have said it.

Who else was there besides yourself, the performer, and his Royal Highness? I saw only Berguini, the Princess, and Mahomet, on that occasion.

Whom did they send for Mahomet? Did they send you? Non mi ricordo.

Were you so placed that her Royal Highness saw you at the time, as well as Mahomet? I was in such a position, that when Mahomet played his tricks the Princess did not see me, but Mahomet and Bergami did.

Was it in a room? No, in a court.

Did any windows look into the court? All the windows of the apartment.

Where were you placed? I stood near the door that led to the lake.

Were you in the court where Mahomet was? At the door leading to the lake.

Where was the Princess? At the window of her bedroom or cabinet; but precisely I do not recollect.

Where was Mahomet? He was coming out of the door of the stable alone.

Did Mahomet stand in the court to perform these tricks? Near the window of her Royal Highness.

Was his back turned to you? I was at his side. Mahomet was looking at her Royal Highness.

Then you were on the same side as the Princess, looking out at the window? [The witness described, by the position of the house, that Mahomet was on one side, the Princess on the other, and he at a door towards the back, in the middle.]

From the position in which you stood on the opposite side of the court you could see her Royal Highness? I was at the door at the back, and saw the Princess at the window.

Yet you swear that she could not see you there? She could see me, but I do not know whether she had seen me.

Who ordered this Mahomet to come and perform these tricks? I do not know.

Then, for any thing you know, there might be some persons in the same room as her Royal Highness, standing a little way behind her? I could not see if there were any body within. I saw her Royal Highness put her head out of the window to see the man play those tricks.

Did you never see this Arabian play the same tricks on any other occasion? Yes, at Barona.

Was her Royal Highness present then? Yes, with Bergami.

And any body else? The people of the family.

Men as well as women? Footmen, coachmen, kitchen people, and scullions, who were there to look at him.

When you left her Royal Highness's service, you say that you first went into the service of the Marquis of Onischaki? Yes.

Were you in her Royal Highness's family again when that affair of the Baron Ompteda took place?

The Solicitor-General objected to the terms of the question.

Did you ever see a certain Baron Ompteda? I do not remember his name.

Did you ever, the year before you went the long voyage, see a German Baron dining with her Royal Highness at Villa d'Este? In the Casa Villani I saw him, he was a Prussian.

Tell us what his name sounded like as well as you can recollect. The name I cannot tell precisely, because it was an extraordinary name; but he was called Baron of something.

Whatever his name might be, was he very frequently at her

Royal Highness's? I remember well, so that I can swear that he was twice at the Casa Villani.

What makes you recollect his coming there? I do not know.

Did any affair happen in the Princess's family which made a noise connected with this Baron? Non mi ricordo.

During the time you were in the service of her Royal Highness at Villa Villani or at Villa d'Este, do you recollect any blacksmith or locksmith being examined there respecting the picking of locks? Non mi ricordo.

About making false keys? Non mi ricordo.

You never heard of such a thing in the family, while you were there? I do not recollect to have heard it.

Do you remember no quarrel taking place between Lieut. Hannam and the German Baron, while you were there? I heard that they had had a quarrel together, but I do not know the cause.

About what time did you hear this? Non mi ricordo.

Before or after you came from the long voyage? Non mi ricordo.

About how long before you left the Princess's service? Non mi ricordo.

Do you mean to say that you cannot tell whether it was a week or two years? I do not remember the time.

Do you remember what company used to come to the theatre at Villa d'Este, where the Princess acted twice? I do not know.

Did you ever see the Prefect of Como Tomasi and his lady attend that theatre? Questo non mi ricordo.

Professor Mochetti, of Milan, did you ever see him there? I saw him there.

Do you mean that you saw him at the Villa visiting, or at the theatre? I have seen him come to pay visits, but never at the theatre.

Did ever you see General Bognar, the Austrian commandant, with his lady, come there? I remember well that he came to visit her Royal Highness with a lady; but whether she was his wife or not, I do not know.

Did you ever see General Pino visit the Princess? I remember seeing him once, but it might be more.

Used you to wait at table at dinner? Yes.

Will you take upon you to say, that you do not know that your old master, General Pino, dined with her Royal Highness more than once? I only saw him once that I recollect.

Did you know the person of the Prefect Tomasi, of Como? Tomasi I know.

Will you say that you have not seen him and his lady dine more than once with the Princess? Non mi ricordo.

Do you mean that you never saw them dine there at all, or

only once? I only recollect his dining once; it might be more than once.

Did not the persons who happened to be visiting in the Princess's house take part indiscriminately in those plays which were acted at her private theatre? Non mi ricordo.

Did Mr. Hannam never act? Non mi ricordo.

Mr. Cavalletti? Non mi ricordo.

Do you mean to represent that you never saw any other parts performed on that stage excepting by her Royal Highness and Bergami? I do not know: at the moment I entered I saw her Royal Highness and Bergami: other people I saw not, for I went away.

What sort of a comedy was it they were acting when you saw them? On entering the room I saw Bergami playing the part of a buffoon, striking a bladder, like a fiddler. Then I went away, and saw nothing else.

Did Mahomet perform his dance on that stage? I never saw him.

How long were you in the service of the Marquis Onischalti? Nearly a year.

Always in Italy? No, in Germany.

How soon after you went to him did you go to Germany? Two or three months; I cannot say precisely.

How long were you with him at Vienna? Six or seven months, but I do not recollect precisely.

What wages had you from him? At Milan I had 50 soldi (25d.) per day: at Vienna, four livres of Milan.

How many soldis are there in a livre of Milan? Twenty.

At Vienna was this rise of wages in consequence of your living at an hotel? Because I lived out of the house, and had to pay for my own dinner.

What salary had you from her Royal Highness? Every three months I received 29 ducats.

How many livres of Milan are there in a ducat? The ducat contains $6\frac{1}{2}$ Milan livres; but I do not speak precisely.

Had you these 29 ducats every three months, living all the time at the table of her Royal Highness? Yes.

Had you any perquisites besides? Non mi ricordo.

Was her Royal Highness kind to all her servants? She was kind and affable.

At the Marquis Onischalti's, where you had 50 soldi per day, you had to feed yourself? I was allowed soup. [The interpreter explained that the word here used by the witness did not mean pottage, but merely liquid.]

Had you saved money—a little fortune, in the Princess's service?—I put by 700 livres.

How long had you been accumulating it?—Three years.

Did you save anything out of the 50 soldi per day which the Marquis Onischalti gave you?—By economy I was able to have a little money for my family.

What did your family consist of ?—A wife and two daughters.

How old are they ?—One 9, and the other between 2 and 3 years old.

About what time did you quit the service of the Marquis Onischalti, at Venice ?—About two years ago.

Into whose family did you then go ?—The Ambassador's, of Vienna.

The English Ambassador ?—The English Ambassador gave me something to live upon.

What was his name ?—Lord Stewart.

Did you go as postilion, lacquey, or courier, into his service ?—Lord Stewart gave me only my living.

Do you mean that you became attached to his embassy as a sort of private secretary, or what ?—I was always at the embassy.

Were you in his house on the footing of a private friend ?—No not as a friend.

When did you first see his Excellency the English Ambassador ?—I do not remember : I saw his Secretary.

What was the Secretary's name ?—Mr. Durin.

Was he an Englishman or an Italian ?—I cannot tell.

In what language did he talk to you ?—In French.

Do you know a certain Colonel Brown ?—I do.

What countryman is he ?—It is impossible for me to know.

What language did he talk ?—French.

Where did you first see him ?—At Milan.

Was it while you were in the service of the Marquis Onischalti ?—No.

Whose service were you then in ?—At that time in the service of no one ; I had left the service of the Marquis Onischalti.

Do you mean to say, that you left the family of Onischalti for some time at Vienna, and then went to him again ?—No ; I left Vienna, and went to Milan to Colonel Brown.

Did you go with him, or to him ?—To him.

Whom did you go with from Vienna to Milan ?—With my father.

At what time was it that you went from Milan to Vienna with the Marquis Onischalti ?—On the 13th of August, 3 years ago.

Do you mean in 1817 ?—Yes.

At what time did you leave the service of the Princess ?—In 1817

In what month of the year ?—Non mi ricordo.

Was it in summer or in winter ?—In summer ; after summer.

How long after you left her service, did you go with the Onischalti family to Vienna ?—About 5 or 6 months after.

Did you return from Milan to Vienna ?—I came to Col. Brown.

But who accompanied you ?—My father.

Was your father in the service of the Marquis Onischalti, at Vienna ?—He was not.

Then how came he to come to Vienna ?—He came to Vienna to take me.

Who sent him for you ?—I cannot tell.

What is your father ?—Jean Baptiste Majochi.

What is his business ?—A carter or carrier of merchandise, with horses.

Does he carry from Milan to Vienna? is that the course he takes with his merchandize?—No.

How did this carrier happen to set out to pay you a visit at Vienna?—He came to Vienna to tell me to come to Milan.

Did he come with his carrier's cart?—No.

At the time your father came to Vienna, were you in the service of the Ambassador?—No.

Were you living at the Ambassador's house?—No.

Was it during the time you was supported by the Ambassador? No.

In whose service were you?—The Marquis Onischalti's.

When your father took you to Milan, did you then see Colonel Brown or Colonel Durin?—I saw Colonel Durin at Vienna, and Colonel Brown afterwards at Milan.

You had seen Colonel Durin at Vienna, while you were with the Marquis Onischalti?—No, after my father had come to fetch me.

What induced you to leave the service of the Marquis Onischalti, whom you liked so well, and go back with this respectable old carrier to Milan?—My father told me to go to Milan with him.

Did you go to Milan merely out of respect to the order of your father?—No, he told me that Colonel Brown, at Milan, wanted to speak to me.

Did you not humbly represent that your bread depended upon your place in the family of Onischalti?—Yes.

But still he told you to go and speak to Colonel Brown, and therefore you went to speak to him?—Yes.

Whenever anybody tells you to go to Colonel Browne, because he wanted to speak to you, do you go directly with them?—(Cries of "order" prevented the witness from answering this question.

Mr. Brougham.—I submit that it is a perfect legal question, such as is put in every court of justice, and such as has led before now to the discovery of conspiracies against the lives of individuals. Noble lords and judges are now present whom I have seen save the lives of their fellow-subjects by such questions, and so put, and who could not have done it, if they had been disturbed by cries of "order."

You went to Colonel Brown directly?—When my father told me so, I went to Colonel Brown directly.

And if your father were to ask you to go and speak to Colonel Black, would you go also?

The Solicitor General.—I submit that that is not a proper question: what the witness would do under particular circumstances, cannot be asked him. Hypothetical questions are not regular.

Did you ever go before by your father's desire to speak to Colonel Brown or to any one else? Never: before my father spoke to me, I never went to any place.

Had you ever seen Colonel Brown before you went to speak to him at Milan? Never.

How did you support yourself on the journey from Vienna to Milan, when you went to speak to Colonel Brown? My father paid my journey.

Has he made a private fortune by the lucrative trade of a carrier or carrier? He has not.

Has your father any money at all but what he makes from day to day by his trade? No.

Did you live pretty comfortably on the road from Vienna to Milan to speak with Colonel Brown? We wanted nothing.

You did not go: in your father's cart, I suppose; in what sort of carriage did you go? In a species of calash.

When you got to Milan, did your father introduce you to this Colonel to whom you had come to speak? Yes.

Did you complain to Colonel Brown of the loss you sustained in giving up a good place or a good master? *Questo non mi ricordo.*

Had you made any bargain with the Marquis Onischalti to take you back after you came to speak to Colonel Brown? *Non mi ricordo.*

Have you any doubt, upon your oath, that you had made no such bargain with the Marquis Onischalti? *Non mi ricordo.*

Have you ever been in his service again since the conversation with Colonel Brown? Yes.

When did you go back to the Onischalti family? I was not in his service again; but he was going to Hungary, and he called to know if I would go with him.

Did you go with him as a *partie de chasse*, or did you go with him for pleasure? I was asked by the Marquis if I would go with him into Hungary as his cook for three months.

Did you go with him, and receive wages as a cook for 3 months? He made me a present: I had no wages.

How long did you remain in Hungary? Three months, or three months and a half.

Was Onischalti a friend to the English Ambassador at Vienna? I do not know.

Did you ever see him at his house? I do not know.

How long is it since you came back from that trip to Hungary with the Marquis Onischalti? Last year, of the month of August or September.

Having no wages, how did you support yourself from the time you left Vienna to the time you came back and went to Hungary with Onischalti? The ambassador gave me something to live on.

Did the Ambassador give you any thing when you went to Milan? *Non mi ricordo.*

Who paid the expenses? My father.

Did you go post, or how? Post.

Both going and coming back? No.

How did you return from Milan to Vienna? By a public conveyance.

Who paid? I and my father.

Who gave you the money to pay? Colonel Brown.

Did your father go back with you? Yes.

Is your father in this country? He is.

And your wife? Yes.

And your small family of children? No.

In what square or street do you live in London? I cannot tell the name.

How did you come down here to-day? Did you walk or come in a carriage? On foot.

About how far was it ? Your shoes are quite clean : how many streets did you pass through ? I cannot tell the distance.

How many minutes did it take you to walk from your residence, your house, or hotel, to this place ? Ten minutes.

Who came with you ? I do not know : it was a gentleman who came to call me.

Do your father and wife live in the same hotel with you ? Yes.

And is nobody else living in the same hotel ? Yes.

About how many others ? I do not know.

Will you swear there are not 70 ? Questo non mi ricordo.

Are they all Italians ? I do not know : I never asked.

Are there any other Italians there besides yourself, your venerable parent, and your amiable wife ?

[The house showing some symptoms of disapprobation at this question, Mr. Brougham repeated it, leaving out the epithets.]

Answer. I believe so.

Have you any doubt of there being any other Italians besides yourself there ? There are other Italians.

Are there many waiters in this inn ? I do not know the number.

Do you know the sign or name of the hotel ? I do not know.

The Solicitor-General complained that Mr. Brougham had assumed that the witness lived at an inn, and founded his question on that assumption.

Is it an inn in which you lodge ? I do not know whether it is an inn.

Is there a sign above the door ? I never made the observation.

Have you had any bill brought to you to pay ? No (with emphasis).

Have you ever paid any bill ? No ; but I have to pay.

Are you to pay, yourself, for your entertainment at this inn ? I not yet been asked, and I do not know whether I have to pay.

But are you to pay for your own keep ? I do not know.

Were you ever in such a place before, where you did not know whether you were to pay for your own keep or not ?

The house adjourned at a quarter before 5 o'clock.

Sixth Day, WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 23, 1820.

The house being called over, Counsel were introduced.

Cross-examination of Theodore Majocchi continued

Do you recollect a German Baron visiting the Queen at Naples ? Non mi ricordo.

Do you recollect a German Baron visiting her at Genoa while she was on her way from Naples to Milan ? Non mi ricordo.

Did any German Baron visit the Princess at Villa Villani, at any time during her residence there ? I recollect a Baron came, but I thought he was a Russian.

Do you recollect whether he was the same person spoken of yesterday ? No.

Was his name Omteda or Ompteda, or something like that ?
Questo non mi ricordo.

Was it Rampdor ? Non mi ricordo.

Do you recollect this Baron, by whatever name he might be called, sleeping more than once at Villa Villani ? Once I remember, not more.

Had he not a servant who used to live with the other servants of the house ? I recollect that he had a servant, but whether he lived with the other servants or not, I do not remember.

Was there not a room called the baron's, giving it his extravagant name, whatever that was ? Questo non mi ricordo.

Do you recollect a thunder-storm occurring on the lake at Como, by which the company were all wet ? Questo non mi ricordo.

You have said that in a house at Naples all the rest of the family except Bergami slept in another part of the house than that in which the Princess slept ? Non mi ricordo whether the other part of the family lived apart.

Do you now mean to say that the rest of the family, Bergami excepted, did not sleep in a separate part of the house from the Princess ? I remember the position of the beds of her Royal Highness and Bergami, but not of the rest of the family.

Then do you not recollect, and will not now swear, that the rest of the family did sleep apart from the Princess ? Questo non mi ricordo. I remember well where Bergami and her Royal Highness slept, but as to the rest of the family I do not remember.

In the answer you gave the day before yesterday to the question whether the bedrooms of the other people of the Princess's suite were not distant from those of the Princess and Bergami, did you or not say that they were separate, and at a distance ? The witness hesitated, and the question being repeated to him several times, he said he remembered only the position of the beds of her Royal Highness and Bergami.

Was not this question put you the day before yesterday—Did the other part of the Princess's family sleep in the same part of the house at Naples that she and Bergami slept in, or at a distance ? It is true that question was put.

Did you not answer that question by saying they were separated ? I said they were separated, but I meant that they were so situated as not to communicate together.

Did you mean thereby that there was no way for a person to pass from the room of her Royal Highness to the rooms of the rest of her suite, without going through Bergami's ?

Mr. Brougham. Do you mean to repeat that there was no way of going from the Princess's room to the rooms of the rest of the suite, except through Bergami's ? What I remember is, that there was a way to Bergami's room : I have seen no other passage.

Do you mean to say that there was not any other way of going from her Royal Highness's apartment to the rooms of the rest of the family ? I have seen no other passage.

No other passage than what ? I have not seen any other passage except that which went to Bergami's room.

Do you know where the rest of the family slept ? Non mi ricordo.

Will you swear that the rooms of Ieronimus, Wm. Austin, and Dr. Holland, were not close to that of her Royal Highness? *Questo non mi ricordo.*

When you went from Vienna to Milan with your father, where did you lodge at Milan? At home; at my own house.

How did you support yourself? On my own money.

How long did your money last? *Non mi ricordo.*

Did any body give you money? *Questo non mi ricordo.*

Did any body give you money at Milan? When I left Vienna I received money; at Milan none: for I must speak clear.

Did any body give you money at Milan? *Ricordo di no*, was the witness's answer.

Mr. Brougham said, that, in fairness to the witness, this answer must not be taken in the sense of his *non mi ricordo*; it meant, literally, I recollect not: by which he meant to say that nobody had given him money at Milan.

How long did you remain at Milan? I do not recollect precisely, between 15 and 20 days.

When you returned to Vienna, did you not pay the *Vetturino* yourself? Yes, I did pay him myself.

Who gave you the money at Vienna? Colonel Brown.

Who gave you money at Vienna to go to Milan? My father paid for my journey. Any thing I do not recollect but that my father paid for me.

Who gave you money before you set out for Milan? The Solicitor-General objected to this question. His learned friend assumed that some person had given the witness money.

Mr. Brougham observed, that it appeared from his former examination, he had received money, and referred to the notes.

Mr. Gurney read the questions and answers, in which it was admitted by the Witness that he had received money at Vienna.

Who gave you the money at Vienna when you left that city for Milan? For the journey my father paid. Nobody gave me money. My father paid, and I remember no one gave me money.

At Milan did nobody give you money? Nobody gave me money when I arrived at Milan.

While you remained at Milan did nobody give you money? *Ricordo di no,—mi ricordo che non,—non so!—piu no que si! non mi ricordo.* I remember that there did not.—I don't know.—Rather, no than yes.—I don't remember.

Mr. Brougham. My lords, I have done with the witness. I have no further questions to ask of him. In a common case, I should certainly be satisfied with this examination. In this case, I have certainly no reason to ask him a single question further.

The Solicitor General then commenced the re-examination of the witness.

Will you ask the witness, whether his father conducted him from Germany to Milan, for the purpose of being examined touching the affairs of the Queen?

Mr. Brougham,—I object to that mode of putting the question. Why not ask him what brought him to Milan.

The Solicitor General.—Did your father tell you, on the way from Germany to Milan, the object of your journey?—Yes.

Had you any other business at Milan but that which he mentioned to you?—None.

After being at Milan from Germany, where did you go?—To Vienna.

Did you receive any money before you undertook your first journey to Milan?—I did, before I set out.

For what purpose did you receive that money?—To travel.

Did you receive any other money before that, for your journey?—*Non mi ricordo.*

What do you mean now, when you say *non mi ricordo*?—I don't remember. [This question was put by desire of several noble lords.]

—When I say *non mi ricordo*, now, I mean I have it not in my head to have received such money, for if I had, I could say, "Yes;" but I do not recollect it now.

The Solicitor General.—The witness has told me, that he was at Vienna, after being at Milan. Who sent him there?—Colonel Brown.

Who sent you to London?—I cannot say, for a person came to tell me I was to come here; and I came.

Did that person come with you?—That person brought me to London.

After you arrived here, were you sent any where else?—Yes, over to Holland.

Did that same person accompany you to Holland?—Yes, I went over with him.

Did you remain in Holland with the other witnesses?—I did.

[At this time, half-past 11 o'clock, her Majesty, attended by Lady Ann Hamilton, entered the house, and took her usual seat in front of the bar. The peers rose from their seats as her Majesty approached hers, and the Queen made her obeisance in return for this mark of respect. Her Majesty looked remarkably well, and surveyed the witness with attention.]

The Solicitor General.—Did you return with the same persons with whom you went out to Holland?—No.

How then?—Some of those I went out with remained in Holland. They did not all come back with me.

Did you come in a vessel up to London?—Yes.

Did you land with the same person who carried you out, in the neighbourhood of this place?—Yes.

Did you remain in that same place until you were brought where you now stand?—Yes.

Do the other witnesses remain in that place, and dine together?—Yes.

On board the polacre, when the tent was raised, were the females Brunet and Dumont on board?—*Non mi ricordo.* (I don't remember.)

Do you know the females I allude to?—Yes.

Do you know Dumont? Yes.

Was she in that voyage?—Yes.

Did you see her from time to time? Yes.

Was the sleeping-place of the women below the deck?

Mr. Brougham objected to this question; and said it would be more regular to ask where the sleeping-place of the females was.

The Solicitor General.—Was Mademoiselle Brunet there with you during the whole of the voyage? Yes.

You have told us of a corridor at the Villa d'Este, after your return from the Grecian voyage, next the Princess's apartment; was the door at the end of the apartment? Yes.

When the door was shut, was there any other way of going to the Princess's apartment?

The witness not appearing at first to comprehend the question, it was repeated to him in this form:

When that door was shut, did it prevent any body going from the bed room of Bergami to that of her Royal Highness? When that door was shut, as far as I can recollect, there was another passage from Bergami's room to that of her Royal Highness.

With respect to the bed room occupied by Bergami at Naples, he has told us there was a cabinet in which he slept himself. Was there any door opening between Bergami's and the Queen's apartments, except that in the cabinet?—There was another door communicating with the cabinet.

The witness then further explained. That as you enter the room of Bergami, you turn round on your left first, and then cross the room in which her Royal Highness dined; on the left of that, there was a door to Bergami's apartment.

Was it near the dining-room in which the Princess and her suite dined? Yes, there was a small door there.

How long did you remain in the service of the Princess? Three years.

Were you dismissed her Royal Highness's service, or did you go away of your own accord? I first asked for my dismissal at Rome; then I applied to Bergami twice for it at Pesaro. Bergami did not grant it to me until the second time.

When you left the Princess's service, did you receive any form of discharge, or certificate of good conduct from her Royal Highness? Yes; I have it; not in her Royal Highness's hand writing, but with her seal. Schiavini wrote the paper.

Have you it about you? Yes; here it is.

The witness put his hand in his pocket, took out some papers, and opened one, which was of the size of an ordinary sheet of paper; a small red seal was attached to it. He then repeated, "here it is," holding it up at arms' length, and moving it round so as to exhibit it to the whole house.

The Solicitor General was in the act of handing the paper to the interpreter, whom he desired to translate it, when

The Marquis of Buckingham rose and said, that it would be quite impossible for their lordships to understand the nature of the evidence already given, with accuracy, unless they were furnished by the counsel at both sides, with some plan or plans of the apartments to which the evidence referred.

The Lord Chancellor. The better way would be for the counsel on each side to agree upon one plan for the information of your lordships. And if they do concur in delivering in such a plan, let it have no denomination of rooms; but let the apartments be

tender this question to the witness. I have no further questions to put to him.

Examination by the Lords.

The Lord Chancellor. Has any noble lord any questions to ask of the witness at the bar?

A noble lord then said, You have stated, that upon the voyage from Jaffa to Terracina there were tents erected upon the deck of the polacre; what sort of weather was it? *Non mi ricordo.* (A laugh.)

Lord Ellenborough. How was her Royal Highness dressed when she passed through the cabinetto into Bergami's room at Naples? *Non mi ricordo.*

Earl Grey. Did you see her distinctly on that occasion? Yes.

Does not the witness know how she was dressed? *Non mi ricordo.*

Was witness himself in bed? Yes.

I understood witness to say that her Royal Highness went through the cabinetto where he was? Yes.

Did he pretend to be asleep? As I sleep now. (A laugh.)

My question distinctly was, Did he pretend to be asleep? Yes, I did pretend to be so; I shut my eyes.

Could you see in that situation? No one can see if he shuts his eyes.

Did you shut them just enough to make her Royal Highness think you were asleep, but not enough to prevent your seeing? Yes; I did so.

You stated that you left General Pino's service during the blockade of Mantua? Not after the blockade, but before the closing or shutting up of the gates of Mantua.

Did you leave General Pino's service voluntarily, or were you dismissed? I remember to have asked my dismissal from the Adjutant Lunardi; and he told me that he would not grant my discharge until General Pino should have returned from Milan.

What did the witness do during this interval, until General Pino had returned? I continued to remain in service.

Did you remain there until the return of General Pino. Yes.

Upon his return did General Pino give you your dismissal? The Adjutant came and told me, you are now at liberty.

Did you get a certificate of service from General Pino? No; because I really did not wish for it.

Where did you go immediately from the service of General Pino? To Milan, to my family.

How long did you stay at Milan? I do not remember what time.

Did you remain out of service when you was at Milan? Out of service.

How were you employed during that time? I got some money by buying and selling horses.

When did you leave Milan? *Non mi ricordo.*

Where did you go to from Milan? To Vienna, during the time of the Congress.

How did you go to Vienna? I had a horse: I bought my own; and I, with two of my companions, put some money together, and we bought a "carretta," (a species of small cart,) in which we all travelled together.

What was your object in going to Vienna? To see where I could find some place to get some bread; some subsistence.

[Here Lord Erskine rose to make some observations, but they were wholly inaudible, from the low tone of voice in which his lordship spoke, below the bar. The Lord-Chancellor desired the short-hand writer to refer to his notes, from which he read an extract relative to the voyage from Jaffa to Terracina.]

A Peer from the gallery, on the ministerial side, observed, that the three voyages to which the noble lord (Erskine) had alluded did not include that from Jaffa to Terracina; but were these, as he understood them—the voyage from Augusta to Tunis; that from Tunis to Constantinople; and that from Constantinople to Palestine.

Examined by Lord Darnley.—You have stated that Bergami was in the habit of dining with her Royal Highness at Genoa. Did he, ever after, while you continued to reside there, continue to dine with her? Always, as far as I recollect.

You have also stated, that Lady Charlotte Campbell joined her Royal Highness at Genoa, and remained with her some time after her arrival at Milan. I wish to ask, if it ever happened that Lady Charlotte Campbell ever dined at the same table with Bergami? *Non mi ricordo.*

The Marquis of Buckingham.—The witness has stated, that on board the polacre, in which her Royal Highness sailed from Jaffa to Terracina, there was a cabinetto, in which there was a bath? I did.

Did the witness see Bergami and the Princess enter the cabinetto together, in which the bath was prepared? Yea.

Witness has stated that he handed buckets or pails of water to the door of the bath; and Bergami came out and took one of them. Whether it was the hot or the cold water, I don't know.

Did you see the Princess, when Bergami took the pails from you? No, because she was within. At the same time, I did not see her.

I wish to know whether there was a cabinetto within the dining-room, besides that which was provided for the bath?

I do not remember whether there was another cabinetto or no.

Let the evidence be referred to upon the notes of the short-hand writer, in order to see whether witness did not say that there was another cabinetto.

(The Lord-Chancellor directed the short-hand writer to refer to that part of his notes containing the evidence which the reader will find in the second number.)

Was there another small room within the dining-room besides that destined for the bath? *Non mi ricordo.*

When you observed the Princess and Bergami to go into the place destined for the bath, did you see the Countess of Oldi? I did not see her.

Did you see any of the female attendants of the Princess? I did not see any of them.

Did you see any of the female attendants of the Princess above, upon the deck, when you were dismissed from below? I did not see any of them.

The Earl of Carnarvon. I wish the witness to say whether the tent on board the polacre was a double one or no? I do not remember whether there were one or two; but I know well that in that tent her Royal Highness was.

Did this tent cover the whole deck, or was there room to pass upon the side of it? There was room for people to pass.

Do you know whether any persons slept in that place? I do not remember; I have not seen any persons.

Marquis of Buckingham. At what time of day was this bath taken which was prepared by Bergami on board the polacre, before or after dinner? About noon; some time before noon.

Was he dressed or undressed when he received the buckets of water from you, at the door? He was dressed.

Viscount Falmouth. At Villa Villani, the witness states he remembers the Princess to have given a blue silk gown to Bergami. I wish him to be asked how he knows that the Princess gave Bergami that blue silk gown? Because I saw it afterwards upon the Back of Bergami. (A laugh.)

That is no answer to my question. It is, "Does the witness remember a blue silk gown which he states the Princess to have given to Bergami?" The answer is "Yes;" which implies, of course, that he does remember her Royal Highness's giving it. I wish to learn how he knows that she did give that gown to Bergami? Because Bergami told me that her Royal Highness had given him that dress. Bergami himself told me.

The Earl of Oxford. Witness has said that he saw Bergami and the Princess in the cabinetto on board the polacre. When there, did he see them in that cabinetto? When the bath was ready, he went up stairs: he took her Royal Highness, and brought her down into the room, and shut the door.

Lord Duncan. When the witness is asked whether her Royal Highness was positively in the bath or not, he says he does not know: when he is asked whether any other persons were there besides herself and Bergami, he says there were not. (Cries of "No, no.") At any rate he says he did not see her there. I wish to ask him this question: he swears, then, that none of her female attendants were at that moment in the bath-room with her Royal Highness? This I can swear: that I saw none of them in the bath-room with her Royal Highness.

Was it to the door of the cabinetto, or to the door at the outside of the apartment, that he took the water? Let the witness swear which—whether to the outside door, or to the door of the inner room? I was at the door when Bergami went up stairs to tell her Royal Highness that the bath was ready; when he came down, Bergami told me, "Be at the door; for, if there be any need of water, you shall give it me."

At which door? Whether at the outer or the inner door; At the door of the bath—the inner bath.

Earl Grey. Could the witness, from the position in which he stood, see every body that was in the bath-room? When it was open, I could; when it was shut, I could not.

Will he swear that there was nobody in that room but the Princess and Bergami? I can swear, and do swear, that no other persons but Bergami and her Royal Highness came into that room, because I put myself at the door.

That is no answer to my question, [The question and answer were here read again] Does the witness mean to say that nobody else was there, or that nobody else entered there: because there is a material difference between the two? Does he mean that there *was* nobody else in the room, or that nobody else *could be* in the room without his seeing them? I saw no other persons but her Royal Highness and Bergami.

That is still no distinct answer. Was it possible for any other person to be in that room without your seeing him? No, that could not be; for, if there had been another person there, I must have seen that person.

Lord Auckland. Did the witness remain in the outer room during the time the Princess and Bergami were in the inner one? I remained at the door all that time.

The Lord-Chancellor. The witness yesterday stated, on being asked where the bath was prepared, that he prepared it in the cabin of her Royal Highness. He was then asked who assisted her to the Bath. He says, that he first carried the water into the bath to try the temperature of the water; that Bergami then went up stairs and conducted her Royal Highness down, after which the door was shut; and then Bergami and her Royal Highness remained alone in the cabinetto together. Now I wish him to be asked, whether he was in the cabin while Bergami went up to bring her Royal Highness down? and, while he was so in the cabin, at the time the door was shut, any one entered the cabinetto but her Royal Highness and Bergami?

[The interpreter here translated to the witness, from the shorthand writer's notes, the part of his evidence referred to, together

with his lordship's question ; but it seemed impossible to render himself intelligible to the witness. The interpreter requested to be allowed to divide the question into three parts ; and having been re-stated by his lordship, he said] There was nobody : I saw nobody.

Earl Grosvenor. Was there any other door by which persons could go into the room where this bath was put ? I have not seen any other door.

Was there, or was there not, any other door ? I never saw that there was any other door.

Will you swear that there was no other ? I have not seen one : I will swear that there was only one, because I must have seen it if there was any other.

The Lord-Chancellor. If there had been another door opening into the room where the bath was prepared, must you not have seen it ? I must have seen it if there had been another door ; but I have not seen another there.

Lord Auckland. Have you seen Bergami and the Princess quit the bath ? No ; but I have seen Bergami come out of the room and mount the deck, and tell her women to come down and dress her Royal Highness. And I have with my own ears heard him say, " Madlle" Dumont, come down and dress her Royal Highness.

Leaving her Royal Highness, by herself, in the bath ? Alone in the bath.

What was your position when Bergami left the bath ? I was standing there with hot water ; because I thought he might still have need of hot water.

Could you at that time see into the bath ? No ; for Bergami went out sideways, making as little noise as possible, and shut the door.

How long had Bergami and the Princess been in the room before Bergami went to call her maids ? About half an hour.

The Marquis of Huntley.—Was Bergami, on retiring from the bath, dressed in the same way as he was when he was observed to enter it ?—Yes.

Earl Grey. Did the witness remain with some water at the door of the bath when Bergami went to call her maids to dress the Princess ? I remained there till he told me to go away.

When did he tell you to go away ? When he went up to go and tell Mademoiselle Dumont to come down, he told me that now no more water was wanted.

Did you go away immediately, or wait till Mademoiselle Dumont came down stairs ? Bergami remained on deck. Mademoiselle Dumont came immediately, "*subito*," down stairs ; I took my pails away, and saw Madlle. Dumont alone enter the bath-room.

Do you know how long the Princess remained in the bath-room after Madlle. Dumont went in to her ? I cannot tell, because I went away about my business.

When Madlle. Dumont came down, Bergami did not come down with her ? No ; I saw only Madlle. Dumont.

Lord Anson. On receiving your orders to that effect, did you go away to get the water, in order to be ready with it if Bergami should

call you! I went no where, because there was a sailor who gave me the water at the door of the dining-room.

Did Bergami receive the pails of water at the door of the dining-room, or did he come out to receive them? He received them at the door. He did not come out.

The Earl of Darnley. The witness has stated that a tent was placed upon the deck of the polacre; I wish to know the nature of that tent, and the manner in which it was placed; and whether it was a tent or an awning? It was a tent, which was spread upon the deck by means of ropes; and in the evening it was closed as a pavilion. (Here the witness described upon the table the position of the tent.) It was closed all round. I think that, in the evening, this tent was let down and closed all round; and they said from within, "Stop it well; stop it all round; see there be no hole, no opening."

Was it a single canvass? Sometimes it was single, and sometimes other pieces of canvass were put to stop the openings.

Earl Grosvenor. By whom was the witness recommended to the service of her Royal Highness? By Bergami.

Earl Grey. Does the witness know whether the Princess was in the bath before Bergami left the room to call Mademoiselle Dumont? I do not know whether she was in the bath, because I did not look into the room.

The Marquis of Lansdown. What was the motive of the witness for seeking at Pesaro to be discharged from the service of the Princess? Because the Princess was surrounded by bad people. (A laugh.)

The Earl of Carnarvon. How was the Princess dressed when she went into the bathing-room with Bergami? As far as this goes, *non mi ricordo*.

Was she in her ordinary dress, or in a bathing-dress? I do not recollect precisely what dress she had on.

What was the size of the bath? The witness described it as small.

What furniture was there in the room? I remember there was a sofa, a sofa-bed or sofa, where in the morning, we placed the cushions when we opened the bed.

The Marquis of Lansdown wished to put one more question to the witness, in explanation of the question which he had last addressed to him. The witness had stated that his reason for wishing to leave the service of the Princess at Pesaro was, that her Royal Highness was surrounded by bad people: why then, he wished to know, did he afterwards make application to Schiavini to be restored to that service? Had the witness, in the mean time, altered his opinion of the persons by whom the Princess was surrounded? I applied to Schiavini in a common conversational way; I asked if it was possible to enter again into the service of the Princess; I applied in a kind of way.

Then the witness meant nothing serious by his application? No; it was a sort of conversational application, "Would it not be possible to enter again into the service of the Princess?" I was in service at the time.

Lord Viscount Falmouth (from the gallery) would detain the house for a moment, upon a point which to him appeared important.

The witness had been asked if he knew whether the Princess was in the bath at the time when he carried the water to the door. To this question he had answered, "I cannot know." The witness had since asserted, that, when he carried the water to the bath, he could see that there was no other person in the room besides Bergami. Now he wished to know why the witness could not see if the Queen was in the bath, when he could see that no one else besides Bergami was in the room.

The Earl of Lauderdale said, that the original question stood thus—"Do you know whether, at the time you so carried the water, the Princess was in the bath?" The answer given by the witness was, "I cannot know." If the witness had said that he did not know whether the Princess was then in the room, there would have been a contradiction; but at present there appeared to him (Lord Lauderdale) to be no contradiction.

Lord Viscount Falmouth was sorry to occupy the time of the house; but he thought the point was of considerable moment. The witness a quarter of an hour before had stated, that when he carried the water which Bergami, half-opening the door, took in, if any other person had been in the room he must have seen such person.

The Earl of Liverpool saw no apparent contradiction at present. The fact he took to be this: The witness prepared the bath, and saw Bergami and the Princess go into the bathing-room. The question then put to the witness was, did you see the Princess in the bath? The witness answered, I could not see, because after they went in, the door was shut. The subsequent question, "Was any other person in the room?" applied to the time when the door was afterwards opened; and the witness answered, there was no one in the room. Whether the story told by the witness was or was not to be credited, was another question; there did not seem to be any contradiction at present.

Lord Erskine understood the witness to say, that if any other person had been in the room, he must have seen them.

Lord Viscount Falmouth. Exactly so.

The Lord Chancellor thought that if their lordships looked at the relative situation of the bath and of the room, they would find there had been no contradiction.

Lord Viscount Falmouth pressed his opinion.

Several of the questions and answers were then read by the short-hand writer, from which it appeared that the witness had used these words—"If there had been any other person in the room, I must have seen them."

Lord Viscount Falmouth conceived that these words applied to the time at which the witness carried the pails of water to the door; and that the former evidence, in page 26, referred to the same period. Surely if the witness could see that there was no one else in the room, he must have seen the bath.

The Earl of Carnarvon thought that the answers referred to different periods.

Lord Viscount Falmouth acquiesced.

Lord De Dunstanville. How often did the witness sleep between the two tents? I remember twice.

Do you remember at either time hearing any conversation between two persons inside? Yes.

Could you distinguish the voices? I could not distinguish the voices; but I heard a whisper.

Could you hear whether the voice was that of a male or of a female? I heard two voices speak in a whisper; but I could not make out whether they were the voices of women or of men.

Mr. Brougham submitted, that he was entitled, through the medium of the Lord-Chancellor, to put certain questions to the witness.

The Lord-Chancellor. No doubt.

Examined by the Lord-Chancellor, at Mr. Brougham's suggestion.—The witness has stated that he was in place at the time when he had the conversations which he mentioned with Schiavini: what wages did he then receive?—The witness was stating, that he had been at that period in the employ of the young Marquis Onischalti, when

Mr. Brougham said that they had the point already.

Did you not make repeated applications to Ieronimus to be taken back into the service of the Princess? *Questo non mi ricordo.*

Did you not five or six times make applications to Cameron to be restored to the service of her Royal Highness? The first or second time that Cameron came to Milan he sent his servant for me. I went, and Cameron said, "Theodore Majochi," (and I remember it as well as if it were but now,) "Theodore Majochi, do not enter into any service, because the Princess will take you back." The conversation must be put down as it was said. Cameron said, "Theodore, give me back the certificate of your good service, and I will tell the Princess that you have not entered into any other service; and she will pay you for all the time you have been out of service, and all the damage you have suffered." I answered, "Cameron, give me back my paper (which I had given him already in talking); for, rather than serve the Princess, on account of the persons who are about her, I would go and eat grass."

Was this conversation with old Cameron? Yes.

Did you at any other time apply to Cameron to be reinstated in your service? *Mi ricordo di non: non, non.*

Do you know if Cameron was examined at Milan? Of this I know nothing.

The Earl of Lauderdale wished to know whether this conversation with Cameron at Milan took place before witness went to Vienna, or after his return? Before I went.

The witness retired.

The Attorney-General then called GAETANO PATURZO. The witness was a man rather of a shabby appearance, and apparently about 30 years of age.

Mr. Denman desired to know what religion the witness professed? Catholic. An apostolic Roman.

Mr. Denman wished to be told when the witness had last taken the sacrament. He should be able to show that, according to the religion professed by the witness, no oath was binding unless taken within a certain time after confession, and after receiving the sacrament.

Mr. Denman's objection was overruled.

The witness was then sworn, and examined by the Attorney-General.

The Lord-Chancellor. Have the goodness to keep up your voice, Mr. Attorney-General, and let the witness keep up his.

What countryman are you? I am of Naples.

What is your occupation? I am captain of a merchant vessel.

Have you a share in the vessel you command? I have.

What share? One fourth.

Were you, in the month of April, 1816, mate of a ship commanded by Garguini Guardello? I was.

What was the size of that vessel? About 300 tons.

Do you remember the Princess of Wales coming on board that ship at Augusta, in Sicily? Yes.

To what place did the vessel first sail from Augusta? To Girgenti; and from thence to Tunis.

Do you remember the names of the persons who accompanied the Princess on board? Almost all.

Mention the names of those whom you remember. There was B. Bergami, Schiavini, William Austin, Theodore, Carlini, and a cook, whom they called Francis.

Any females? Yes.

Who were they? There was the Countess Oldi; I believe, but I do not recollect well, she was dame d'honneur; two maid servants, one was called Dumont, and the other Brunetta; and a little child called Victorine.

When you first sailed from Augusta to Tunis, do you remember the situations of the cabins appropriated for the sleeping-rooms of the Princess and the Countess of Oldi? The cabin of the ship was divided into two. On the right hand was the bed of the Princess; on the left that of the Countess of Oldi.

Outside that cabin there was a dining-room? There was.

Do you know where Bergami's sleeping-cabin was at that time? I do.

Where? In the first cabin on the right, immediately beyond the dining-room. [Here the witness described the relative situations of the cabins, &c. upon the table. This was the body of the ship: the two lateral parts are divided into small cabins. One of these small cabins, most near to the poop and to the dining-room, was that appropriated to Bergami.]

Did the dining-room extend the whole breadth of the ship?

Mr. Denman objected to what he considered a leading question.

The Attorney-General was not aware that he had transgressed the strict rules of examination: he wished to keep within them.

Mr. Denman thought that the question ought to be, "To what point does the dining-room extend?" The question, as the Attorney-General put it, admitted of an immediate answer, which, at the same time, it suggested—Yes.

The Attorney-General trusted that he should not be precluded from asking a question, merely because it might be answered by the word "Yes."

The Lord-Chancellor put the question, then, in this way. Did or did not the dining-room extend the whole length of the ship?

The interpreter professed himself unable to put the question in that shape. He must ask, did the dining-room extend from side to side, yes or no?

Mr. Denman would certainly object to the motion in that form.

The Lord-Chancellor. Take this, then. How much of the breadth of the ship did the dining-room occupy? The whole, except the wooden line used for the cleanliness of the ship: the whole breadth.

Examined by the Attorney-General. After leaving Tunis, did Bergami continue to sleep in his own cabin, or did he continue to sleep in another part of the vessel.

Mr. Denman objected to the form of the question.

After leaving Tunis did you sail for any other place? We sailed for Malta.

After leaving Tunis, did Bergami sleep in the same cabin as before, or in another part of the vessel? His bed was removed to the dining-room, and was probably, especially, particularly, on the right hand of the dining-room.

A noble Lord wished to know which of these expressions particularly or probably, applied.

The interpreter could not translate the Italian idiom in that word. He gave the various words, and their meanings not select.

Was the right-hand side of the dining-room meant?

cabin of the Princess than the left, or farther from it? As the cabin of the Princess was on the right-hand side, it was more near. The room occupied by the Princess had a door which led into the dining-room; and another door of communication with the chamber of the *dame d'honneur*.

Was that communication to the room of the *dame d'honneur* from within the chamber of the Princess? Yes; the chamber of the Princess was divided into two chambers; one for the Princess, and the other for the *dame d'honneur*; it was divided by a painted canvass.

When Bergami left Tunis, where did he sleep? On the right of the dining-room—more particularly on the right.

Was the bed of Bergami removed on that occasion? Yes, it was removed to the right-side of the dining-room. When the door was closed, there was no possibility of seeing from one bed to another. There was a communication from the bedchamber of the Princess to the chamber of the *dame d'honneur*.

How was that part of the ship laid out? The chamber of the Princess was divided into two chambers; one for the *dame d'honneur*, the other for the Princess.

How far from Bergami's bed was the door leading to the chamber of the Princess? Part of the chamber of the Princess was formed by the partition of the ship: in that a door was made, and at a proper distance from the door was situated Bergami's bed.

The door being open, could a person in the Princess's bed see Bergami's bed? Witness. Why not? According to the division made, in whatever situation a person was, in Bergami's bed, he could not help seeing the Princess's bed when the door was open. The situation of the bed was such, that a person could not fail to see both together.

The witness after added: But a person might stand up in the bed in such a situation as not to be able to see the other bed. I mean, if he placed himself upright. But the bed itself might see the bed of the Princess, (A laugh.)

How many doors were there from the passage which the witness describes to run along between the two sides of the bedroom? how many doors were there from that passage into the dining-room? No answer.

The witness has stated, as I understood him, that the body of the ship was divided into three divisions; on each side there were cabins, and a passage in the middle, communicating with the dining-room: now, how many doors led from that passage into the dining-room? Two doors opened into it.

After the ship sailed from Tunis, were those doors closed? Yes, they were shut; one was nailed up.

After that, was there one entrance, or more, in the dining-room from that passage?—There was only one, the other door.

Where did the ship go from Tenuis ?—To Malta, and thence to the island of Milo.

Where did you proceed afterwards ?—After much voyage, we went to St. Jean d'Acre.

Where did the Princess go from St. Jean d'Acre ?—To Jerusalem ; to visit the holy place.

Did the witness accompany the Princess on her journey to Jerusalem ? Yes ; I went to Jerusalem.

During that journey, did the party travel by night or by day ?—We travelled the whole of the night, and part of the day ; but the other part of the day, it being then very hot, we rested ourselves.

When you rested by day, were any tents erected ? Not always. At Nazareth we lodged at a private house ; but when we were going towards Jerusalem, we raised our tents near a convent.

In what tent did Bergami rest ? When the tents were raised, we dined also ; and in one of those tents was the Princess. In that tent was immediately placed an iron travelling bedstead—a small one—and upon a piece of matting was put the bed in the tent. Bergami and the Princess there dined ; I saw nothing else, for I then went to dine myself.

Does the witness know who slept in that tent ? The Princess, I know, because it was intended for her : but as to any other person I do not know, for I went to dine myself.

Does he know where Bergami then slept ?

Mr. Denman objected to this question. The witness had stated, that he was in a situation which prevented him from knowing the fact referred to, and therefore the question could not be put.

The Attorney-General argued, that it was quite regular to ask the witness whether he knew where Bergami slept at that time.

Mr. Denham. I don't object to the question itself, but to the moment at which it was asked, when, in consequence of what the witness had stated, he is disqualified from answering it.

The Attorney-General. Does the witness know where Bergami slept during the day when they rested ? I do not know.

The witness not appearing to comprehend the question, the interpreter expressed a desire that it should be again repeated by the learned counsel. (Cries of "No, no.")

The interpreter said, that his mind was so taken up with translating every word that occurred, that he could not repeat the whole of the sentence on the moment.

The question was then renewed, and the witness answered : "I positively cannot know where Bergami slept, because I left him and the Princess and went to my victuals. I imagine—"

Do you know, before the tent was erected, where that bed was place? First, concerning the nature of the bed:—the legs were of iron, and a piece of canvas was placed over it, without boards. At the beginning, when we began to make a tent to procure shelter from the sun, then the Princess ordered the sofa to rest herself on, as a bed; and then also, from her luggage, was brought forward that small iron bed.

Do you, in the course of the voyage, remember St. Bartholomew's day? I do.

State whether any particular took place during that day. During that day there was general mirth through the whole vessel, among the captain and crew. During the evening afterwards dishes were decked with lights, to make an illumination all over the ship; and liquor was given to all the sailors to drink, by the orders of Bergami. A dollar each was given to them. All the crew danced, and cried, "Long live St. Bartholomew? Long live the Princess? Long live the Chevalier!"

I would ask, when Bergami came on board at Jaffa, whether he wore any order but that of St. Sepulchre? When he returned from Jaffa, he and several of the Princess's suite appeared with a new order.

What was that order called? The order of St. Caroline.

Cross-Examination.

Cross-examined by Mr. Denman. Name the persons who, of her Majesty's household, wore those orders? Bergami, Austin, the Doctor, two English officers, who waited on her Royal Highness, and one or two other persons.

Had not every one, who had been at Jerusalem with her Royal Highness, this order of St. Caroline? Not all; only 6 or 7 persons.

Where do you usually live? I am fixed at Messina, because my father is a pilot there.

What is his name? Giovanni Battista Paturzo.

What business or trade is he? He is first pilot to the royal navy of Naples. He is of the degree and rank of an officer.

I suppose the witness is not himself married? I am not.

Have you always gone by the same name? Yes, certainly: I never changed my name.

Was your name well known on board the ship you have been speaking of? Yes, certainly, by all the crew, who knew me to be the pilot.

How many persons did the crew consist of? We were 22.

Were they all constantly employed in managing the ship? The crew was employed both to manœuvre the ship and for the service of the Princess, as I was employed myself.

Have you seen any of them lately ? I have seen the captain.
What is his name ? Nincente Bengiuno.

Have you seen none of the crew within this week ? I have not.

Have you seen any of them within this half-year ? Two months ago I saw one of the sailors. During the last six months, as Messina is a thoroughfare, I have seen some of them there on board other vessels.

What is the name of the man you have seen within the last two months ? Giuseppe Arbono.

Where did you see him ? At Messina.

Was the gun which you have spoken of on deck ? It was on deck.

You speak of a communication between the tent and the interior of the vessel : where was it ? The door was exactly under the tent.

Where was the bed of which you have spoken ? It was on deck, near that door.

Had not the crew access to all parts of the ship at all times ? As soon as the tent was closed, noboddy could pass the place occupied by it ; but all other parts of the deck they could go to.

Were you ever at Milan ; now, in my way here. :

Did you come to England by Milan ? Yes ; I went from Messina to Naples by sea ; from Naples I went to Milan ; from Milan to Paris ; from Paris to Dieppe ; from Dieppe to Brighton ; and from Brighton, by land, to London.

Was that the first time you had been at Milan ? Yes. :

Who first applied to you to come here, for this business ? The English Vice-consul at Messina.

When was it ? On the 22d, 23d, 24th, 25th, and 26th of the last month, July.

Was that the first time you were desired to give evidence on this ? Yes.

Did you go to the Consul, or the Consul come to you ? The Consul sent for me, because he had been charged to do so by the Minister at Naples.

What are you to have for coming here ? For what I have lost it will be very little indeed.

What is it that you are to have ? I, for coming here, must receive as a compensation for the ship and trade I am obliged to give up, 800 dollars per month.

[This statement created a general bus through the house.]

The interpreter stated that the rate of the dollar varied. The usual rate was 4s. 3d. or 4s. 4d. He recollected it as high as 4s. 6d. ; but the average is 4s. 3d.

[The short-hand writer was here called on to read the answer to the last question, which he did.]

Have you paid any travelling expenses? I have paid nothing, because I came accompanied by a courier. I was obliged, of course, to come; because the Minister applied to the Consul, and the consul told me, if I did not go, I would be obliged (*obligando*) to go by means of the government; otherwise I was not willing to do so.

Who is the courier that accompanied you? From Naples to Milan I was accompanied by Nicola——, and from Milan here I was accompanied by Mr. Grouse.

How did you come from Naples to Milan? In a carriage.

Was it a stage coach or a diligence? It was a carriage hired for two by the courier.

Could any other person take a seat in it? These questions are useless. I saw the horses changed: the minister gave me in charge to one courier, and he to another.

So, the minister gave me to one courier, and that one consigned you to another who brought you hither? Is it not so? This courier brought me to Milan, and there Colonel Brown gave me in charge to Mr. Grouse, who brought me here.

How did Col. Brown come to give you in charge to Mr. Grouse? The courier brought a letter from the minister to Colonel Brown, at Milan.

How long were you at Milan? I have not my memorandum-book in my pocket; perhaps 2 or 3 days.

Where did you live these 2 or 3 days? At an inn.

How often did you see Colonel Brown there? First when I gave the letter to him. and again when I took leave to set out.

Did you see a person of the name of ——? (We could not catch the name) I do not know any one of that name: this is the first time it ever reached my ear.

Did you see any person take down what you said when you were examined? Yes, at Milan.

What was that person called? There were present Colonel Brown, two other persons, the person who wrote, and myself, making five.

Did Col. Brown put questions to you? Yes, like this person (the interpreter)

Were you sworn on the cross of Christ? I was not, because I was not asked.

Were you sworn at all at Milan? Not at all.

Were you examined at Naples before you set out? No.

How did you travel with Mr. Grouse from Milan to Paris? In a carriage also.

Were you and Mr. Grouse alone in it? I and Mr. Grouse and the post boys.

What sort of a carriage was it? It was a calash, with four wheels and two seats.

When did you arrive in London? Yesterday.

How long did you remain in Paris? We arrived there in the morning and set out at night.

In the course of that day did you see any person at Paris that talked to you on this subject? No, not with regard to the depositions.

Did they ask you any questions about what you had to say against her Royal Highness? No, for that would have been the same that I have now said.

I wish to ask if any person talked to you at all at Paris on the subject of what you were to say about the Princess? No: at Paris I was so short that I had hardly sufficient time to rest, as we were travelling post.

Were you never examined on this subject before you left Messina for Milan? No.

On what day did you arrive at Paris? (The interpreter, after communicating to the question, stated to their lordships that the witness had asked him what day this was, and that he had told him was Wednesday, but nothing more.) No answer.

How many days is it ago? I can't tell.

Do you mean to say that you can't tell whether you was at Paris last week? (After a long pause) Last Saturday: Saturday, last week.

Were you examined since you came to England? Yes.

Before you came to this house? Yes.

Have you been brought to this place before you came as a witness? No.

When were you examined here? Yesterday.

Do you know the name of the gentleman who examined you? No.

You were not sworn, I suppose, yesterday? No.

Where have you been since your arrival? There, where all the rest are: in a place down below, from which there was a communication with this room.

Who are the rest to whom you allude? All the persons there.

Who are they? I have not had the curiosity to label them.

(A laugh.)

How many are there there? I don't know.

Do you mean to say you don't know whether there are ten, or ten times ten? Ten times ten make a hundred, if I understand arithmetic.

I beg to know whether in the place from which you came to this room there are 6 persons? Whether there are six or more I don't know: I don't know more than three, the captain, Theodore, and the cook.

Where did you stop last night? In my chamber.

Who were with you? The captain, Theodore, and the cook. Did any person besides these three sup with you? First of all I took tea. In that room there were five, the captain, Theodore, and three others.

Were there no more? I paid no attention.

Did you sup together afterwards? I took no supper last night; I took tea.

On what day did you come over? Yesterday I arrived here, which was Tuesday. On Monday I left Dieppe, and on Monday evening I reached Brighton.

This closed the cross-examination by Mr. Denman.

Mr. Brougham said he ought to state to their lordships, with regard to the cross-examination of the last witness—and what indeed applied equally to both the witnesses examined—his hope that they would consider the cross-examination closed when the witness retired, but that their lordships, in compliance with her Majesty's petition, would allow the witnesses to be recalled at any future period if necessary. Such permission their lordships would perceive to be essential to the ends of justice, when it was remembered that there were witnesses of whom her Majesty's counsel had never even heard the names?

The Lord Chancellor said, that with regard to that application, the house would of course be regulated by a sense of justice, and by the occasion that could be shown for such an indulgence.

Mr. Brougham was well aware that the house would in all its decisions act in conformity to the dictates of justice; but he had thought it his duty to make this observation, that their lordships might not go away with the idea that he and his learned friends had finished their cross-examination.

Re-examined by the Attorney-General.

Have you a share in a ship at Measina? Yes; I left the vessel at Messina.

What size of a ship? 269 tons.

Were not 800 dollars a month paid you as demurrage?

Mr. Denman objected to this question, and wished the one on which it was founded to be read.

(The short-hand writer said he had sent away the book containing that question; but he repeated from memory the substance of the question and of the answer as follows:—What are you to have for coming here? I must have as a compensation for giving up my ship and trade, 800 dollars a month.

The Attorney-General. I wish to ask if that is more than an adequate compensation for coming here, in consequence of your ship being unemployed? I want to know whether you mean a compensation for my ship being unemployed, or for myself.

Mr. Brougham. That is his answer.

Attorney-General. I ask if that is more than an adequate compensation for your ship being unemployed? The 800 dollars are not so much for the mere hiring of the ship, because we do not consider the hire of the ship for carrying goods so much as what we could make by our trade for ourselves, and we may either gain or lose.

Are 800-dollars a-month an adequate compensation for your trade? I cannot tell; for if my speculation were to succeed, I might gain a great deal more.

By Earl Grey. Where is your ship now? I left it at Messina.

Was it about to sail on any other voyage? No.

Must it remain unemployed during your absence? I don't know.

Is it possible it may be sent any where by the other proprietors in the usual course of trade? Why, not; because then they must put in another captain, and that would injure my business.

Then I am to understand that the 800 dollars a month are a compensation for your absence, and not for the ship unemployed? For leaving the ship and neglecting my own trade.

Are you to have any share of the profits of the ship during your absence? A fourth part of the profits of the ship are my own, which is to be given me after deducting the ship's expenses; but I am not to have any share of the private trade.

Are you, then, to have a share for the freight, or for the merchandise, or for both? Not for the merchandise, because I am not present.

How many sailors were there usually on deck at night, during the voyage from Jaffa? Half of the crew for 4 hours, and the other half were at rest.

Am I then to understand that there were never fewer than 10 or 11 men upon deck? When the weather was bad, all the crew were on deck, but there were never fewer than 10 or 11.

Are these men in the habit of walking up and down the deck? Except the man at the helm, and those who went to look after the horses, they did walk up and down the deck.

Was there a passage by which they could walk past the tent? The tent occupied little more than one half of the breadth of the ship.

Was there a passage by the side of the tent from one end of the ship to the other? On one side of the tent there was no passage, because it reached to the side of the ship; but on the other side there was a passage.

Were the men in the habit of passing the tent at night-time? Whenever there was occasion for the men to pass in working

the ship, they did pass, but otherwise they remained on the fore-castle.

By the Marquis of Lansdown. You have said that the captain occasionally ordered you to remove from the deck, when he and the Princess and Bergami were on deck ; where did you go to on these occasions ? According to what the Captain ordered me.

Did he order you to go below, or where ? Sometimes he told me to go to the cabin, and sometimes to the fore-castle, to take care the sailors did not make a noise in the ship.

Was there any other person near that part of the deck where the Princess's tent was placed but Bergami and the Princess ? A division was made by the great boat.

Whereabouts were the gun and the bench of which you have spoken ? The gun as well as the bench, was in the middle of the ship.

At the time you were, on some pretence or other, directed by the Captain to remove from that part of the deck where her Royal Highness, Bergami, and the captain were, were there any other persons remaining near to the captain in that part of the vessel ? As soon as I went away, I could not see what was passing there.

[This question was read over again to the witness, but he made no alteration in his answer.]

Were any other persons suffered to remain on that part of the deck from which you were sent away ?—Before I went away, or after ?

Before you went away ?—At the moment I went away, something was ordered for me to do, and I could not pay attention to what was done, or to who remained.

Was the weather calm or stormy, at the time when you saw her Royal Highness and Bergami reclining on the gun ?—If it had been stormy, they would not have remained on deck : it was summer-time, and fine weather : one day we had a storm, and they did not come up.

On that occasion, was there much motion in the vessel when they reclined on the gun ?—During summer there are only light airs, and they are followed by calms : there is very little motion, and it was calm when they were sitting there.

By Lord Rosebery.—On the voyage to Jaffa, the witness states, that there was a communication below from the tent : did that communication go to any other part of the ship, or only to a particular place, from whence there was no exit but through the tent ?—I will describe it. [The witness took pen, ink and paper, for the purpose.]

I wish to know whether the communication you speak of was to any other part of the ship, and if so, to what part ?—[The witness drew a rough plan of the deck of the ship, which was explained by the interpreter to several peers near the bar. The witness pointed out some steps that led down into the dining-room.]

Then, when the tent was so placed, was it possible for any person to get into the dining-room, except through the tent ? There was another place, which I marked.

By Lord Auckland. Had Theodore Majochi any particular place assigned him in the ship? Yes.

Where? He had a hammock in the hold; but wherever he was more easy, there he placed himself.

Could he from his sleeping-place, possibly hear what, in the course of the night, passed in the tent? When slept in the hold, I believe not, because the noise must have passed through two decks.

By another Peer. Did Theodore Majochi sleep habitually in the hold, or between decks? No answer was given to this question.

Did he sleep in the dining-room? I do not know.

By Lord Ellenborough. Where did Bergami sleep in the voyage from Jaffa? There were two beds in the tent, and when the tent was open, it was seen that the small one was Bergami's, and the sofa was the Princess's. When the tent was closed, I had no communication with the part of the ship belonging to the princess.

Had Bergami another other known place of sleeping but the place on the deck? Whether the Princess and Bergami slept on the deck, I have not seen; but what I know morally is, that the Princess and Bergami slept in the tent, because there were horses on board, which made a great deal of noise, and they said they could not bear to sleep below.

Where were the beds placed, used by the Princess and Bergami, during the voyage from Jaffa? On the sofa, there was nothing but a single mattress of the Princess's: the other mattress of the Princess were placed below.

You have said that the cabin was divided into two, and that the bed of Bergami was in the dining-room: where were these identical beds placed on the voyage from Jaffa? The bed of the Princess remained there, but I do not remember as to the bed of Bergami: when he got up, it was rolled up; for it had no bedstead, but was put down on the planks of the corridor, and was rolled up in the morning.

If you would draw a plan of the beds as they were on the voyage from Jaffa, it would tend much to elucidate the subject.—[The witness did so; and after some time it was exhibited to the peers, who had assembled round the witness. The interpreter explained, that the only alteration was the removal of Bergami's bed from his room to the dining room near the door.]

Was Bergami's bed made for him every night during the voyage? As to that, I cannot tell what happened in the apartment of the Princess: I had other things to do. I saw that the Princess's bed was there, because I went to see the room cleaned.

Did other persons sleep where Majochi usually slept? Yes, that is, where Majochi had his bed.

Did Cameron sleep in the same place? Cameron slept in the cabin.

How many tents were there on the journey to Jerusalem? I do not know, many, several; as many as were sufficient for so many as were there.

By the Lord Chancellor.—Where did the female attendants of the Princess sleep on the voyage from Jaffa? The women had a cabin; the other cabin was assigned to the Countess Oidi; but I

never went below; and therefore did not see whether they slept there.

When the Princess had retired into the tent, have you seen a lantern handed out? Yes; sometimes the light was given out under the tent, and sometimes it was conveyed below by the communication I mentioned: sometimes the sailors, sometimes Theodore, and sometimes the Captain himself took it away.

By Lord Belhaven. Do you know who gave out the light?—No; the light remained for some time in the tent after it was properly arranged. I did not remain near the tent beyond the time when the tent was arranged.

Did any person sleep in the dining-room during the voyage from Jaffa? Do you speak of what I have seen with my own eyes?

Mr. Denman objected to the witness being asked any question not consistent with the rules of evidence: he unwillingly interposed, but the witness ought to speak only to matters within his own knowledge.

The Lord Chancellor concurred: it was always right in counsel to suggest to the house, on any of the questions put, if they thought them objectionable. It might be recollected, that in the Berkeley peerage, their lordships had decided that their questions should be regulated by the ordinary rules of evidence; and they had determined also to put their questions after the advocates had concluded, on the ground that the members of the House were, in fact, counsel for both parties—only anxious that justice should be done.

Did you see any person sleep in the dining-room? I do not know.

By Lord Darnley. During the same voyage, did the Princess take off her cloths, or sleep in them? For what I know, the Princess and Bergami slept on deck, for every body said so; but from what I have seen, I have seen the Princess open the tent a little, and she had a white gown, dressing gown, or some gown on; she opened it first to take a morsel of air before the sun rose.

[The first part of this answer was struck out, at the suggestion of Lord Liverpool, as being only matter of hearsay.]

By Lord Ellenborough. Did you see Bergami look out of the tent about the same time? No, because the Princess opened it towards the sea, just as little as to look out.

Was there any communication between the Chamber of the Princess and that of the Countess of Oldi, when they both slept down below? There was a communication.

Mr. Denman requested their lordships to supply an omission in his cross-examination. The Lord Chancellor accordingly, at his suggestions, put the following questions:

What is the name of your ship at Messina? *Il Vero Fidele*.

Does she belong to Messina? Yes.

By Lord Lauderdale. From your knowledge of the situation of the dining-room and the tent, could in any person in the dining-room hear what passed in the tent when it was shut up? Yes, a person might hear well, provided they were words pronounced with a certain force.

Here the examination of this witness closed; and the house adjourned.

Seventh Day, THURSDAY, August 24, 1830.

The counsel being introduced in the usual form, VIN-
CENZO GARGIULO was called, and sworn; when Mr.
Williams, one of her Majesty's counsel, arose to call the at-
tention of their lordships, on the legality of swearing foreign
witnesses agreeable to the English form, he contending they
ought to be sworn agreeable to their own faith and mode of
taking the oath. This remark occasioned much debate be-
tween the Lord Chancellor, Lord Erskine, Lord Grey, Mr.
Brougham, and others: at length

On the motion of the Lord Chancellor, the following reso-
lution was agreed to:—

“That in case any prosecutions shall be commenced in any
courts after the conclusion of the proceedings in this house,
touching the bill entitled ‘an act’ (reciting the title), against
any witness or witnesses who shall have been examined at the
bar of this house in support of or against the said bill, touch-
ing any testimony given by such witness or witnesses at the
bar of this house in respect thereto, this house, any privileges
of this house notwithstanding, consents that evidence may be
given thereof in any such prosecutions, and also that evidence
may be given of all such proceedings of this house, touching
the said bill, as may be required to be given in the said courts
in support of, or in defence, in such prosecutions.”

The judges returned after an absence of 20 minutes, and the
Chief Justice of the King's Bench (Abbott) informed the
house, that the judges now present had considered the questions
submitted for their opinion by their lordships, viz.—

“If a witness produced in the courts of law, without object-
ing to it, takes the oath in the usual form in which it is admi-
nistered, he can be asked whether he considers the oath he has
taken as binding upon his conscience?—and whether he can
be asked, whether any other mode of swearing would be more
binding on his conscience than the oath he has taken?”

“The judges were of opinion, respecting the first question,
that, although a witness should have taken the oath in the usual
form, he may, nevertheless, be afterwards asked whether he
thinks it is binding upon his conscience. But that, if the wit-
ness shall answer in the affirmative, that he thinks the oath he
has so taken is binding in the manner in which it has been ad-
ministered to him, he cannot then be asked if any other mode
of administering the oath would be more binding. The judges
were of opinion, that if a witness says he believes the oath to be
binding in the manner in which he has taken it, he in fact so-
lemnly swears to speak the truth in his evidence; he appeals
to the Divine Being for the truth he is about to utter; and
having done that, it is unnecessary to inquire respecting any
other mode of swearing.”

The Chief Justice, in delivering this opinion, said that the judges had, in considering their opinion, had occasion to consult the authorities in some of the books, which was the occasion of their having detained their lordships a short time longer than they otherwise would have done.

The examination of the witness was now commenced by the Solicitor-General.

Were you master of the vessel called *La Industria*? Yes.

Are you also the owner? Yes, I am also the owner, but she is no longer called the *Industry*, but *Abramo* (Abraham.)

Was she engaged to convey the Princess in her voyage from Augusta to Tunis and to Greece? My polacre was hired at Messina, where she was armed, and her Royal Highness embarked at Augusta for Tunis and Greece.

Before her Royal Highness embarked, had the arrangement of the cabins been made by you? Yes, at Messina.

Tell me whether the Princess and Bergami came on board at Augusta before they embarked, for the purpose of seeing the dispositions of the cabins.

Mr. Williams objected to this mode of putting the question. Surely the Solicitor-General could obtain an answer without putting a question in a leading form. How could the witness know for what purpose the Princess and Bergami came on board?

The Solicitor-General disclaimed any intention of putting a leading question; and then asked the witness,

Did the Princess and Bergami come on board, and where? They did, at Augusta.

Did her Royal Highness view the arrangement of the cabins which had been made by the witness? Yes, the Princess did.

Did she make any alteration in your arrangement? Yes, she ordered a dining-room door to be closed, which I had left in its common state.

Before that, how many doors entered into the dining-room from the body of the vessel? Two; one to the right, the other to the left.

Which of the two did she order to be closed? That on the left, as you look towards the prow of the vessel.

In what way was that door closed? It was nailed up fast.

Was there any cabin contiguous to the dining-room where that door was nailed up? Yes, there was.

Where was that cabin to which you allude? It went on a line or in the direction of the left side of the ship.

Who occupied the cabin near the door which was nailed up? Bergami.

Was there any other cabin? Yes.

Who occupied that? The two maids, Dumont and Brunette.

Who occupied the cabin at the opposite side of the door that you say was left open? Bergami; that was his.

Was there any mode of going into the dining-room from the body of the vessel, save by that door which was open near Bergami? There was; the end of the ladder from the deck went into it, and the door which led to Bergami's room.

Ask him whether the ladder went directly down into the dining-room, or was there a door at the foot of it? The ladder came into the room; but at the top of the hatchway was a door, which, when willing (a laugh), might be shut up.

You mean to close the hatchway? Yes, to close the hatchway, and stop all communication that way.

When that hatchway was closed, was there any door into the room? No.

Beyond the dining-room towards the stern of the vessel, how many cabins were there? There was one room, divided, as I have mentioned, for the Princess, and for the maids of honour.

What sort of bed was the Princess's? was it single or double? It was double. Two sofas joined together, about 6 or 7 palms and a half (about six feet and a half).

Where was Bergami's apartment? He first slept in a cabin two nights, but afterwards he slept in the dining-room, upon a sofa, on the right hand.

Was it so situated that a person in the Princess's bed, lying down, could be seen from it? Yes, if the door was open.

How many English feet, or about how many, were the beds asunder? Ten or 12 feet, I should think.

Did any body sleep in and beyond the dining-room, towards the stern, the Princess, the Countess of Oldi, and Bergami? No; Bergami slept in the dining-room, the Princess in the room on the right hand, and the dame d'honneur on the left.

Did this occupation continue during the greater part of the voyage?

Mr. Williams objected to this mode of putting the question, It was to lead the witness.

The Solicitor-General said, that wherever any question was material, he was anxious to avoid leading the witness.

How long did that occupation of the births continue? In June the Princess came on board; at the departure from Constantinople, the weather coming warmer, the Princess chose to sleep on a bed in a tent on the deck. Seven horses and two asses were taken on board and put below about that time.

What bed or beds were placed on the deck under this tent of which you have spoken? A sofa for the Princess, and a travelling bed of her Royal Highness's was put up for Bergami.

Did Bergami sleep there? Yes; under the tent, together (*intime*) with the Princess, in two different beds.

The interpreters did not seem to agree upon the translation of the witness's answer, and the counsel interfered, when

The Marchese di Spinetto (the interpreter examining the witness) said that the word used by the witness was *insieme*, which was an adverb, and did not mean at all that the parties were sleeping together; it was therefore that the witness added, "in two different beds:" *insieme* also meant "likewise."

The question was repeated to the witness, who answered, "Bergami slept under that tent where the Princess slept; they had two different beds."

Here a Peer observed, that the Queen's interpreter seemed continually to talk to the other.

Mr Brougham said it was his duty to do so in obedience to the order of their lordships, who desired the one interpreter to act as a check upon the other.

It was replied by the Peer who made the remark, that when the check was to be given, it ought to be formally given, so as to attract the attention of their lordships.

How long did Bergami continue to sleep in such a manner? Until they landed at Porto Lanzo.

Ask him whether at night the tent was opened or closed? At night it was closed as a pavilion.

Who usually closed it? I was commanded to close it, and I commanded others.

Was it so close as to exclude any person outside from seeing what passed within, or was it partially open? It was quite closed; when I could not close it with curtains entirely, I did it with other pieces.

What do you mean by saying with other pieces? I mean with other pieces of the same material as the tent.

When was the tent usually opened in the morning to admit air? I think about eight o'clock.

At the times when the tent was opened, the witness being present, where was Bergami? Under the tent, coming out.

Was he entirely dressed, or in what manner? I have always seen him entirely dressed.

In what species of dress have you seen him? Upon deck he went in a Grecian dress of silk, which he bought at St. Jean D'Acre: when he went on shore he was dressed in a coat, as a colonel.

After the tent was closed in the night in the manner you have described, was any light, generally, or occasionally, left in it? No.

I am not asking you whether a light remained in the tent during the night, but whether there was light there at the time when it was closed? When the tent was closed there was a light; if it was light airs, or no wind, the light was given out on deck; if it blew strong, the light was carried away by the ladder.

Can you remember who was in the habit of taking away the light from out of the tent at the time it was so delivered? Whoever was present; sometimes I took it myself.

To the best of your recollection, how long did the light commonly remain within the tent after it was closed? Ten or twelve minutes, perhaps; a little time.

Do you know who commonly handed out the light? Bergami.

Do you remember whether, in the day time, the Princess sometimes sat or lay on the bed under the tent? Often. She ordered that the tent might remain as a pavillion; because in the morning it was raised as a ceiling.

Where did the Princess take her siesta?

The interpreter professed himself unable to explain the term *siesta*.

The witness has said that the Princess often lay upon the bed under the tent during the day: did she do so after dinner? Yes.

Have you ever seen Bergami there at the same time? Yes.

In the day? Yes.

Have you ever received directions in the day-time, when the Princess and Bergami were under the tent, to close it? Yes.

Have you closed the tent, by direction, when the Princess and Bergami were within it? Yes.

I have asked if you did this after dinner; have you done it frequently, or only seldom? In a day I cannot say frequently or seldom; but in a week three or four times.

With Bergami and the Princess both inside the tent? Yes, both.

Can you tell us how long, upon such occasions, the tent remained closed? Sometimes a quarter of an hour; sometimes half an hour, or an hour.

In closing the tent upon those occasions have you ever seen the Princess and Bergami both upon their beds?

Mr. Williams objected. The question, he thought, should be, where have you seen them?

The Solicitor-General had no objection to put two questions instead of one, if Mr. Williams wished it.

At the time of so closing the tent he has seen the Princess upon her bed? Sometimes upon the bed, and sometimes standing.

And Bergami? For the most part lying upon the small bed.

Did you close the tent, leaving them so? I did.

Have you afterwards seen Bergami come out of the tent? Yes.

In what position have you seen Bergami lying upon the bed? On his back, or on his side, or how? Upon his back.

Do you remember upon any occasion when Bergami was so lying, receiving directions from the Princess to close the tent? I remember that Bergami was lying on his back upon the bed, and her Royal Highness sitting near him: Schiavini was walking near the tent on the opposite side; he received orders from the Princess to close the tent, and delivered those orders to me.

And, in consequence of those orders, you closed the tent in the manner described? Yes.

Do remember Bergami afterwards coming out of the tent? Yes.

In about how long? At different times; sometimes a quarter of an hour, half an hour, an hour.

But I ask if upon the particular occasion to which he has referred, that of being directed by Schiavini to close the tent, he remembers Bergami coming out, and how long it was before he came out? About a quarter of an hour.

Did the Princess ever take a bath on board the vessel? Yes.

More than once? More than once.

Do you remember her going below for that purpose? Yes.

Who went below with her? Bergami.

Upon all the occasions when the Princess went below to take the bath, was she or not accompanied by Bergami? Always, not only for the bath, but for every thing she did. For any other thing she did.

Were there any other occasions which rendered it necessary for the Princess to go below? The greatest reason was for going to the —, which was below.

And for whatever purpose the Princess went below she was accompanied by Bergami? Yes.

Have you ever seen Bergami sitting upon deck? Yes.

Have you ever seen the Princess with him there? I have. I have seen Bergami sitting upon a gun, and the Princess sitting upon his knee, and kissing each other.

Has this kissing, to your knowledge, happened once or more than once? I saw it more than once.

When the Princess walked, whose arm did she take, or did she take the arm of any one? She took for the most part the left arm of Bergami; nay, always, for I never saw her take the arm of any one else.

Did you ever during the voyage see any jokes or tricks played by Bergami? I have.

In the presence of the Princess? Yes.

Can you describe what you allude to? I saw him put some pillows or cushions under his Grecian robe, to make her Royal Highness laugh.

Upon what part were those cushions placed? Upon his belly.

Do you know what that was intended to imitate?

Mr. Williams had no objection that the witness should describe facts as long as the Solicitor-General pleased; but to draw inferences was, he apprehended, the province of their lordships.

The Solicitor-General thought his question a fair one.

The Lord-Chancellor. Ask the witness if he knows what was meant to be represented.

Do you know what was meant to be represented? He wanted to play some apish trick to make her Royal Highness laugh, and the people who were present.

The Solicitor-General. That is not an answer.

Mr. Williams. It is not the answer, I suppose, which my learned friend wants; and in that case, of course, the question must be put again.

Do you know what those cushions were intended to imitate? As far as I know, it was buffoonery.

After the tent was erected upon deck, where was the Princess in the habit of dining? Under the tent.

Who commonly dined with her? Generally Bergami. Always Bergami.

Did the Princess and Bergami commonly dine alone or with some other person? Sometimes they dined alone; sometimes with Wm. Austin, who was reported to be the son of the Princess.

How was Wm. Austin called, either by the Princess or in her presence? Some called him "William," some called him "the young Prince," and sometimes I have seen the Princess when he was going to bed give him some token of affection, as a mother would give her child.

While the Princess and Bergami slept under this tent at night, where did Victorine sleep? The room of the maids contained two beds, and when the Princess went to sleep in the tent, one of the maids slept in the former room of the Princess, and Victorine with her.

That was in the cabin of the Princess, below, adjoining the dining-room you before described? Yes.

What is the Christian name of Bergami? Bartholomew.

Do you remember the festival of St. Bartholomew occurring in the course of the voyage? I remember it was on the voyage from Syracuse to the Holy Land; and there was a general illumination as far as possible in the ship. Bergami made the crew merry, and they got drunk: he gave a dollar apiece to each of the sailors.

Do you remember any shouts? Yes, when the sailors were drunk they shouted, Viva Carolina! Viva Bergami!

During this time, what were the Princess and Bergami doing? were they together? Bergami was walking on the deck,

applauding the sailors; the Princess was sitting under the tent, which was raised like a ceiling.

Do you remember if the Princess was walking about at that time? I remember her also walking, for she could not always be sitting.

With whom did she walk? With Bergami.

Did they walk side by side, or arm in arm? Arm in arm.

Do you remember Bergami landing at Terracina? I saw him embark in the launch which I sent on shore; and I saw the launch return without him.

How long was he absent? Three days.

What time of day or night was it that he returned? During the night at Porto Lanzo.

Can you mention the hour? Ten o'clock.

Was the Princess on board at that time? She was on board, sitting under the tent.

Where did Bergami go upon his coming first on board? The princess went to meet him at the top of the ladder, and they both went under the tent.

Was the tent afterwards closed? They supped together. Afterwards the tent was closed, and they went to lie.

Did they remain in the tent all night? Yes.

Did the witness go on shore at Jaffa, or at St. Jean d'Acre? I have landed at both places.

Did you go on the journey to Jerusalem? No.

No part? I saw her Royal Highness mount, and then I went on board.

At the return of Bergami on board the vessel, do you remember whether he had any new order or title? On his return from Jerusalem? Yes. The order of St. Sepulchre.

Any other? No; but on board was created the order of St. Caroline, which had been spoken of at Jerusalem.

Do you know, from any thing which you heard, either from the Princess or in her presence, what rank Bergami had in the order of St. Caroline? He was grand master of the order.

Have you ever been examined in Italy by any person as to the conduct of the Princess and Bergami during this voyage? Yes.

At what place? At Milan.

Do you know the name of the gentleman by whom, or before whom, you were examined? By the Advocate Vimaercati, in the presence of Colonel Brown.

At what time were you examined? In December last.

Where did you go after your examination? To Naples.

Did you go upon your own affairs? Yes.

Were you afterwards applied to come here? Yes.

Where were you at that time? At Naples.

When were you applied to? On the 21st June. I thought

the journey too long for my health, having the gout; and I presented to the ministers a certificate of two physicians, in order to exempt myself. The ministers commanded me to come, and also made me to be commanded by the minister for foreign affairs, the Marquis Chirnalla.

Mr. Williams objected to these questions, as being proper only in re-examination.

The Lord Chancellor thought that the questions had better not be put.

The Solicitor-General would only put one question more. Where is your vessel now? On a voyage from Apulia to Naples.

Cross-Examination.

Cross-examined by Mr. Williams. When did you leave the ship in order to come here? I have left off sailing, and given myself to trade, so that my ship was loaded on my own account, and that ship is now commanded by another captain.

What ship do you allude to? The same ship that carried her Royal Highness.

What is the name of the captain? The ship is now commanded by Giacomo Pallusterzo.

If I understand the witness rightly, he is now a part owner, or owner of the vessel, and not the captain? I am owner of the ship, and when I came here half of the cargo was my own.

If I understand him, he said that a certain person, whom he named, is captain of that vessel now? Giacomo Pallusterzo is captain, the person whom I have appointed.

I desire the witness to say, from what place in Italy did he come to England? I came from Naples.

Is that the place to which you belong? Is that your town? Naples is my native country, but I dwell at Porto Sorrento, a place on the coast.

Say who it was that asked you to come here. The podesta (governor) sent a messenger to bind me, because my commercial affairs called me to Naples.

Did you see the British minister at Naples? I did.

Name him. Sir William A'Court: he is the English Ambassador.

Did you receive any promise of remuneration? Yes, I have.

I want to know whether it was at the Minister's? During the five days I had been at Naples endeavouring not to come here, I told all my circumstances to the Minister; and the Minister, being convinced of my situation, agreed to allow me 1000 dollars a month; but I have already lost 4000. The

cargo I had discharged at Reggio has not sold at the price for which it ought to have sold. I had, besides, advanced money at Manfredonia to buy another cargo, which has remained unemployed: and the Minister gave me the assurance at the last moment I set out.

How often have you traded to England before? Three months ago I was in England; never before that time. I have been here only once until the present time.

Have you received any money in advance, or is it only in expectancy? I have received 1000 dollars for one month. I received one month in advance at Milan.

I understood the witness to say, that he no longer goes with the vessel, but that has put a captain on board; how is it that the captain cannot manage the vessel without him? The captain navigates the ship without me, but he receives his orders from me; and, until I go back, he cannot receive such orders.

How has your absence been the means of creating a loss on the cargo? I left my ship, which had sailed from Manfredonia, to go to Reggio, where she was to discharge her cargo; and after having arrived here, I heard, that my captain had sold the cargo for five carlinis (a carlini is equal to about 10 sous) less per bushel than the regular price.

[The interpreter stated the alleged loss to be about 25d. of this country per bushel.]

Mr. Williams. Perhaps you have made a more profitable voyage here. (Order, order).

If you had not come to England, would that have made any difference as to the sale of this cargo? Would it have interfered with or altered the price? Yes; for one reason, if I had not set out for England then, but continued my trade (my commercial affairs), it would have been better; for I left my country just at the time of harvest, and I advanced money at Manfredonia to buy corn. By this time, if I had not come here, I should have gained so much as to compensate me for the loss of 8000 dollars, which I lost in 1818.

I speak only of the voyage of the ship. Can you explain how your coming here can make any difference on the profit or loss of that voyage?—Yes. I ordered the captain to sell the cargo for not less than 24 carlinis per bushel. The captain, when he arrived at Reggio, hearing I had gone away, has taken on himself to sell for 21 carlinis; and after I arrived here, I have heard that the price of corn was raised to 26 carlinis; now I am told it is nearly 30 carlinis per bushel.

Do you mean to state that your being here affects the price of corn in Italy?—(A murmur through the house.)

Mr. Williams was not aware that this question was irregular.

The Lord Chancellor.—There is no objection to the learned counsel's question.

Mr. Williams observed, that it was usual for silence to be ob-

served in these courts, with which he was familiar—in those courts where the judges presided; their lordships would therefore excuse him if he did not quite understand the interruption.

Cross-examination continued. Do you mean to say, that the captain disobeyed your orders, by which you lost this sum? The circumstance would not have happened if I had been present. It would have been an act of disobedience if I had been present; but, as I was not present, the captain had not foreseen what I would have foreseen, but suffered himself to be deceived by those who were present, and thus he made that loss.

Have you not said that you gave an order to the captain? Yes.

Which order the captain has broken? He disobeyed his orders immediately after he heard that I had set out from Naples for England.

I beg to know whether you mean to represent that, when you made the bargain for 1,000 dollars per month, you anticipated what has happened since? I have always foreseen evils; for I did not wish to come here, not only on account of my health, but also on account of my interest.

Can you tell us where the sale of the cargo took place? At Reggio.

How far is that from Naples? Reggio is on the coast of Calabria. It is 190 miles from Naples.

When did you last see Gaetano Paturzo, the person who was mate on board your vessel?

The Solicitor-General. Paturzo was not the mate. He acted as pilot.

Mr. Williams. It is of no consequence. There is only one Paturzo who has given evidence. When did the witness see him? The last time I saw Gaetano Paturzo was here in London.

That is the place. I want the time? Two days ago.

Did you not see him yesterday? I have not seen him before I saw him here for 18 months.

I don't ask that question, I ask when you saw Paturzo last? The day, or the hour, or the minute? Last night we supped together, and last night we slept together—that is to say, in two rooms adjoining each other.

You did not breakfast with him this morning? On the contrary, I have taken my coffee with him this morning.

That is not the contrary. Had you no talk together on the evidence which Paturzo gave yesterday? No.

Not any? No; because Paturzo would not tell what he said; nor am I a person to state what I have to say.

Did you inquire of Paturzo what he, Paturzo, said? No.

What then do you mean by saying that Paturzo would not tell you? Because I knew that he came here to speak a plain truth, as I have also come to this place to say a plain truth, on which I will take my oath.

That may be very well; but I want you to answer my question. What do you mean by saying that Paturzo would not tell you what he had mentioned here if you had not asked him to disclose it? I have said that he would not tell it; but I meant to say, that it cannot (this was afterwards explained, ought not) be told.

Did any body tell you not to speak with Paturzo about what he said here yesterday ? No ; I told Paturzo not, by myself, of my own accord, without being prompted by any person.

Do I understand you rightly ? Did you tell Paturzo, " Now, mind, don't you and I say one word about the examination of yesterday ? " Yes, it is very natural. To tell to others all that we say in this house is not decent ; is not creditable.

You say you told this to Paturzo of your own accord. Did you say to Paturzo, this morning, or last night, that was not fit to talk about the business of yesterday ? Yes, I did.

Had you no curiosity to learn from Paturzo who it was that examined him ? what sort of a man Mr. Attorney-General or Mr. Solicitor-General was ? It does not belong to me to ask ; for all my impression was, that I was obliged to make my appearance before that gentleman.

Did you think so entirely about that, that you could think or talk of nothing else ? Yes.

Have you been in this room before ? Yes ; but there was nobody here.

When were you in this room before ? On Sunday last.

Who came with you ? A gentleman brought me here to show me a curiosity ; to show me where the coronation was to take place.

Was he an Englishman or a foreigner who brought you ? An Englishman.

His name ? I don't know it.

Nor his person ? I know his person.

Have you seen him since you came before their lordships this morning ? I have not.

Have you looked about you to see him ? I have not seen him.

Would you know his name if you heard it ? No ; because he is a person I know by sight and not by name ; if his name was mentioned I would not know it.

How long is it since you have seen him ? I have seen him many times, but always transitorily, because I do not understand his language, nor he mine.

Did you see him abroad ? No.

Have you only seen him since you came to this country ? Only since I arrived in England.

When did you arrive in England ? On the 14th inst.

When were you examined ? I have been examined at Milan.

Have you not been examined since you came to England ? Yes, but verbally.

Who examined you ? A gentleman whom I don't know.

Was it the same gentleman who showed you this place ? No.

I wish you would look in that corner (pointing to the place which the counsel and agents for the prosecution occupy below

the bar,) and look all about you, to see whether that person be present. (The witness pointed to Mr. Bouchier.)

Is that the person who showed you this place? No; that was a person called a *major domo*.

The interpreter stated that the witness meant a superintendent.

What did you mean by pointing out that gentleman? Because he examined me.

Do you see the gentleman who brought you here? No.

Who came with you from Naples to this country? I came with a King's messenger (*Courier del Re*) and my servant.

Who paid the expense of the journey? The King's messenger, or courier.

Before you left Naples for this country, did you know a Colonel Brown? Yes.

Were you examined just before your departure by Colonel Brown? No; Colonel Brown examined me in December, last year, as I have said before.

Was the lawyer Vimarcati present? He was.

And put the questions in the presence of Colonel Brown? Yes.

Which questions and answer were put down in writing? I believe so.

Did you swear to the truths of those depositions? No; I subscribed my name at the end of the paper.

Was that in the presence of Colonel Brown, and the lawyer Vimarcati? Yes.

Have you seen Vimarcati since you were examined? I have not seen him since, except when I passed through Milan.

Have you not seen Vimarcati since you were examined in December? Yes.

Did you see any body else on the subject of your testimony, except Colonel Brown and Vimarcati? No.

I mean on the subject of the Princess of Wales? On that subject I have seen no one but Vimarcati and Col. Brown.

But, as you passed through Milan, I understood you to say that you Vimarcati? Yes.

Had the Colonel, at that time, the examination which the witness signed in December? I did not see it.

Nor any paper at all? No.

Has he never seen it since December? No.

Have you never seen the examination taken in December from that time to the present? I have not seen it. Even now I have not seen it.

Here the cross-examination terminated.

Re-examined by the Solicitor-General. The witness has stated a sum he has received, and is to receive, as a compensation for his time, trouble, and loss, in coming here. I ask

him according to the best judgment he can form, whether it is more or less than a just compensation for such loss? According to my success in trade, this year, it is not sufficient for what I have lost.

Some discussion took place among their lordships relative to the mode of examination, Lord Liverpool suggesting that one noble lord should finish his examination before another put any questions to the witness.

By Earl Grey. What were you paid by the Princess of Wales while she had your ship? 750 dollars per month and all expenses.

You have stated that after the tent was shut the Princess and Bergami remained the whole night together: was there any other person in the tent at night? No.

How do you know that Bergami remained there during the whole night? Because, when the tent was covered, he remained under it.

Did you ever see him in it during the intermediate time? No.

Was there another communication from any other part of the ship to the tent without coming on deck? Yes, there was a communication by a ladder, which led into the dining-room.

Was it possible for Bergami to get to the dining-room by that communication without your seeing him? It might have so happened, though the passage was small; but I don't know that he did.

By Lord Ellenborough. Was Bergami's bed ever made below, on the passage from Jaffa to Terracina? Never; once I remember Bergami being obliged to go below, in consequence of bad weather.

When the bad weather obliged Bergami to go below, did the Princess also go below? Both together went below.

It is necessary to put another question, not whether a bed was ever prepared for Bergami below, but whether it ever was prepared for him in the dining-room? No.

By the Earl of Roseberry. You stated, that in blowing weather, the light was taken down the ladder; do you know who took it? Theodore or Carlino.

By Lord Auckland. You said you received 750 dollars a month from the Princess; did that cover all the expenses of the voyage? I have got much to say on that point. The freight of 750 dollars was a very low, the lowest (*pocchissimo*) allowance. I agreed for 750 dollars a month as a certainty; but when we take on board a royal personage, we trust more to uncertain than certain profits. In these uncertain profits I was disappointed, and I made some applications, some demands for compensation; and the English government thus came to know what I am.

What was the expense per month of navigating the ship, paying all charges but harbour dues? My crew consisted of 22 persons. The wages of these, allowing them, one with another, at 10 dollars a month, make 220 dollars a month. Then provisions were very dear, in consequence of the year being steril. Then the expense of wearing and tearing was great on this occasion; for, in

consequence of having a royal personage on board, I was obliged to have the sails, the rigging, and all the ship, in tight order. The ship cost me 2000 dollars, and the insurance on that amount, is at least one per cent.; and taking all the expenses together, you will find that there could hardly remain any thing out of the 750 dollars a month.

By the Marquis of Lansdown. You have said you were disappointed of the profits you expected from taking the Princess of Wales in your ship. Did you make any application to the Princess, or to any other person acting for her, on the subject of that disappointment?—To her Royal Highness I did not. When she dismissed me from her service, I received a certificate of character from her. I was dismissed in consequence of Bergami, who wished me to carry them to Venice, which I could not do. On our departure from Rhodes, the Princess (who always commanded what Bergami commanded) ordered us to go to Venice; but on leaving Candia the wind was from the north, and, remaining in that state, our water was going to be at an end; for I had also 9 horses on board. Then I told them it was necessary we should land. They did not wish to go to the Morea, or to return to Candia, and therefore we were obliged to go to Sicily. Having lost sight of Sicily, we went to Naples; and Bergami, on landing, because he had promised 6000 dollars as a present, told me that there was no present for me, because I had not taken them to Venice. Then, when I came here, I presented a memorial through my own ambassador, Count de Ludolph, to the British government; and I stated, that as I believed I served the British government, because I had the honour of wearing the English flag while the Princess was in my ship, I expected a present, but had not received any. In consequence of this application, the English government knew that I was the gentleman who took the Princess and her suite on this voyage.

While the Princess was on board your ship, did you ever, on any pretence, order or desire the men, or any part of them, to withdraw from that part of the deck where she and Bergami were? I don't remember that ever I did. [This answer seemed to excite some surprise.]

If you had been in the habit of ordering the mate to leave that part of the deck, is it not likely that you would remember it? O, now I understand it. Once I remember to have seen the Princess sitting with Bergami on the bed, and to have ordered the mate to go away, as it was not decent for him to be present, he being a young man. I sent him away not to see that which was indecent.

Am I to understand that you desired them all to withdraw? Yes.

Then who remained? None but the Princess and Bergami. Do you remember any one person in particular whom you ordered to withdraw? There was always there Schiavini to receive the commands of her Royal Highness.

The Schiavini did not withdraw? No, he did not.

By another Peer. When the tent was shut, did Victorina remain within? (We could not collect the answer.)

Had you any means of knowing whether Bergami went away, or whether the Hatchway was shut or not, after the tent was closed? I cannot say whether the hatchway was shut or not; what I can say is, that in the morning when the tent was open, I saw the hatchway closed.

By the Earl of Oxford. I wish to ask whether, in consequence of the memorial presented through your ambassador, you received any present? I have received nothing; nay, my minister and the colonel to whom I mentioned it, told me they had got nothing for me, and that I should go to London myself, and then I could see about it.

What colonel is it to whom you allude? Colonel Brown.

[Symptoms of impatience were now expressed by several noble lords, with cries of "withdraw, withdraw."]

By the Earl of Donoughmore. You have said that, when the Princess and Bergami were together on the deck, you desired the mate to retire: do you recollect on one occasion having so desired the man to retire, when the Princess and Bergami were seated on a gun?

Mr. Brougham observed, that this was a leading question.

When you sent the mate and others away, did you observe the Princess and Bergami seated on a gun?

Mr. Brougham suggested that the two questions should be put separately, and that the sending away of the mate should not be mixed up with the sitting on the gun.

Did you ever see the Princess and Bergami sitting together on a gun on the deck? Yes; I have said so.

In what situation as to each other? Bergami on the gun, and the Princess on his knee.

Did you on that occasion send away the mate? Also, on this occasion, the mate and the rest. Whenever they stood to look at such things, I always sent them away, some one way, some another.

The witness was then ordered to withdraw, and was retiring from the bar, when

The Earl of Lauderdale observed, that the witness had mentioned his having received a certificate of good conduct from her Royal Highness; and he wished to ask the house if the witness might be desired to produce it.

The witness was recalled, and examined by the Lord-Chancellor. From whom did you receive that paper (the certificate)? From the Princess of Wales at Villa d'Este, when I went to her from Genoa.

Did she give it to you herself, or through any other person? The Princess wrote it herself in my presence, and she herself gave it to me.

The interpreter being desired to read the certificate, asked

if it was their lordships' pleasure that he should read it in English? (Cries of "No, no"). It was then read in the original Italian; its date was the 16th October, 1816.

The Lord-Chancellor. Let an accurate copy of it be taken.

By the Earl of Lauderdale. You state that you were ordered to let down the curtains of the tent. I wish to know whether at that time the Princess and Bergami were sitting on the gun?

[It was observed, that there were here two distinct questions, and the interpreter was desired to put them separately to the witness.]

The Interpreter. How am I to divide the question, for it is all so put together, that I should be glad your lordships would divide it for me. (A laugh).

The questions were then put separately, and the witness answered in the affirmative, and added, that this circumstance had happened more than once. (Order, order.)

Mr Brougham was about to make some remark, but was stopped by cries of "order."

Did you continue to walk the deck after the curtains were down? I did; sometimes towards the bowsprit, sometimes towards the gun-room, and sometimes towards the cabin.

At the request of Mr. Williams the following question was put by the Lord-Chancellor: Were you in the habit of going down into the dining room-every night? No; that was what I was not in the habit of doing.

The witness then withdrew.

Mr. Brougham said he had an humble application to make to their lordships, in consequence of a communication which he had that moment received. He was anxious to ask one question of Theodore Majochi without further delay, and, therefore, he hoped their lordships would order him to be called in. He had only one question to put to him, which might by possibility lead to one or two more. (Cries of "state the question.") If their lordships would allow him to examine this witness, he should have no objection to mention the questions he proposed to put: and the first question he wished to put was, whether the witness had been at Bristol during the last season, in the course of the last 12 or 14 months?

The Earl of Liverpool wished, in such a case, that the house should be chiefly governed by the opinion of the learned lord on the woolsack, and that of the learned gentlemen at the bar; but he would suggest, whether, if this course was acceded to, which was breaking in upon established rules, counsel ought not, in the first instance, to state not only the particular question, but the object of the examination.

The Lord-Chancellor repeated what he had said on a former occasion, that on an application by counsel for the farther cross-examination of a witness, their lordships would be go-

verned by a sense of justice, and by a regard to the grounds on which the application was made. But if a witness was to be cross-examined again, he could not say whether their lordships would allow the cross-examination to be taken piecemeal or not.

Mr. Brougham admitted that his application was out of the ordinary course of regular proceeding; but he pledged himself that he would never ask that witness another question after to-day until he came to open the case. At present he should satisfy himself with asking these two or three questions.

The Earl of Pomfret, from the gallery, suggested the propriety of taking the opinion of the judges. (Cries of "No, no.")

The Lord-Chancellor thought their lordships should allow the questions to be put to the witness at present.

Theodore Majochi was then ordered to be called in, and a short pause ensued.

The Lord-Chancellor observed, that it would be necessary that the learned counsel should state his questions to him the first instance, and that they should be put by him to the witness. They might indeed, as far as respected the regular course of their proceedings, be stated to any peer, and on these conditions the witness might be examined again.

Theodore Mojochi was then brought to the bar, and applied through the interpreter to be permitted as a favour to assure their lordships that he was ready to lay down his life in that place, if his former testimony was not correct.

Renewed Cross-Examination by Mr. Brougham.

Does the witness recollect whether he was at Bristol in the course of the last year, or during the present? No, I was not.

Has he ever been at Gloucester during that period? Yes; I know Gloucester very well.

Did you live there in the service of a gentleman named Hyatt? Yes, I did.

Did you ever declare to any person there that the Princess of Wales was a most excellent woman? Yes, I have said that she was a good woman.

Did you ever say to any person that her conduct was highly becoming? I always said that she was a good woman (*buona donna*), but that she was surrounded by bad people (*canaglia*.)

Did you ever state that she was a prudent woman, and that you never observed any thing improper in her conduct? I cannot recollect at all, yes or no, whether I ever said so or not.

Did you ever state that she always behaved with the utmost propriety? This I have never said,

Do you remember a gentleman named William Hughes at Bristol or at Gloucester? I do not recollect him at Bristol.

Do you recollect him at Gloucester, or elsewhere? I may have known him, but I do not recollect the name.

Do you recollect him when you are told that he was a clerk in the house of Messrs. Turners, bankers, at Gloucester? No, I do not know any bankers of that name.

Did you ever know or communicate with the clerk of any banker at Gloucester? *Questo mi non ricordo.*

Did you ever complain to any one that Bergami kept back a part of the servants' wages from them? Yes, I did; I recollect that.

To whom did you so complain of Bergami? I cannot recollect precisely, but it was in answer to somebody who asked me why I left the Princess's service; and I remember telling Mr. Hyatt that Bergami wished to reduce my wages after a long voyage.

Did you ever say the same thing to any person besides Mr. Hyatt? *Questo non mi ricordo.*

Do you remember Mrs. Adams, the mother-in-law of Mr. Hyatt. Yes, I do.

Do you remember Mrs. Hughes, the housekeeper of Mrs. Adams? I recollect the housekeeper, but do not know her name.

Had she a son in a banker's house? I do not know whether he was in the house of any banker, or what was his situation, but I recollect his making a visit to the housekeeper.

Did you ever tell him any circumstances respecting Bergami, or respecting your own wages? I cannot recollect precisely, yes or no.

Did you tell him that the Princess of Wales was an excellent and prudent woman, and that you had never seen any thing improper or indecorous in her conduct? *Questo non mi ricordo.*

You are not sure that you may not have said so?

The Attorney General was, we believe, about to object to this course of examination, but was interrupted by general calls of "Go on."

Did you ever state, that the Princess of Wales had, as far as you had seen, always conducted herself most properly?—*Questo non mi ricordo.*

Did you ever travel in a stage coach from Gloucester to Bristol, or from Gloucester to any other place?—I have never travelled in a stage coach from Gloucester except to London.

Did you never perform any other journey in a stage-coach since your arrival in England?—No, I recollect no other.

Did you ever state to any person in a stage-coach, any thing with regard to the deportment of the Princess of Wales whilst you were in her service?—*Questo non mi ricordo.*

Did you say that she had always behaved with great prudence? *Questo non mi ricordo.*

Did you represent her to be a much-injured woman? No; no more than I did yesterday.

Did you state to any one in a coach, or elsewhere, that you had been applied to swear against her? I do not recollect that I ever spoke upon the subject.

Did you represent in a stage-coach, or elsewhere, that application had been made to you to swear against the Princess of Wales? I do not understand the question.

Did you ever say you had been asked whether you would swear against her Royal Highness? I do not know what is meant by swearing (*jurare*)

Did you state to any person in England that you had been applied to, to make a deposition, or give testimony on oath, against the Princess?—

The interpreter for her Majesty (Benedetto Cohen) said he found it difficult, if not impossible, to explain to the witness's understanding what was meant by being "applied to."

Did you ever say to any person in England that you had been asked to give an account on oath respecting the conduct of the Princess of Wales? (With great emphasis) No; in England I was never asked.

The question is not whether the witness was ever asked in England to give an account, but whether he ever said in England that he had been asked? No answer.

Did you ever say to Mr. Johnson, that you had applied to to become a witness against the Princess of Wales?—I swear I do not know either the name or the thing mentioned.

Did you ever tell any person that you had been so applied to?

The Lord Chancellor suggested that the question would perhaps be rendered more intelligible to the witness, if it were put in this form;—"Did you ever say, 'I have been applied to to appear as a witness against the Princess of Wales,' or words to that effect?"

The question was accordingly so put.

(In a loud and passionate tone). Never.

Did you ever say to Mr. Johnson, in the stage-coach, "I have had great advantages offered to me if I will be a witness against the Princess," or words to that effect?—(With violent gesticulations). I will lay down my life there (pointing to the space within the bar), if such an offer was ever made to me.

Mr. Brougham. That is not an answer; let the question be explained to him.

The interpreter expressed a hope that their lordships would permit him to use any words, and to exercise his own discretion as to the form and manner of stating and endeavouring to make intelligible the questions to this witness.

The preceding question was then put.

I will lay down my life if I ever made any discourse about appearing as a witness, or about any oath.

Did you any where in England hold such a discourse with any body?

[A considerable time now elapsed, and various explanations were had between the interpreter and witness before the latter could understand the full and precise meaning of this question.]

He at length answered in the negative.

Did you ever state to Mr. Johnson, in a stage-coach, that you had been offered a sum of money, or a situation under government, if you would give evidence against the Princess of Wales? How could I say so to him, when I did not know his name?

Did you ever say to a Mr. Johnson, in a stage-coach, that you had been offered a sum of money, or a place under government, for the evidence that you were to give against the Princess? To you I will answer no more: you ask me things that never entered my head, things I never dreamt about.

By the Lord Chancellor. Had you ever any conversation in England with any person in a stage-coach about giving evidence?

Mr. Brougham submitted that that question ought not to be put at present: he asked—

Had you ever any conversation with any body in a stage-coach respecting her Royal Highness the Princess of Wales? I never have spoken about the Princess of Wales in any diligence.

Did you ever speak about the affairs of the Princess of Wales in the course of any journey you had in England when travelling in a diligence? Never about the affairs of the Princess of Wales. I never meddled with those discourses.

Did you ever at an inn or in a diligence on a journey in England say that you expected money or a place under government for giving evidence against her Royal Highness? Never! Never! (with vehement action.)

How long were you in England when you were here before the present time? The first time one night.

How long were you in England at that period when you lived with Mr. Hyatt, of Gloucester? *Non mi ricordo*, because I have not the book in which I entered it.

About how many months were you in Mr. Hyatt's service? I cannot tell, because I have not the book in which I put it down.

Mr. Brougham thanked their lordships for the favour they had granted him.

The Solicitor-General wished to put a few questions to the witness.

The Lord-Chancellor decided that the interrogatories just closed, being in the nature of a cross-examination, the counsel on the opposite side had a right to ask some questions on what had just passed.

Did you come from Vienna to this country as servant to Mr. Hyatt? Mr. Hyatt brought me here.

Did you continue in his service till you set off for the purpose of returning to Vienna? Yes, till that moment: he paid the fare of the coach for me on my return.

Lord Ellenborough. When you spoke of her Royal Highness as a *buona donna*, [a prudent woman,] did you refer to her moral conduct as a woman, or to her behaviour to you as a mistress? When there was discourse respecting the Princess of Wales, I always said that she was a *buona donna*; because, if I had said that she was a *cattiva donna*, [a bad woman,] they would have fought me—knocked me down. (Laughter.)

Mr. Brougham here remarked that his object in recalling *Theodore Majocchi* was not to cast any imputation upon any quarter for any offers made to him, but with a perfectly different view. It still remained doubtful whether, by *buona donna*, the witness meant a kind, or a prudent, good, and virtuous lady.

Majocchi having withdrawn from the bar,

Lord Grenville said that he did not think the witness had used any word equivalent to the expression of the interpreter, "fought me—knocked me down."

The interpreter replied, that the witness had used the word *attaccare*, which meant to knock down, *attaccar lite* meant to quarrel, or to pick a quarrel. He had rendered the sense with the assistance of Mr. B. Cohen, the interpreter on the other side, whose aid he had requested, for greater accuracy, when *Majocchi* was recalled.

Mr. Brougham added, that the witness had employed the phrase *attaccar lite*, which might have nothing to do with fighting or knocking down.

Mr. Cohen explained *attaccar lite* to mean to dispute, and admitted that the witness had used it.

Lord Ellenborough repeated the terms in which he had put his question, and gave it as his opinion that the interpreter had given too much force to the meaning of the witness.

After a single remark from Lord Grenville, the answer was amended on the notes of the short-hand writer.

FRANCISCO DI ROLLO was put to the bar and sworn; he was examined by Mr. J. Parke.

What countryman are you? A native of Piedmont.

In whose service are you now? The Marquis of Ciesa.

Were you at any time in the service of the Princess of Wales? Yes.

In what capacity? As cook.

In what year did you enter her service? It was when she came from Venice; but the year I do not remember.

How long did you continue in it? Nearly two years, not quite.

By whom were you hired to go into the service of the Princess ? By Signor Bergami.

Were you acquainted with Bergami before that time ? Yes.

What was Signor Bergami when you first knew him ? He was in the same service with me.

Was that the service of General Pino ? Yes.

In what capacity was Bergami acting in the service of General Pino ? As valet : he used to come down into the kitchen to fetch the dishes to be put upon the table. Afterwards he took the situation of courier.

How long were you in the same service with Bergami ? I was in the service of Count Pino, and he was in the service of the Countess. (Laughter.)

How long had Bergami been in the service of the Countess Pino ? I cannot tell, because I went out of the service of General Pino.

How long was he in the service of the Countess Pino before you left that of Count Pino ? I do not know, because, when I went into the service of General Pino, Bergami had been in the service of the Countess.

How long were you in the service of General Pino ? I served him three years ; one when he was minister at war, another at Moscow, and the third I do not call a service.

Was Bergami in the service of the Countess Pino all three years when you served General Pino ? Yes ; the only difference was, that I was paid by General Pino, and he was paid by the Countess ; but we were in the same service, and dined together.

How many years had you known Bergami before you went into the service of the Princess ? I do not know : I had served another master.

At what place were you taken into the service of her Royal Highness ? When she went to live opposite the Plaza Borromeo, when she came from Venice the first time.

Were you with her at the Villa Villani ? Yes.

At the Villa d'Este ? Yes.

Did you accompany her on her voyage to Greece ? Yes.

Did you act as cook on the voyage ? I did, but not on board the *Clorinde* and the *Leviathan*.

Did you return with the Princess from Greece into Italy ? I did ; but before I returned, I performed the office of cook on board the *Polacre*.

Were you at the Barona ? Yes.

At what place did you leave the service of the Princess ? At the Barona.

For what reason did you leave the service of the Princess ? Because it was the brother of Bergami who persecuted me, and then I could not stand the labour.

What do you mean by "could not stand the labour?" Because there was too much work.

Do you recollect where the Princess slept on her voyage out to Greece? I do: in the polacre.

Before the Princess went to Palestine, do you know in what part of the polacre she slept? Sometimes under the deck, and sometimes in a tent.

Where was the tent? Going towards the poop.

Where was the usual place where her Royal Highness slept on the voyage from Jaffa to Italy? She always slept in the tent, excepting when she landed: she went to the tent on account of the horses.

Do you know where Bergami slept on the voyage from Jaffa to Italy? When we were on board the polacre I saw him in the evening in the tent, and then the tent was closed: here was the Princess, and he was sitting here. (Describing the situation.)

Have you ever seen Bergami in the morning come out of the tent? Sometimes, but not in the morning early: he came out at a certain hour.

At what time in the morning did Bergami come out of the tent? at what hour did you see him? Sometimes I saw him in the morning early, and sometimes a little later. I was always at the kitchen boiling potatoes for the family for breakfast.

In what part of the vessel was the kitchen? At the mast, near the bowsprit.

Was the tent down at night? Yes.

In what way was the tent fastened down at night? The tent was closed and covered? sometimes I did not take notice, because I was attending to my kitchen; but in going about I saw that it was down.

Did you ever see a light in the tent at night when it was closed? Twice I have seen the light put out of the tent.

Do you know who put the light out of the tent? How can I know?

Who took the light when it was put out? Either Theodore or Carlino.

When you saw Bergami come out of the tent in the morning, how was he dressed? He had on a gown, which he had made in a part of Greece, which was of silk.

Five o'clock being arrived, the Earl of Liverpool moved the adjournment, and their lordships separated.

Eighth Day, FRIDAY, AUGUST 25, 1820.

The Lord-Chancellor took his seat, and prayers were read about a quarter before 10 o'clock.

Examination of *Francisco di Rollo* continued by Mr. Park.

During your voyage from Jaffa did you see the curtains of the tent let down in the day-time? I did.

What time of the day? In the morning when I got up.

Did you see them down sometimes in the middle of the day? Yes, also in the middle of the day.

What persons were under the tent when the curtains were let down? As usual, Bergami and the Princess.

Did you accompany the Princess on shore when she landed and went to Jerusalem? Yes.

Did you also go with her to Ephesus? I did.

Do you recollect how the dinner for the Princess was prepared there? I do not remember. We lived at the Consul's, and I do not know exactly.

Do you recollect where the Princess did dine? I was not in the same family, and did not pay attention.

Did you go with the Princess to Scala Nuova? No, I went with the luggage.

Were you at Villa d'Este with the Princess? Yes.

Have you also been at the Barona and Villa Villani? I have.

Had you opportunities at the Villa Villani, at the Barona, and at the Villa d'Este, of seeing the Princess and Bergami together before the voyage? Not at the Barona before the voyage.

Did you see them together at the Villa Villani and the Villa d'Este before the voyage? Yes.

On these occasions, when you saw them together, how did they conduct themselves?

Dr. Lushington and Mr. Brougham objected to this question as too general.

The Solicitor-General thought it was a question fit to be put.

The Lord-Chancellor was also of opinion that it might be put, and the question was repeated.

On those occasions how did they conduct themselves? They were arm in arm.

Have you seen them together more than once? Yes, many a time.

Did you ever see them together in the kitchen? I have.

What did they do when there together? Sometimes they ordered something to be prepared, or something to eat.

When you saw them together, was there any body with them? or were they alone? Sometimes alone; sometimes with the dame d'honneur.

Was that the Countess Oldi? No; it was Bergami's sister.

In what manner did they eat when they came together into the kitchen?

[The witness, after having given his answer, continued to speak, and thus interrupted the interpreter in translating. The

interpreter therefore begged of their lordships to allow him to inform the witness that he must hold his tongue while he was giving the translation of his answer. This was done accordingly, and the question was again put.

In what manner did they eat? She cut a piece and ate herself; and then cut another piece, and said to Bergami, "There, eat you also."

[In giving this answer the witness made the motion of picking up something, and eating.]

Did ever you see the Princess and Bergami on the lake together? Yes.

Was there any person with them, or were they by themselves? Sometimes they were alone, and sometimes he rowed the boat.

Do you recollect a person named Mahomet? Yes.

Did you ever see him make any exhibitions in the presence of the Princess? I have.

How was he dressed, in the European or the Turkish manner? In the Turkish.

Describe what he did? Here the witness danced about, snapped his fingers as if using castanets, made several pantomimical gestures, and sang *Dami, Dimi; Dami, Dimi*.

The Interpreter. How am I to interpret that? Your lordships see it as well as I.

Did he do any thing with his trowsers? He made a sort of roll with them to represent something, I do not know how to call it.

Was the Princess present? She was looking on, and laughed.

Will the witness describe what Mahomet did with the roll he made of his trowsers? He took it in his hand, and made gesticulations; I cannot say (*non posso dire*) what he meant to represent.

What do you mean when you say *non posso dire*? That I cannot say what he had in his head to represent.

Did this exhibition by Mahomet take place before the Princess more than once? I have seen her see it once in the kitchen, and another time when he was in the court, and she at the window.

Were you at Turin with the Princess? Yes.

Was she at an inn there? Yes.

Do you recollect her going to Court any day? I do.

Were you on that morning in Bergami's bed-room? I was.

At what time in the morning? About nine, or past nine.

Did the Princess get up at that time? I do not know.

For what purpose did you go into Bergami's bed-room? I was carrying a ruff for the neck, and a pair of gloves, to the dame d'honneur.

Did the door of the dame d'honneur's chamber open into

Bergami's? You entered the room of Bergami, and on the right was the door of the dame d'honneur.

Did Bergami's bed appear to have been slept in? At the moment I was coming out of the room of the dame d'honneur, I saw Bergami coming out of the Princess's bed-room, and he scolded me.

What dress was Bergami in at that time? He had on his morning gown of striped silk, and he had his under small clothes, drawers, stockings, and slippers.

Do you recollect any ball at the Barona? Yes.

Who attended it? The people of the neighbourhood, people of low and middle ranks.

Cross-Examination by Mr. Brougham.

When did you come to this country? When they brought me.

About what time was that? About eight or nine months ago.

Where were you before? With my master.

Who is he? The Marquis Encisa.

How long have you been in his service? Three years.

When were you first examined on this business? About 22 or 23 months ago, at Milan.

Who examined you at Milan? The Advocate Vilmarcati.

Were any other persons by when you were examined? Yes, three or four gentlemen.

Have you ever seen them since? I have seen one of them.

Was that before you came here? Yes.

Did you go to Vilmarcati's yourself, or did any body take you? They sent for me, saying that they wanted to speak to me.

Was it that time that you agreed to come over here? Yes.

How often were you at Vilmarcati's? Twice.

What is the name of the gentleman you knew? Colonel Brown.

Was it he that sent for you? Yes.

How did you know him? Because I saw him at the Advocate's, and he lived near my house.

Do you mean at Milan? Yes.

What wages had you from the Marquis? A livre of Milan per day, eating, drinking, every thing comfortable, and perquisites, which were many.

What wages had you from the Princess? Every three months 10 Napoleons, that is to say, ten 20-francs.

There were no perquisites in the house of the Princess, I take for granted? I never received any presents, except when we returned from the voyage; Bergami gave me two dollars when he was made a Baron.

Were you not cook? Yes.

Had you no perquisites as cook? did you make nothing besides your wages? The profits I left to the other people who worked with me, and whose pay was small.

Did Bergami pay you? Yes.

Did not Bergami overlook the accounts of the house?

Interpreter. You mean look over, not overlook. (A laugh.)

Mr. Brougham stood corrected.

Did not Bergami look over the accounts? Yes.

Was he not very exact? I do not know that.

When on board the ship, was it your business to be on deck, or to be below, cooking? I worked in the kitchen.

Where was the kitchen? On deck.

Where did the maids of the Princess sleep? I do not know.

Where did Ieronimus sleep? That I know, because I used sometimes to go into his cabin to have a glass. His room was in a corner.

Where did Mr. Hannam sleep, the English gentleman? I do not know in which cabin he slept, there were so many right and left; but I know he slept in one.

Where did Captain Flinn sleep? In some room, but I do not know which.

What have you had for coming here? Nothing but trouble.

Do you expect any thing? I hope to go soon home, to find my master.

Are you not to have a livre a day while you are absent from your master; or is any one to have a livre a day for you? My daughter is to have a livre a day; but I have received no letters, and I do not know if she has got the money.

Examined by the House.

The Earl of Liverpool. When you said that Bergami's bed appeared to be made, did you mean that it appeared as if it had not been slept in? I do.

The Marquis of Lansdown. Do you remember to have seen Mahomet perform the same dance, which you describe him to have performed before the Princess, in the presence of other members of the family, the Princess being absent? Yes, he played the same tricks before us many times.

How did you know it to be the Princess's room out of which you saw Bergami come? Because, when I was ordered to carry in breakfast, I went to carry it, and I saw the Princess coming out of the same room, combed and dressed,

The Duke of Hamilton. At what time of day was this? Not fully dressed for going out; but in her usual dress, and combed.

I ask at what time of day was it when it appeared to you that the bed was not made? What time was it in the morning when Bergami was coming out of the room? Was it when the Princess was preparing to go to court?

The Lord-Chancellor desired the shorthand-writer to read the former questions and answers, as to the witness seeing Bergami come out of the Princess's room.

The questions were read.

The Earl of Lauderdale. When Bergami came out of the Princess's room, what did he say to the witness? He said, "You scoundrel, what do you here? Who has opened the door?" I answered that I found it open. He then said, "Go away."

Lord Viscount Falmouth. Witness has stated that Bergami looked over his accounts. Had he ever any quarrel with Bergami respecting those accounts: Yes, I have had some disputes.

Did those disputes happen just before he left the service of the Princess, or at what time? I have had some disputes with Bergami before I left the service of the Princess, and with his brother.

When you left the service of the Princess, did she give you a good character? No; because I did not ask for it.

Did you leave her service of your own accord, or were you discharged? There was some quarrel, up or down; and they said "You may go;" and I went.

Earl Grosvenor. At what time in the morning were the beds commonly made while you were at Turin? I did not go to make the beds.

Earl Grosvenor. That is not an answer to my question.

The Interpreter. I am aware of that, my lord; but I must give the answer which I receive from the witness.

The question repeated. I cannot say, for there was a servant, the *chasseur*, who made the beds. It was only accidentally that I entered the room.

Was it your duty, as cook, to carry-in the breakfast? There were the waiters of the inn to do that.

Was Mahomet one of those particularly employed in the service of the Princess? Mahomet had the care of the horses; he was employed in the stable.

The Earl of Darlington. Do you remember the King and Queen coming to visit the Princess at Turin? Yes.

Did the Princess go out airing with the King and Queen? Yes.

Did Bergami go in the same carriage? The Princess went out with the King and Queen; Bergami followed; but the King had the arm of the Princess.

Did Bergami go out in the same carriage? This I cannot say. I know he also went out in a carriage, for there were three carriages; but I cannot tell in which.

Do you remember at what time the Princess went to court? When she went out for the airing, it was about 11 in the morning; when she went to dinner, it was one.

The Earl of Morton. The witness has said, speaking of Bergami's bed, that it appeared, upon the occasion he referred to, to be made. Is it usual to make up the bed in a different form for the day and for the night? There must be a manner; I do not know; I know that in my house the bed is made in the morning.

Lord Auckland. At what hour did you see the Princess go to Court? About half past 9 or 10.

Re-examined by Mr. Brougham, through the medium of the Lord Chancellor.

While you were in the service of the Princess were you not confined to your bed in consequence of a hurt received in a scuffle? Yes.

Do you remember the Princess coming to your room to see if you were well treated? I do; and Bergami.

Lord Ellenborough. At what hour did the Princess come to see you? The hour I do not know. I know I was half asleep, and Bergami said, "Mind, it is the Princess come to see you."

Did the Princess come more than once? Once.

By night or day? By day.

Were you in bed at the time of the Princess coming? I was.

The Earl of Carnarvon. Did the Princess come alone? Bergami came with her.

The witness withdrew.

Captain SAMUEL GEORGE PECHELL sworn, and examined by the Attorney-General.

You are an officer in his Majesty's navy? I am.

You commanded the *Clorinde* in the year 1815? I did.

Were you at Civita-Vecchia in March, 1815? I was.

Did you there receive the Princess on board the *Clorinde*? I did.

Do you remember by whom she was accompanied upon that occasion? By Lady Charlotte Lindsay, Mr. North, Dr. Holland, Madame Falconet, and by various servants.

Among those servants do you remember Bergami? I do.

In what capacity did Bergami appear on board the *Clorinde*? As a menial servant.

Were you in the habit of dining with the Princess at the time she was on board the *Clorinde*? I was. The Princess was entertained at my table.

Did Bergami wait at table? Every day.

Did he wait as a menial servant, as any other servant? He did.

Where did you convey the Princess at that time? To Genoa.

Did you touch at Leghorn? We did.

Did any of the suite of the Princess quit the ship at Leghorn? Lady Charlotte Lindsay and Mr. North.

Was not there a boy named Austin on board? There was.

Did the Princess quit the ship at Genoa with her suite? She did.

Do you remember how long the Princess was on board your vessel at that time? Seven or eight days.

During the autumn of the same year were you again at Genoa? I was, in August, 1815.

Did the Princess in that month embark at Genoa on board the Leviathan? Not until November.

Did you see the Princess between the time of her departure in March until you saw her in November at Genoa? No.

Did you see her at the time when she came to embark on board the Leviathan? I did.

Did you see her come down to the vessel in her carriage? I did.

Who accompanied her in the carriage? I remember the Countess of Oldi, Bergami, and an infant; but I do not remember any other persons.

Did you go in the Clorinde from Genoa to Sicily? I did.

Had you directions to go to Sicily for the purpose of receiving the Princess there? I had.

At what time did you arrive in Sicily? On the 7th of December.

Where in Sicily did you receive the Princess on board? At Messina.

Previous to your receiving the Princess for the second time on board the Clorinde, had any communication taken place between her Royal Highness and yourself? Yes.

What was the nature of that communication? I received a letter from Mr. Hannam, informing me that the Princess intended to embark from Genoa in the Clorinde.

That was before you left Genoa? Yes.

You had another communication at Messina? Yes.

State the nature of it. The morning after I arrived at Messina Captain Briggs informed me that the Princess expressed some uneasiness at the prospect of keeping her own table on board the Clorinde. I therefore desired Captain Briggs to say to the Princess, in my name, that I was ready to do every thing in my power to make her comfortable while she was on board the Clorinde, provided she would be pleased to make a sacrifice, which my duty as an officer compelled me to exact, by not insisting upon the admission of Bergami to my table; for that, although admitted to the society of her Royal Highness, he had been a menial servant when she had last embarked

on board the *Clorinde*. In the afternoon of the same day I saw Captain Briggs, who said that he had had a conference with the Princess, as I had desired, and that, from the tenour of his conversation with her, he believed there would be no difficulty in my request being acceded to, but that her Royal Highness required a day to consider the subject. The *Leviathan* sailed on the following day, and on the morning after I visited the Princess, with a view to know her determination. The Princess declined seeing me herself, but desired Mr. Hannam to inform me that my request would not be acceded to; and, in consequence, her Royal Highness provided her own table.

How soon after that did the Princess embark on board the *Clorinde* at Messina? On the 6th January following.

How long was that after the communication of which you have spoken? About a month.

Who accompanied the Princess on this second time of her coming on board? The Countess of Oldi, Bergami, Master Austin, a Count whose name I understood to be Schiavini, and various servants.

Was there a little child? There was; I understood it to be Bergami's child.

Where did the Princess dine while she was on board? In her own cabin.

Do you know who dined with her? I do not.

She did not dine at your table? She did not.

How long did she remain on board the *Clorinde*? Three or four days.

Mr. Brougham declined asking the witness any question.

The Earl of Oxford wished to ask Captain Pechell one question. If he had seen, at his (Lord Oxford's) or any one else's house, a lad waiting at table; and that lad had afterwards been made a midshipman, and, by his merit, risen to the rank of Captain; would Captain Pechell then refuse to sit down to dinner with him at his (Lord Oxford's) table?

The Lord-Chancellor thought that the witness might be asked what his conduct had been upon the occasion in question; but not what his conduct would be in another case. (Hear, hear.)

The witness withdrew.

Captain THOMAS BRIGGS sworn, and examined by the Attorney-General.

You are a Captain in his Majesty's navy? I am.

Did you in the year 1815 command the ship *Leviathan*? I did.

Were you in Genoa in the course of that year? I was; in November.

I believe your vessel was ordered to Genoa, to convey the Princess and her suite to Sicily? Yes.

Did the Princess and her suite embark on board the *Liviathan* at Genoa? Yes.

Can you tell by whom her Highness was accompanied? By her suite.

Of whom did that suite consist? Bergami, Mr. Hannam, I think Schiavini, and two or three other foreigners. The names of the servants I do not know. There was also the Countess Oldi and two servant-maids.

Do you remember the Princess coming down to embark? Yes.

Who came in the carriage with her? The Countess Oldi, Bergami, a child, and, I think, another person.

Did the Princess dine at your table? Always.

Did Bergami dine with her? Always.

What disposition had you made of the cabins on board your vessel for the accommodation of the Princess before she came on board? I had made such arrangements as I thought would accommodate all parties.

With respect to the sleeping-rooms, where did you design the cabin of the Princess? The after-part of the *Liviathan* was divided into two cabins, which I intended for the Princess; one as a sleeping-room, the other as a drawing-room. Before that, there were two other small cabins in a line with each other, which I intended for the Countess Oldi and the two maid-servants: and I meant to put the men any where; some in the wardroom, some in my own cabin, as I might find most convenient, reserving a part of the cabin for myself.

Was that disposition altered when the Princess came on board? Yes.

A plan was here presented to the witness.

Mr. Brougham did not object to the plan being placed in the hands of Captain Briggs, but would object to it if offered to any other witness.

Captain Briggs declared that the plan was unnecessary.

Were the cabins meant by you for the Countess Oldi and the female servants immediately adjoining that of the Princess? They were.

In what manner was the arrangement altered? An alteration took place in the door of the cabin which I meant for the Countess Oldi, and Bergami put into it.

What alteration took place in the door? The two small cabins, which were to have contained the Countess Oldi and the maid-servants, had communications within each other. When the Princess came on board, she said that she desired Bergami's cabin to be changed to that which I had intended for the Countess Oldi. Originally, to have gone into that cabin you must have passed through the room intended for the maid-servants; but when this alteration took place, the door of communication between those two rooms was nailed up, and a door was opened from Bergami's room, which came out close to the room occupied by the Princess.

So that, after the alteration, the door into the room appro-

printed to Bergami was near to the door of the cabin of the Princess? It was.

Have you ever seen the Princess walking with Bergami? I have.

In what way? Arm in arm. That, I think, was at Messina. I did not think it at all uncommon. [Here the witness dropped his voice.]

Not uncommon, considering the terms they were upon, did you say? I said not uncommon, because it happened occasionally.

Do you remember waiting on the Princess at Messina, in consequence of the request of Captain Pechell? On the wish of Captain Pechell I waited on her Royal Highness when she was about embarking on board the *Clorinde*. I asked her Royal Highness's permission to speak to her on the subject of Bergami's dining at the Captain's table. I had been told that Bergami had filled the situation of a servant. Her Royal Highness said, "He has sat at the table with me, and I cannot conceive what objection can be made to it now." I observed that Bergami had never been a servant on board my ship—if he had, it would have been impossible to admit him to my table.

Did you communicate what passed between yourself and her Royal Highness to Captain Pechell? I did.

Then you left Messina? I did; I left it on the 11th of December, three or four days afterwards.

Cross-Examination.

Cross-examined by Mr. Denman. In the course of the conversation with Captain Pechell respecting her Royal Highness, did you not perceive that there had been some dispute between them on a former occasion? I had seen Captain Pechell before I waited on her Royal Highness. He came to me, as senior officer, and told me what line of conduct he meant to adopt.

Did you not know some difference existed between her Royal Highness and Captain Pechell about the stowing of some luggage? On her Royal Highness's part I did. She said she had not been treated by Captain Pechell with the same degree of accommodation that I had afforded her.

Did it fall to your knowledge to know where the Countess of Oldi slept on board the *Leviathan*? It did.

Was it in a room adjoining that of her Royal Highness? Yes.

Was there a door opening from the one to the other? Yes.

Did the two apartments open into the dining-room? Yes.

By two doors? Yes.

I believe the cabin you provided for the maids was occupied by them? Yes.

And it opened also to the dining-room? Yes; but there was a small cabin between them.

Re-examined by the Attorney-General. Was not this a ship of the line? Yes.

Much larger than the *Clorinde*, and capable of affording much more accommodation? Yes.

By Lord Ellenborough. Was the sleeping-room of Capt. Briggs closed at night, or did he hang in a cot? I slept in a room that was closed at night.

Could persons pass by that room without observation? I think it possible, but very improbable. Any one attempting to do so must run great risk. It might, perhaps, be done when I was asleep, but I don't think it likely that any person could pass without my knowledge.

By another Peer. Were you not frequently on deck? I have been frequently half a night on deck: I was subject to all calls. I was very constantly out on deck at night.

Did the witness see any improper familiarity between the Princess and Bergami? No; I saw none.

Had you any reason to suspect any improper familiarity between them? No.

By Earl Grey. You had the usual complement of officers on board the ship? Yes.

Had they not constant access to your cabin during the night? Yes.

Were you not, Captain Briggs, liable to be called up at any moment during the night? Yes.

By the Earl of Rosebery. After the alteration of the rooms, Captain Briggs, I want to know whether it was absolutely necessary, in going to you, to pass through Bergami's room? No, it was not.

I also ask whether, when you were called up at night, you must in your progress to the deck, necessarily pass through the dining room? My cabin-door opened so that I might pass without going through the dining-room. I had only to go through an angle of it. There was no necessity to go immediately through the dining-room, as my cabin-door was close to the end of it.

Then I am to understand that you did not pass immediately through that room, but through an angle of it only? Yes.

By another Peer. How long was her Royal Highness on board? From the 14th of November to the 4th of December.

I wish to ask whether all those officers who came for orders must not pass through the dining-room? The door that opened into my cabin was in an angle of the dining-room.

By another Peer. I wish particularly to know, whether, when officers came to the witness for orders, they went through the dining-room or not? They must come into the dining-room, but not through it. They must come over the threshold of the dining-room to get at my cabin.

By the Marquis of Buckingham. They did not then go through the dining-room ? To come to my cabin-door, they must positively go into the dining-room, but not through it.

Does the witness allude to the door at which the sentry stands ? Yes.

By Lord Colville. Had the door of your cabin hinges ? Yes.

What sort of a partition divided the sleeping apartment from the dining-room ? An ordinary one.

Did you always cause a light to be kept burning in the dining-room at night ? No.

Was there any light in the after-cabin at night ? There might be a light there ; but I do not know of any.

By the Earl of Liverpool. Was any light allowed to be burned in the after-cabin ? A light might have been placed there ; but I don't remember one.

By Lord Colville. During the time her Royal Highness was on board, did any person sleep in the dining-room ? Yes.

Who was that person ? Master Wm. Austin was one. There were one or two cots besides ; but I really cannot tell who slept in them.

Were there any screens round those cots ? There was a screen on the outside ; the other side adjoining the ship's timber.

Supposing her Royal Highness to have wished for the assistance of any of her female attendants, had she any means of communicating with them, by bell or otherwise ? Yes.

Were there two doors, or only one, from the dining-room to the quarter-deck ? There were two doors.

Were they both used occasionally by the officer of the watch at night ? No.

Which door was he accustomed to enter at ? The left door ; the larboard door we call it.

Was the starboard door shut ? It was used for a different purpose.

If the larboard happened to be the weather side, would the officer of the watch enter on the opposite side ? No.

By the Earl of Lauderdale. What answer did the Queen give, when you spoke to her in consequence of Captain Pechell's representation ? She said it was of no consequence ; it was only to prevent the Captain from keeping two tables that Bergami dined with her at all. I left her under the impression that the matter would not be persevered in further, because I remarked to her how easy it was to send Bergami's dinner to a smaller cabin.

When her Majesty complained of Captain Pechell's conduct with respect to the luggage, was it previously to, or after, the communication with her Majesty, of which you have spoken ? I never heard any thing in the shape of a complaint ; it was a matter of conversation before Captain Pechell came on board.

Lord Exmouth. I really don't see the necessity of going into an inquiry with respect to what Captain Pechell said. I think it quite unnecessary to state what took place between him and others.

The Earl of Derby wished to ask whether the alteration of the cabin was directed by the Princess, or by any person in her name ?

Lord Exmouth. That has been answered already.

The Earl of Derby. I don't think that it has. (Order, order.)
The question was not pressed.

Re-examined by Mr. Denman. I wish to ask Captain Briggs whether he had not received a complaint against Captain Pechell as to the manner in which her Royal Highness's baggage was stowed on a former voyage? I have heard Captain Pechell say that her Royal Highness had a vast deal of baggage, which lumbered the ship. It was merely in the nature of a remark. It was not a matter of complaint to me as the superior officer.

I don't mean a formal complaint—but observations expressive of dissatisfaction, with respect to the baggage, as well as the expenses of the table?—

The Attorney-General interposed. This sort of statement, he contended, could not be received as evidence.

Mr. Denman argued that it was evidence which their lordships ought to have before them. If we can show that there were differences between those parties, arising from circumstances of a description quite unconnected with those stated, he apprehended that it would have weight as accounting, in a considerable degree, for the alterations which had been alluded to.

The Attorney-General. This is matter on which Captain Pechell should be examined, and not Captain Briggs.

Mr. Denman. The reason I put it to Captain Briggs is, because he appears between her Majesty and Captain Pechell as a negociator, and must therefore be cognizant of what passed.

The Lord-Chancellor thought it quite clear that the conversation between Captain Pechell and Captain Briggs could not be received in evidence, because what occurred with respect to the Queen must be considered as the act of Captain Pechell himself. At the same time, if the opposite party could shew that Captain Pechell, or Captain Briggs, had so acted as to induce her Majesty, under the particular circumstances of the case, as to cause certain alterations to be made when she came on board, it was competent for them to do so.

Mr. Denman. I have had an opportunity of conferring with my learned friends on the subject, and I decline pressing the examination further.

PIETRO PUCHI was then called in and sworn.

The Lord-Chancellor directed the interpreter to tell the witness to speak audibly.

The interpreter desired the witness to speak loud; and when he (the interpreter) addressed him, to be silent.

The Solicitor-General then proceeded to examine the witness.

Does the witness reside at Trieste? Yes.

Does he keep an inn there? Yes; I am the agent for the *grande albergo* at Trieste.

By the Earl of Liverpool. What do you mean by agent? I am acting for my Madame—my *Donna*.

The Solicitor-General proceeded. Do you know an inn called the Black Eagle, at Trieste? I do.

Who keeps it? Vincenza Bartoloqui.

Is that the name of the inn of which you are agent? Yes; it is the *grande albergo* of the town.

Do you remember the Princess of Wales coming to that inn? I remember it much.

In what kind of a carriage did she come? In a small open carriage, with two post-horses.

Who came with her in that carriage? Bergami was with her, without any other servant at all.

How long is it since that affair happened? I do not remember. It is, I suppose, four years ago: I think more than four years.

How long did her Royal Highness remain at Trieste at that time? Six days.

Do you know in what apartment her Royal Highness slept? I do.

Do you know the apartment allotted to Bergami? I do.

After her Royal Highness and Bergami came in the carriage, in the manner described, did her suite follow in other carriages? They arrived in about an hour after her Royal Highness.

Into what apartment did the bedroom of her Royal Highness and the bedroom allotted to Bergami open?

Mr. Brougham objected to this question, by which it was assumed, that those two rooms opened into one apartment.

The Solicitor-General. Into what place or apartment did the bedroom of her Royal Highness and that allotted to Bergami open?

Mr. Williams opposed the question, as assuming a particular fact.

The Solicitor-General. Into what place did the bedroom of her Royal Highness open? The door was facing the room of the dame d'honneur.

The door, you say, was facing the room of the lady of honour: what was between them? The dining-room.

Did the door of the bedroom occupied by her Royal Highness open into the dining-room? Yes.

Did the door of the bedroom allotted to Bergami open also into the dining-room? The room where Bergami slept opened into the room of the dame d'honneur, who was Bergami's sister, and that into the *salle à manger*.

Were there any other doors that opened into that dining-

room from the Princess's room? Yes, the door of No. 4, to go out by.

Was that the only other door that led to this dining-room? Those that I have mentioned were the only doors.

Now, can the witness tell us whether the outward door was fastened at night? It was fastened when they went to sleep.

Was it fastened from the inside or the outside? I don't know whether it was shut from the inside or the outside. I don't know whether it was fastened by the Princess's servants.

Was it closed during the six nights her Royal Highness was there? It was always shut up at night, whenever the parties went into the room to sleep.

What beds were in the bedroom occupied by her Royal Highness? How many? There were two beds, near one another.

What bed or beds were there in the room allotted to Bergami? There was one bed only.

Mr. Brougham corrected the translation of this answer, making it "one single-bed."

Did the witness, at any time during the morning, while her Royal Highness was at Trieste, see Bergami come out of any room into the dining-room? I have seen him come from the room of the Princess.

At what hour? About 8, or half past 8, in the morning.

How many times did you see that during the six days her Royal Highness remained at Trieste? Three or four times.

Will the witness describe the manner in which Bergami was dressed when coming out of the room of her Royal Highness? He had a dress made in the Polish fashion, with some gold lace on it, which came from the waist down behind.

What else besides that? He had drawers.

Had he any stockings on? Sometimes he had stockings, and sometimes pantaloons, which were at once stockings and pantaloons; but I cannot precisely say, for I was looking through the key-hole of my room. (A laugh.)

What had he on his feet? It appeared that he had some strings.

[The interpreter stated that the strings were to fasten the drawers.]

At the time you saw this, was the dining-room door open? It was still closed?

What led you to look through the key-hole in the manner you have described?

Mr. Williams submitted that the motives of the witness could not be received in evidence.

The Solicitor-General. Where did the witness himself remain in the morning, before he went into the dining-room? In my own room, which was at the end of the dining-room.

Where was the door from which you looked? (The witness here pointed out, with his hand, the relative situation of the rooms.) My room was between the corridor and the *salle a manger*, having a door leading to the *salle a manger*; and from the keyhole of that door I looked into the latter room.

What were you doing in your own room at the time? I was there with my service, to give them (the Princess and suite) breakfast when they asked for it. I was also putting my knives, forks, &c. in order.

Did you go into the dining-room at the time? When they asked for breakfast, I answered them.

Did you remain there with the breakfast service, or did you go back? I remained with the breakfast service in my own room.

Were you afterwards summoned to go with the service into the dining-room? I was, and then I carried the things there.

Did you go in before you were called for that purpose? Never.

Did you, while she was there, ever see the Princess and Bergami walking? All day, every day.

The interpreter stated, that the witness meant "they were always together."

In what way? Sometimes in the hall, sometimes in the *salle a manger*, and sometimes in the room of the dame d'honneur.

Did they walk together, separately, or in a familiar manner? They were sometimes alone; sometimes they turned round and spoke to the suite; sometimes on one side, and sometimes on the other.

In what manner did they walk together? Were they near each other or separate? They did not touch each other, as far as I have seen, but they walked arm in arm. (A laugh.)

Did the witness ever see the Princess with any other person, while she was at Trieste, besides Bergami? Yes; there was a Count Dore, who conducted her Majesty to the theatre. He came to hand her in and out. She gave her right hand to the Count, and her left to Bergami.

Did you make any observations on the bed assigned to Bergami? Yes, I have.

Did that bed appear to have been slept in? Never.

I wish to know whether, after Bergami went away, you made any observations on the sheets of the bed? The sheets were put on the bed clean, and were taken away clean.

How many *pots-de-chambre* were there in the Princess's bedroom? There were two.

Were they both made use of? I did say yes.

Were there more than one wash-hand stand and basin in the room? There were two.

Did they appear to have been both used, or only one? I don't remember: many travellers wish two basins, and yet they may be alone.

Were you present when her Royal Highness went away? I was.

How did she go away? In the same way in which she arrived; in the same open carriage.

Did Bergami go with her? Yes.

This closed the examination of this witness.

Cross-Examined by Mr. Williams.

How long was it between the time the Princess departed and the time her suite set out? About a quarter of an hour: not quite so much: almost immediately.

Have you any doubt of the Princess's having remained so long as 5 or 6 days? Of that I am quite sure.

Are you sure of it? No more.

But are you sure that she remained so long as 5 or 6 days? Yes.

Do you remember the days of the week—the day on which she came? I don't remember.

Do you remember the day on which she went away? Never; if any body had told me something to that point, I might have ascertained it, but I don't remember.

As the time is long, perhaps your memory is not fresh?

(The Solicitor-General objected to this question, and it was not pressed.)

Did the room of which you speak open into the dining-room; aye, or no? There was a secret door that could not be known to be a door to any one in the dining-room.

That nobody knew? Yes.

Was that part in which the door was covered with tapestry, or was it would like the rest, or how? It was covered with painted canvass.

Which covered the whole, so that a person in the dining-room could not tell whether there was a door or no? No.

I ask whether it was impossible for a person in the dining-room to know if there was a door or not? It was impossible, except for one of the family.

Was not the reason of the impossibility because the door was entirely covered with canvass? Yes.

Then I understand you right when I say that the reason why no stranger could find out the door was, that it was wholly covered with canvass? Yes.

It was entirely covered? Entirely.

Are you still agent, or by whatever other name than agent you may be called, for the Grand Hotel at Trieste? I am after taking the inn which is called the Black Eagle; but if I don't gain the trial (the law-suit) I shall continue to be in the Grand Hotel.

(This answer appeared to excite a considerable sensation. The Solicitor-General thought the meaning of the witness was, "if I don't gain what I attempt to gain." The short-hand-writer was desired to read the answer, and the word "law-suit" was retained as the correct translation.)

I do not ask what you are to be hereafter, but whether you are still agent for the Grand Hotel? I am not sure, because the inn is exposed to an auction every nine years. The lease has expired, and I don't know whether my principal will buy the lease or no, because it belongs to the corporation.

As Agent to the Grand Hotel, was it not chiefly your business to wait on the guests? I have waited on them; I am always the person.

The head waiter? Yes.

Then was it not your business always to wait on the guests?—Both.

Both what? Both the one and the other.

What other? As I am the oldest servant in the house, I know the rooms of the house better than any other person in the family.

Had you any other waiter under you? Two more.

Were they men? The one was a lad of the name of Jousson, and the other was called Bernardo.

Then there were two other men—their names I am not asking? Two men.

Then, if I understand you right, you had the superintendence of these, and yourself assisted as a waiter? I attended to all the affairs of both offices.

Were there no female servants belonging to the inn at the time the Princess of Wales was there? There was one.

What was her name? Maria Mora.

I wish to ask, when you talk of the door being fastened every night, whether you do not speak of what was done by the other servants? whether that was done by some of the servants of the inn? No; the waiters had nothing to do with it.

What do you mean when you say that No. 4. was fastened: I wish to know if that was done by yourself or by any of the servants? It was shut by themselves; I don't know whether by any of the Princess's suite or by Bergami.

How long was it after the Princess was there that you were first examined on this subject? I think about three years. Before I was examined it was past two years and a half.

I heard you say, I think, that a great number of guests were in the habit of coming to that inn? Yes.

You have said it is the chief inn for travellers in that country: is it so? It is the best inn.

At the end of the two and a half or the three years, who applied to you to know what you had to say? Some one who came to dine at the inn, who asked me "How did the Princess conduct herself?" and I answered "I can't complain; she behaved very well."

Have you been at Milan? Yes.

More than once? If I must go to my own country, I must go to Milan. I have been there five or six times.

What countryman are you? I come from Asti, in Piedmont.

Did you go to Milan to make a deposition of what you knew? Yes, about 18 months ago.

Who examined you? Colonel Brown.

Did any law man assist? Yes, a lawyer that is here, but I don't remember his name.

Should you recollect if I assisted you with his name? Was it Mr. Powell? Yes.

Was Counsellor Cook there? I don't know what he is called, but there was one whom I considered a Milanese.

Was his name Virmarcati? I don't know.

You were at that time regularly examined? Yes, I was.

Was your examination taken in writing? I believe so.

And you gave a full account then of the room, and of all that you have told to-day? What I can say before God, I have said here and at Milan.

Have you been examined in England by the same gentleman that examined you at Milan? No.

Not by any body? I was examined in the presence of the present gentlemen, and the advocate whom we have mentioned.

What do you mean? I have been examined on the same subject.

By whom? By the same lawyer, in the presence of you (the interpreter) and two other gentlemen.

And when was that? I think on the second or third day after my arrival.

How long have you been here? I don't know, but I think about a fortnight.

Who brought you here? Signor Capper.

How did you come? With Mr. Capper alone, or were there other persons along with you? I went as far as Bologna with a certain Andriatsi, who had been two times at the inn to take me.

Who is Andriatsi? He was a person sent by Colonel Brown from Milan.

To accompany you on your journey? Yes.

I take it for granted you have received no money? I did not wish for any, but he gave me some.

You did not wish for any money? He told me to take this, and gave me eight gold Napoleons, and eleven francs.

That is not an answer. But it is true, then, that you were examined here and at Milan, and that your examinations were reduced to writing. Your depositions were written down at Milan, and you have been examined again since your arrival in England? Yes.

Then it is a mistake of the Attorney-General, I believe, that the room of Bergami did open into the dining-room? That is not true.

Did the door of Bergami's room open—not open into the dining-room, but—into the bed-room of his sister, the Countess of Oldi? Yes, into the bed-room of his sister.

State the party that came to your hotel before the Princess of Wales; the names of the party? The order came from the vice-governor of the corporation to prepare apartments for her Royal Highness.

What were the names of the last guests before the arrival of the Princess of Wales? It is not possible for me to remember. One I

do remember; a man of the name of Pellet, a merchant and manufacturer of watches, from Neufchatel.

Who composed the party that came after the Princess of Wales? It is impossible for me to remember: I can't remember: if I were at home, there is a book in which the names of all the strangers who entered.

Was the Princess of Wales there during a Sunday? I do not remember.

You can't remember whether she was there on a Sunday, nor the day on which she came, nor the day on which she went away? I do not remember: from the book every thing is known.

And that you left behind?—The book is at Trieste, where the names of strangers are put down.

Do you remember if the Princess went to the Opera? She did.

Was she ever more than once to your knowledge in this grand hotel? That was the first time she ever was.

Has she ever been more than that one time in her life? Once only.

The witness was here re-examined by the Solicitor-General.

What has become of the servant-maid Maria Mora? I believe she is gone to Jerusalem; all I know is, she asked leave to go there last spring, and I have not seen her since.

What has become of the male-servant? I do not exactly know.

Look at that gentleman (Mr. Maule), and say whether you know him? Yes, I do.

Did Mr. Maule take down in writing what you said when you were before examined? He did.

Where was it that the sum of 8 Napoleons and 11 francs were given to you? In a house at Bologna.

At what time was it after you had left Trieste? I cannot remember exactly.

Will you endeavour to recollect? I think it was on the 28th of June.

Do you consider that you shall lose any thing by being absent from your place of residence and occupation? Yes, a material loss.

Is the loss you apprehend greater than will be compensated by the 8 Napoleons and 11 francs, which you said were paid to you at Bologna? Much greater, I derived more profit from my own business.

The Solicitor General remarked, that he was unwilling to take their lordship's time unnecessarily; but it might be important that their lordships should here refer to a preceding part of the evidence.

If the room of which you have been speaking, was covered with canvass, how did you see into it?—I looked into it, through a hole, in order that I might know when I was wanted, and to be exact in my service.

But through what hole was it that you looked into the room? Through a key-hole which looked into the dining-room.

By the Marquis of Buckingham. Did Bergami's bed, during the time her Royal Highness and he lodged at your inn, appear to have been slept in every night? Nobody could sleep there, for the bed was too small.

Where did the Countess Oldi sleep during this period? She slept in No. 3.

Did her bed appear to have been slept in every night? I believe it did.

Where did the servants and children sleep? In various parts of the house.

Was Bergami's bed the only one which appeared not to have been slept in? I observed all the beds, and it was the only one.

Are you sure it was the only one which appeared not to have been slept in? It was the only one, and I know it, because the sheets were in the same way when taken off as they were when they were put on.

Was there any appearance in the *pot de chambre*, or otherwise, of a person having slept in the room? I cannot exactly say.

The question was here repeated.

Was there any such appearance as I have mentioned? It is possible that there was such an appearance, but it may have been caused whilst Bergami was making his toilette.

What was the condition of the beds of the other servants? They were in the usual way.

By the Earl of Liverpool. Was the key-hole fixed in the canvass, or was the canvass cut?

Mr. Williams objected to this form of putting the question.

The Earl of Liverpool submitted, and said he would put his question in a different way.

The witness had said that the canvass covered the whole room: did it also cover the key-hole? The canvas was open some little matter, as though the opening had been made with a knife.

Was it then a very small hole? It was small.

Was it easy to see through it? Yes, very easy.

Was it made for the common purposes of a keyhole, or a mere accidental rent in the canvass? It was somewhat smaller than a keyhole, about half the size; and it was necessary to close it from within, and not from without.

What do you mean by closing or shutting it: do you mean that it might be locked? Yes, it might be locked.

How long have you been a waiter in the Hotel de Grand Bretagne, at Trieste? Ever since it was established; for the last nine years.

Were there a door and keyhole through the canvass? There were.

By Earl Grey. In what manner was the keyhole fixed? It was fixed during the day.

Was there a separate canvas over the door, or did it cover the whole room? It passed round the room.

Could the opening be seen by any person within the room? I do not know.

By the Marquis of Lansdown. Was the secret door of which the witness speaks used generally, or only on particular occasions? When I was obliged to serve things at stated hours, I was in the habit of looking through this keyhole, in order to see if the parties were ready.

Was the witness under the necessity of entering the room by any other door? I sometimes made use of one, and sometimes of another.

Did you ever use that door whilst the Princess was in the room? I do not recollect.

By the Earl of Darnley. Did not the witness recollect whether he ever used that door whilst the Princess was within? I had no need to do so: I never did so.

What communication was there between this room and that occupied by Bergami? The only communication was through the *salle a manger*.

What was the thickness of the door to which you have been alluding? It was about an inch, or about the thickness of my thumb.

Did it open inwards or outwards? It sometimes opened from the room, and sometimes otherwise.

By the Lord-Chancellor. The witness has said, in his cross-examination, that he must continue a waiter if he did not gain the *law-suit*: he wished to know to what suit or cause the witness alluded? I have given in a memorial for the purpose of getting an inn, by means of some protection; I do not know yet whether I shall succeed, or whether some one else will get it.

What do you mean by the words "some protection?" I know that others wished to get the inn from me, and by means of acquaintance with the owner.

By the Earl of Roseberry. Why did the witness, if he had suffered, or was suffering a loss, express a wish not to accept money from the government?

This question gave rise to a short discussion, and was finally withdrawn.

By the Earl of Kingston. Did the witness suffer any loss by coming here? Yes; I conceive so.

In what room did Bergami sleep? I do not know.

You have said that Bergami did not occupy his own bed: what bed then did he occupy? I do not know; but I suspect.

The witness was here admonished that he must not state any of his suspicions.

The Earl of Liverpool suggested the propriety of withdrawing the question, as he could not consider it to be a fair one in any point of view.

The question was accordingly withdrawn, and the answer struck out.

By Lord Ellenborough. When the door which was called *secret* was opened by the witness, did he push it, or draw it towards him? When I opened the door into the *salle a manger*, I drew it that way.

Were the different doors painted alike? Yes, they were; they were painted at the same time.

By a Peer, whose name we could not learn. Was the secret door of the same height as the wall? Yes, it was.

Was it covered with canvas? Yes, it was.

Was it the usual custom for some attendant on the Princess to order and arrange the apartments? Yes, I believe so.

Here the examination of this witness was brought to a close.

On the motion of Lord Melville, leave of absence for a few days was granted to Captain Briggs.

The witness next called was JANE BARBARA KRESS, a smart-dressed young woman.

A German interpreter, named George William Kolmanter, was sworn to interpret.

The Attorney-General. Interpreter, ask the witness where does she live? At Carlsruhe.

Of what religion are you? A Lutheran.

How long are you married? Three years.

Before that time, did you live at the Post-inn, at Carlsruhe? Yes.

How long did you live there? One year and three-quarters.

Did you leave it in consequence of your marriage? Yes, I did.

Do you remember the Princess of Wales coming there? Yes, I do.

Do you remember Bergami coming there? Yes, I do.

About how long is that since? Perhaps about three years.

Do you remember in what room the Princess slept while at the inn? Yes, I do.

What was the number of the room? No. 10.

What room adjoined No. 10? No. 11.

How was No. 11 used? for sleeping or eating? It was a dining-room.

What room adjoined No. 11, the dining-room? No. 12.

What room was No. 12? A bed-room.

Who had it? Bergami.

Was there a door going from No. 10 to No. 11? There was.

Was there also a door from No. 11 to No. 12? Yes; a double one. [The witness explained that she meant folding doors.]

What sort of bed was placed in No. 12? A broad bed.

Was it there before; or was it placed there in consequence of the arrival of the Princess? There was another bed there before, but I was ordered to put a broad one before the Princess arrived.

Had the Princess arrived before the other bed was remov-

ed? The courier had arrived to prepare for the Princess, and then I was ordered to put this bed into the room.

Was it your duty to attend the inn as chamber-maid? Yes, it was.

How long did the Princess remain at the inn? I cannot say exactly the time; but I think about a week or eight days.

Do you remember on any evening during the Princess's stay, to go to No. 12, and carry some water there? Yes, I do.

About what time in the evening? Perhaps between seven and eight o'clock.

Mr. Brougham here remarked, that a gentleman near him, who understood the German language, had very properly observed, that the interpreter did not translate the words literally; for instance, that the witness said, "I can't tell" before she said "perhaps between seven and eight o'clock."

The Lord-Chancellor then desired the interpreter to repeat all the words used by the witness.

The witness then gave her answer. I can't tell exactly, but to the best of my memory it was between seven and eight o'clock in the evening.

Do you recollect where the Princess and Bergami had dined that day? I can't recollect.

On carrying the water to No. 12, who was in the room? The Princess and Bergami.

Where was Bergami when you went in? Bergami was in bed.

Where was the Princess? She was sitting on the bed next him.

Could you see whether Bergami's clothes were on or off? I could not see; but the moment I entered Bergami's arm was wide.

Where did you see his arm? When I entered Bergami had his arm round the neck of the Princess, and when I entered he let it fall.

Can you describe his dress? I cannot tell that.

What did the Princess do on your entering the room? The Princess had jumped up, and was much frightened.

What did the Princess do when she saw you enter? She had then jumped up.

Do you mean to say that she had jumped up, or that she did jump up on your entering the room?

The witness repeated her former answer, the literal translation of which, the interpreter said, was "she got up, or she rose."

Here some disputes arose between the counsel, as to the true translation of this woman's evidence.

The questions were again put to the witness in the following manner?—

When you came into the room where was the Princess ? Sitting on the bed.

What did her Royal Highness do on your going into the room ? The Princess was frightened.

[Some difficulty here again occurred respecting the meaning intended to be conveyed by the witness.]

Did the Princess get up, or jump up, in the presence of the witness ? When I entered, the Princess had got up.

[Here again some objection was taken to the interpretation put by the interpreter upon the answers of the witness.]

The interpreter expressed an anxious desire to explain the answers as the witnesses intended to convey them. The words he said, used by the witness, and in which she stated that the Princess was in the act of rising when she entered the room, were, *in der hohe*, which literally meant "in a state of being high."

After a few words from counsel at both sides, it was agreed that no other witness should at that hour of the day (4 o'clock) be called.

The Lord-Chancellor put it to their lordships whether next day, being Saturday, they would sit after 4 o'clock ? [Intermingled cries of "until 5 o'clock."]

It was, however, eventually determined that they should not sit next day after 4 o'clock.

The Queen entered the house, and took her seat, during the examination of the last witness.

Ninth Day, SATURDAY, AUGUST 26, 1820.

The usual forms having been gone through, at a quarter past ten the counsel were called in.

Mr. Charles Karsten being sworn interpreter for the Queen, the examination of Barbara Kress was resumed.

The Attorney-General requested, that the last questions put to the witness, and her answers, should be read and interpreted to her.

Mr. Gurney read from his notes as follows :—

When you went into the room was the Princess sitting on the bed ? She was sitting on the bed next Bergami.

What did the Princess do on your entering the room ? The Princess had jumped up, and I was much frightened.

What did the Princess do when she saw you enter ? She had then jumped up.

The Princess got up when you entered ? Yes, and I had retired. Attorney-General. The witness has said she saw the Princess sitting on Bergami's bed. Describe what happened afterwards ?

The King's Interpreter. She asks, is it on the same evening ?

Before the witness withdrew, what happened ? She says the Princess jumped up—I withdrew, I was frightened.

The Lord-Chancellor. Translate her answers direct as she gives them, in the first person ; when she says "I," do not you say "she."

The witness states that she then withdrew ? Yes.

The Earl of Morton wished that the counsel would also take care not to use the third person in asking questions, but to put them in the second.

Did you make the bed in the chamber No. 12 ? Yes.

Did you at any time discover any thing on that bed ? On or in the bed ?—

In the bed ? In the bed I found a cloak.

Was it a cloak belonging to a female ? Probably, because it had behind it a capot.

What did you do with the cloak ? As I took it up, I spread it asunder. [This was afterwards explained to mean that she unfolded it.]

At what time did you find this cloak in the bed ? In the morning when I made the bed.

Ask her to describe the cloak more particularly ? It was silk ; the colour grey.

Did you afterwards see any person wearing that cloak ? The servant took it out of my hands.

That is not an answer. Did you see any one wearing that cloak, after you took it out of the bed ? I saw a cloak next day on the Princess, but cannot swear that it was the same.

Was it similar to that you had seen in the bed ? Yes ; it was of the same colour.

Do you know whether it was also of the same make ? Yes, it was of the same make.

Had the cloak you saw on the Princess a capot or hood like that you found in the bed ? It had such a hood.

Did you at any time, on making up the bed, see any thing on the sheets ?

Here some observations passed between the interpreters on the answer given by the witness.

Queen's Interpreter. The word she has used cannot be interpreted in English.

The King's Interpreter was directed to state what she had said.

She says that when she made the bed the sheets were *wust*.

The Queen's Interpreter. What she says may mean "in disorder." The proper meaning is "waste:" it is an adjective.

Lord Hampden. Is it not a substantive also ? As a substantive it means "a desert."

After some conversation, the King's interpreter was directed, if he could not explain the word in English, to ask the witness what she meant by *wust*.

Interpreter. She is at a loss what to say—she says "stains" (*flecken*).

Mr. Brougham wished that whatever answers the witness gave to the questions which were put to her might be interpreted word for word.

What sort of stains were they that you saw ? As much as I have seen, they were white.

Are you married? Yes.

Here the witness became agitated, and cried? A glass of water was brought, and some minutes' pause took place until she recovered herself.

Ask her what the stains appeared to be? I did not inspect them so narrowly. What I have seen is, that they were white.

Have you ever made the beds of married persons? Yes, I made all the beds in the house in general.

What was the appearance of the marks you saw on Bergami's bed? You will pardon me; I have not reflected on this.

Were they dry or wet? They were wet.

Here the examination in chief was closed.

Mr. Brougham said he wished to put a few questions to the witness in the present state of the proceedings; but he could only do it with the understanding that he should be allowed to reserve the bulk of his cross-examination until a future period. He thought it necessary to state this, as what had occurred in the case of another witness was considered irregular, but, according to the understanding which existed relative to the course of the evidence, he was entitled, in consequence of the refusal of the list of witnesses, to cross-examine them all on a further occasion.

The Lord-Chancellor understood that the counsel wished to cross-examine the witness in part now, and in part on a future occasion. Such an arrangement would be quite inconsistent with the practice of the courts below. Could not the counsel finish the cross-examination now, or reserve it wholly to another opportunity.

Mr. Brougham could not with any utility proceed to a cross-examination on a future occasion, unless the few questions he was anxious now to put were allowed.

The Lord-Chancellor reminded the learned counsel of the inconvenience and irregularity which had already been occasioned by a second cross-examination of a witness.

Mr. Brougham acknowledged their irregularity in the case of Majochi, but understood it to consist only in the calling up one witness for cross-examination while the examination of others was in progress.

The Lord-Chancellor repeated his objection.

Mr. Brougham. We have always understood that when we were refused the list of witnesses we were afterwards to be placed in the same situation as if we had received it; and it was held out that, in order that we might experience no disadvantage from this refusal, we should have full opportunities for cross-examination, and inquiring into the character of the witnesses. For a proof that this was the understanding, he could not only refer to what had occurred in the course of the discussion on the subject, but also to what had been declared

by persons to whom he could not regularly allude there, but who were considered the patrons of this proceeding. This arrangement was indeed considered the only mode by which injustice could be prevented.

Mr. Denman said that he had an important application to make to their lordships respecting the evidence of another witness who had already been recalled, and which was a special case, but that might be affected by the decision on his learned friend's application.

The Lord-Chancellor said, that the counsel were not to conclude that any rule had been made for calling up witnesses to undergo a second cross-examination. He could not conceive any thing more irregular than examining witnesses more than once : but he wished to know what was the particular application that the counsel for the Queen now desired to make.

Mr. Brougham admitted that, generally speaking, to cross-examine a witness more than once was irregular. But he wished to remind their lordships that her Majesty's counsel were placed in a very peculiar situation. In the first place, in consequence of having been denied a list of the witnesses, they had had no previous knowledge of the persons who were to give evidence. The second peculiarity of their situation was, that they had also no previous intimation of the time or place to be referred to in the evidence, and could know nothing of any of the concurrent particularities of the charge. Out of these two singular peculiarities in their situation arose a third—that instead of going on with the examination *unico contextu*, instead of the examination in chief being immediately followed by the cross-examination, and both as it were carried on together, it had become necessary for the counsel for her Majesty, in order to do justice to the defence, to cross-examine the witnesses more than once if they should find it necessary. He proposed, therefore, to examine her now as to what arose out of the direct examination to put questions relative to time, place, or other circumstances, respecting which, information might in the mean time be obtained.

The Lord Chancellor said that he did not object to the examination of the witness now as to residence, and other circumstances connected with time and place ; but he apprehended that the learned counsel could not be permitted hereafter to go into a second cross-examination on points which he might have brought forward on the first occasion.

Mr. Brougham then understood that two courses of cross-examination were allowed : one arising out of the circumstances of the case, as they appeared on the examination in chief ; and the other applicable to description and character. At present his chief object was to direct his questions to what regarded time and place, leaving colour and form to a subsequent period. He requested now that this privilege might be recog-

nised, and that he might be allowed hereafter to re-examine the witnesses as to the latter kind of evidence. He trusted, however, that if, in putting his questions, he should be led into a more minute examination than might be expected, he should experience their lordships' indulgence. They would not, in that case, rashly conclude, he was sure—for their lordships would do nothing rashly—that he was violating the understanding if he did not strictly tie himself down to character in the second examination. All that he desired was, that a liberal construction might be put upon the rule.

The Lord-Chancellor made some observations which we could not hear, but appeared to agree that the cross-examination should now proceed. He wished to have a clear understanding of the course which was to be pursued. The house could only judge by the tendency of the cross-examination.

Lord Erskine said a few words, in favour of the claim made by the counsel.

Cross-Examination by Mr. Brougham.

How long were you chambermaid at the inn? A year and three quarters.

Were you married then? No, I was not.

You were not married until you left the inn? No, I was married after I left it.

What were you before you were chambermaid at the inn? I had served likewise before.

Where had you served before? At Esterfrieden (we think the witness said), a little village.

Some conversation arose between the interpreter and Mr. Brougham relative to this answer, in consequence of which the Queen's interpreter observed, she frequently repeated her words several times. Mr. Brougham desired that the translation of all the words might be given. She was again asked—

What service were you in before you went to the inn?

Here a conversation arose on her answer, and the names of some places were mentioned, with the addition that she had been just before at her father's. The question was then put again in this form—

Were you in any service before that? Yes.

In what family? In several families.

Name one of them. Marvey.

What is Marvey? He is the landlord of an inn.

Were you there as chambermaid? Yes.

How long were you chambermaid at that house? Half a year.

Where did Marvey live? Near the village of Berggarten.

Where were you before you lived with Marvey? I was a servant at the court of the Grand Duke of Baden.

How long were you there? Six years.

How old are you now? Past twenty-five.

Were you a servant before that? No; I came to that place on leaving school.

Had you ever any other occupation than that of a servant? I was going to say that I had been in another place after I left school.

What place? At Carlsruhe.

What was the name of the family you were with at Carlsruhe? Schnabel.

What is Schnabel? The landlord of an inn.

What was your employment there? I was kellermagd.

What is the office of kellermagd? To cleanse the public room of the inn.

Had you any other employment in that inn? No.

Is the waiter in an inn also called kellerman? Kellerman.

Is it the business of the kellermagd to attend upon the kellerman? She does nothing but cleanse the rooms.

Have you lived in any other situations but those you have mentioned? None.

Lord Ellenborough here remarked, that as the two interpreters sometimes differed in their translation of the answers, one giving them much fuller than the other, he wished to know which of them was inserted in the minutes.

Mr. Gurney, the short-hand writer, said, both the answers were inserted.

The Bishop of Peterborough made some observations, which were not heard, on the different interpretations that were given.

Mr. Brougham resumed the examination.

How long have you been here? Two days and three weeks.

Whom did you come over with? A courier.

What is his name? Reissmer.

Was any body else with you? I took my brother with me, because I did not like to go by myself.

What is his name? Frederick Fliendsen.

How old is he? About twenty-eight; I cannot tell to a certainty.

Who paid your expenses coming over? I do not know what the courier paid during that time.

Who asked you to come over here? Our minister, Monsieur —, at Darmstadt.

Did any other minister speak to you on the subject? When I was there, I saw nobody else.

Did any other minister speak to you on the subject of coming over here? Yes, Monsieur De Galle.

Who or what is Monsieur De Galle? He is at court; I do not know what situation he holds there.

Did any other person speak to you about coming over here? The ambassador to the Court of Wurtemberg did.

Did any one else speak to you about coming over? Monsieur de Grimm, and Monsieur Rathvegn.

Who and what is Monsieur Rathvegn? They told me that he was the minister or ambassador to Hanover.

Does he live at Carlsruhe? Yes.

Where does he live at Carlsruhe? He lives at a Jew's, whose name is Kusen.

Did he ever live any where else but at the Jew's? I cannot say as to that.

Did he often come to the inn where you was chambermaid? I never saw him at the inn.

Did he examine you on this subject? Monsieur de Grimm asked me questions himself.

Who is Mons. de Grimm? He is the ambassador to Wurtemberg.

Did you ever leave Carlsruhe before, to go any where else on this business? Yes.

Were you ever in Vienna on this subject? No.

Did you ever see Col. Brown? No.

Did you ever see Col. Douglas? I know not what was the name of the gentleman where I was.

Where was it you went to? what place? To Hanover.

When did you go to Hanover? It was on leaving the post-inn that I was called to go there.

Who called you to go there? Mons. Rathvegn.

How long did you remain at Hanover on that occasion? Six or seven days; I cannot tell you the exact time.

Were you examined there on this subject? They asked me if I had seen such and such things.

Did you go back from Hanover to Carlsruhe? Yes.

What did you get for going to Hanover? I have received a small payment for the time I have lost.

How much was that small payment? I cannot exactly tell. It was written down.

Then it is the more easily remembered. How much was it. About 16 or 18 ducats.

What wages had you at the inn? I had only 12 florins a year at the inn, because they reckon much on what the French call *pour boire*.

Did any body else give you any thing? No, I received nothing else.

I don't ask whether you received any thing else at that time or on that ground; but have you received nothing else since that period? I have been fetched another time to go to Frankfort.

Who fetched you to go there? The *valet de chambre*. The minister went with me.

How long did you stop at Frankfort? Four or five days.

Were you examined there? They asked me what I had seen, and then I have told it.

Do you mean that you told it in the same manner you have told it here? I have said the same thing as I have stated here.

What did he give you for going to Frankfort? Twelve or 14 ducats.

Did any body give you any thing else since? No; except the gentleman who fetched me from the post here.

Do you mean the courier? I know not what he was. He was a foreigner—a stranger.

What did he give you? He called upon me twice to go there.

To go where? To the post; and he then told me that I should go to London. I said I would not, till I was forced.

What else occurred? He said I had better go, for it would come at last, I should be obliged to go.

A Peer. The witness says, then I; was, obliged to let it come to that point.

Cross-examination continued.— Did he give you any thing? He gave me a ducat for my trouble in calling on him, because I was then occupied.

Did he give you a ducat each time you called on him? No; only the second time.

Did he promise you any thing? Nothing at all, because I said I would not go.

The Earl of Lauderdale moved “that the witness withdraw,” which having been carried, his lordship proceeded to object to the line of cross-examination taken by the learned counsel. Upon which a very long discussion ensued, in which the Lord-Chancellor, Lord Erskine, Lord Grenville, and other of the noble Lords took an active part. At length, on the motion of Lord Grenville, it was agreed that “the house do adjourn till Monday;” on that day, Mr. Brougham was to argue on the propriety of his request, (viz.) For leave to cross-examine witnesses during the examination of them by the Attorney-General; and again, when he opened his case.

The house this day adjourned at half past one.

Tenth Day, MONDAY, AUGUST 28, 1820.

The Bishop of Winchester read prayers at a quarter before ten o'clock, after which the house was called over.

This day was occupied in debating the propriety of allowing her Majesty's counsel power to re-examine witnesses when they thought necessary. Earl Grey, Lord Grenville, Lord Erskine and the Marquis of Lansdown were the principal supporters of the measure. The Lord Chancellor, Lord Manners, and Lord Lauderdale, against it. Lord Liverpool moved, “That counsel should proceed in the usual way, with a liberty to resume the cross examination

with regard to any facts which were not at first made known." This motion was agreed to, and counsel were called in. The Lord Chancellor intimated to them the terms of the motion agreed to by their lordships. Mr. Brougham and Mr. Denham deplored the restricted form of cross-examination which their lordships' motion imposed; and in eloquent speeches urged the justice of greater latitude. This was opposed by the Attorney and Solicitor-General; Mr. Brougham ably answering them.—Lord Liverpool proposed an adjournment of the debate until the next morning, which was agreed to.

[It would have been taking by far too great a space in this work, had the speeches made on the 9th. 10th. and 11th days been inserted, relative to the re-examination of witnesses; besides, the tenor of those speeches being principally on the *legality* of that measure, was perfectly distinct from the subject-matter of the Trial of the Queen. All speeches relative to the *witnesses* or *evidence*, will be faithfully inserted.]

Eleventh Day, TUESDAY, AUGUST 29, 1820.

At 10 minutes before 10, prayers were read by the Bishop of Winchester; after which the House was called over.

The Lords debated on Lord Liverpool's motion made the day before. Lord Harrowby moved an amendment to that motion, (viz.) to grant the Queen's counsel greater latitude of cross-examination, which was carried, there being for the amendment 121—against it 106.

Lord Erskine then moved a resolution, that all further proceedings be stayed; upon which the house divided. For the motion 61—against it 164.

The Lord-Chancellor stated, as the resolution of the house, that her Majesty's counsel might be permitted to cross-examine the witness as far as they should think fit in the first instance, with liberty to call them back for further cross-examination, when such course should seem to them desirable.

Barbara Krantz was then called in, and cross-examined by Mr. Brougham—Mr. Kersten interpreting.

Where do you live now? In a private house.

Where? I cannot say.

How far from this place? I came in a coach. I do not know how far.

On which side the river? We came over a bridge.

Who lives in the house with you? Only the people of the house.

Where does your brother live? He is with me.

In the same house? Yes.

Has he given you any money? No.

Did he never give you any money? Never.

Never at any time? My brother did not.

Did your brother at no time ever promise to give you money at a future time? Not my brother—he cannot promise to me any thing.

Why cannot he promise to you any thing? How could he promise me any thing?

Do you mean to say he has no money of his own? Only that which he took from home.

What trade is he? One who makes pots; a potter.

Is he a workman, or has he a manufactory of his own? He is a master potter.

What is your father? He was a sergeant in the army: he is dead.

Is your mother alive? No: I have a father-in-law now.

What is your father-in-law? He is a master weaver; but he no longer carries on business, because he is too old.

Did no person give you any money before you came over here? No; except the gentleman in Carlsruhe, those ducats that I mentioned.

Did no one promise to give you money after you came back to Carlsruhe from England? No one promised me any thing.

Will you swear, upon the oath you have taken, that no person promised to give you any advantage of any sort after you came back from England? No one promised me any thing; but they said I should have reimbursement (*dedomagement*) when I came home for the time I had lost.

How much were you to have? I cannot say what I shall have.

Who was it told you you should get compensation? The minister, our minister.

What minister? I cannot tell what. I said to him that I was to be compensated for the loss of my situation.

[The second interpreter, Mr. Goltermann, said, that the words of the witness were, "I said that I should lose my place by it; and that I must receive some compensation."]

What minister is it you speak of? The Duke of Birgsted; who said, that if I did not go voluntarily I should be forced.

Who is the Duke of Birgsted? Minister, as far as I know.

Whose minister? I cannot say.

Is he not minister to the Grand Duke of Baden? I do not know if he is minister for foreign affairs, or for the interior.

[The interpreters differed upon this point, the second understanding the witness to mean that she did not know whether the Duke of Birgsted was minister to the Grand Duke, or ambassador for some other place.]

Do you mean to say that you do not know whether he is

one of the Grand Duke's ministers, or a foreign minister residing at his court? Probably. I do not know. I only know his name. I have not had any business with the gentleman except this.

How did you see him? He called for me.

Do you mean to say that he sent for you? Yes.

Did he not come to the rooms in the inn where you lived? Not the Duke of Birgstead.

Did not Baron Von Reigle come to the inn to look at the rooms while you were there? I did not see him.

Do you not know that he was there? I cannot say; I have never seen him.

Did you see, after the Princess left the inn, any other gentleman come to look at the rooms? I had seen no one, except Baron Von Grimm, who came the rooms, and walked about them.

How long after the departure of the Princess? I do not know.

How long had Monsieur Von Grimm lodged in the inn before the Princess came? I cannot say. I paid no attention to this; I had other business.

What part of the house did Monsieur Von Grimm lodge in? Before the Princess arrived he lived in Nos. 12 and 13; afterwards in 13 and 14.

Did he not give up No. 12 for the accommodation of the Princess? Yes; as far as I have seen.

Did he not return after the Princess left, and go into No. 12, and look at what was there? Yes. He ran about; went through the apartment, and took the key of the room.

Was any one with him when he came to make this inspection? When he ran about in the room there were two other gentlemen with him; one was his brother.

Who was the other? I cannot say.

Was he a German, or an Englishman? I do not know; I did not hear him speak; I paid no attention.

Who is Baron, or Monsieur Von Grimm? As far as I know he is ambassador from Wurtemberg.

What is his brother? I cannot say this either.

How often had you seen the Princess before the day when you say you went into the room and saw her with Bergami? I have seen her very little. I had too much occupation to pay much attention to her.

Did you not wait upon her at breakfast in the morning? No.

Did you never see the Princess at breakfast in the morning? I saw her one morning when I went with a cloth to clean something in the room.

Was it after that that you saw the Princess with Bergami? Yes.

Do you mean to say, that you saw the Princess with Bergami after you had been called in at breakfast in this way, or before?—

After. They had spilled something which I was ordered to clean away.

Was it after you had been called in in the morning to wipe that sloop that you saw the Princess and Bergami in the evening? Yes, after.

Where did the Princess dine on the day of the evening on which you saw her in the room with Bergami? I cannot say this. I do not know.

Did she dine in the inn? No, I have not seen her. They did not dine with us.

Did they ever dine in the inn during the whole time they were in your house? I have never seen it with respect to dinner; I have seen them only at breakfast.

Mr. Brougham observed a young man standing by the side of the Attorney-General, of whose business and situation he wished to be informed.

The Attorney-General. The young man is an interpreter; but I can assure your lordships that he has spoken to no one but myself.

Mr. Brougham did not mean to impute any improper interference.

Examination continued.—Will you swear that they dined once in the inn during the time they were there? I cannot swear to it, because I have not seen them dine there; I have not paid attention to it; I had more business.

Will you swear that the Princess and Bergami did not dine at court every day while they were in your house? I cannot know if they dined at court, or where they dined.

Did you see the Princess and Bergami, and the rest of the suite of her Royal Highness, go to court during the time they were there? I have seen them twice go out in a carriage; but whether they went to court I do not know.

Have you seen the Grand Duke come to the inn to wait upon the Princess? I have seen the Grand Duke and several other gentlemen come up to the Princess.

Mr. Brougham wished to ask Mr. Goltermann, the interpreter, whether the witness had ever been examined by him out of court?

Mr. Goltermann replied in the negative. To a second question he answered that he had never seen the witness until Friday last, nor since then, until the present time.

Examination resumed.—What do you mean by "come up to the Princess?" I can say nothing about it.

Do you mean to say that they came to pay their respects to the Princess? Yes, probably they came to make their court.

Did you happen to see them come so, more than once? Only once. It was just as I was going down stairs that the gentlemen were coming up stairs.

[Here again a difference arose between the interpreters.]

Mr. Goltermann said that the sense which the witness meant to convey was—

Mr. Brougham did not wish for the sense; he desired to have the words of the witness.

Did you ever happen to see the Grand Duke come more than once to visit the Princess? Only once.

When was that? And another gentleman came with him.

Where did the Princess receive the Duke? I saw that they went up stairs; and then I went up to the top story.

Do you mean to represent that the Grand Duke and his suite passed to visit the Princess at the moment when you were coming out of the room? No. I have seen that they went up; and I went down stairs, and again up.

Do you mean to say that the Grand Duke and his suite came immediately after you left the room where the Princess was? I cannot say if it was on the same day, or if it was sooner or later.

Will you swear that the Grand Duke did not come on that day to pay his respects? I cannot say; I am not alone in the house, and I had occupation to pay attention to.

Who was it gave you the order to go to the room to carry the water? Nobody did tell me to do so. It was my business; which I knew, and I did it every evening.

When you saw the bed on one morning as you have described, was that at the time when you was making the bed? Yes.

When it was to be made? I had nothing otherwise to do with the bed.

Had you before, on that morning, made any of the other beds in the house? No; this was the first, when they left it; except the bed of my master and his wife.

When you say "they left it," do you mean to represent that those who had slept in it, had left it? Yes; in No. 12.

Was there any one else in the room at the time when you made the bed? There was no one in the room besides a servant in a grey coat, who came into the room.

Did he come into the room while you were cleaning it out? Yes, of course, while I was in it. He came to assist me in turning the mattress.

Who was this servant? I cannot say, there were two of them: but I have not observed them close. I do not know to whom they belong.

Have you ever seen them before? The servants? Yes. I never saw them before, only at the time the Princess was there.

Have you ever seen them since she left? No; I have seen none of them since she left.

Did you ever see any of them in the room at any time when you were making the bed, except on that day? I do not know. I never came into the room except in the morning; therefore I do not know if they were there or not.

Did you not make the bed every morning? The bed in No. 12 I made every morning.

Did you see either one or both of the same two servants there

on any other morning while you were making the bed? I have now and then seen one of them in the rooms.

Did any one of them assist you in making the bed upon any day except on the day you have stated? Yes; now and then one came into the room, and assisted me. Sometimes he remained a few minutes in the room, sometimes he went out.

Have you any doubt that those were servants in the suite of the Princess? The servants came with her; probably they belonged to her, or they would not have come with her.

Did they not go away with the Princess as well as come with her? As far as I saw, they went away with her as they came.

Was one of them a Jager? I do not know this: one of them had a green coat; but, if he was a Jager, I cannot tell; I never asked him.

When you had the conversation with Baron Birgsted about compensation for coming here, what did you say to him when you demanded it?

[The reply of the witness was interrupted, and general confusion created, by the sudden indisposition of the Earl of Hardwicke. Immediate assistance was procured, and his lordship left the house. Order being restored, the examination proceeded.]

What did you say to the Baron? I said, "Your excellency, must I go? If I do not (*must*), I cannot leave here. I am a married woman, and I have other business to attend to."

What answer did his excellency make to take? He said, if I should not go, I would be forced: then I answered, "I will go; and God may settle the business as he pleases."

[Here the witness, probably from the heat of the apartment, became unwell. A glass of water was given to her; and after sitting down for a few minutes, she was enabled to proceed.]

When you asked for the compensation for coming, what did the baron say? He said he could not give me any thing; that I should leave it to the gentlemen, and he had no doubt that they would recompense me when I came here.

Did he not also say that you should be recompensed when you got home again from here? No.

Have any of your family a promise of any thing? No.

Will you swear that no promise was given to your husband, or to any of your family? I can swear that nothing has been promised to me; and I think that nothing has been promised to my husband, or he would have told me of it.

The Earl of Liverpool wished to know whether the word used by the witness had been rightly translated "recompense."

The Earl of Lauderdale asked whether it was the same word which had previously been translated "compensated."

Mr. Kersten said that it was not.

The Bishop of Peterborough apprehended that there was a material difference between recompense and compensation

The word, as he understood it, meant a reward for service; the other, an atonement for loss.

Some desultory discussion ensued as to the sense in which the word had been employed by the witness. At length Mr. Brougham proposed the following question:—

Were the 16 ducats which you got for going to Hanover in the nature *entschädigung* (compensation), or of *belohnung* (recompense)? I cannot say. It was for going to Hanover; therefore it might be either.

As what do you consider the one ducat you received? I consider that as given for the time lost; therefore as compensation.

How far had you to go from the inn to see that ducat gentleman? Perhaps half a quarter of an hour's walk.

How long did you remain with him? I saw him twice. The first time I spent but a short time with him, for I had other business to attend to.

How long did he stay the second time? Not long at all. I was just on the stairs when he came in, and I went away.

What was the gentleman's name that you saw? Was any of them called Mandeville—or *Man Devil*—(a laugh)—or any name of that sort? I do not know that.

Or Montville? I cannot recollect.

What do you generally get, as chambermaid, from a person who sleeps a night at your inn, when he goes away in the morning? What is given goes into a common purse, and is divided among the waiters.

What have you got, for half a year, as your share of that common purse? It was divided quarterly.

How much have you received quarterly from that common purse? Sometimes 18, sometimes 20, sometimes 30, according to the number of strangers we had at the inn.

Eighteen, 20, or 30, what? ducats? No, florins.

Do you know a place called "the Glass-house," near the gates of Carlsruhe? Yes, I do. It is a manufactory of glass.

Is there not a place that goes by that name near the gates of Carlsruhe, that serves for a pleasure garden? Yes, many people go there.

Have you ever been there? Yes, I walked there for pleasure.

Have you ever been there before you had a husband? I have been there with the person who is my husband. He came with me.

Were you ever there with any body else, or alone? I have been there with my husband, and more servants and maids.

Have you ever been there without your husband, and with any body else, or alone? Never without my husband, never with any body else.

Were you ever there alone before you had a husband? Never, except with my husband.

That is not an answer. Were you ever there before you knew your husband? I went there with my brothers and sisters. That was by day and never at night.

Now, about what time used you, in a morning, to make the beds of the inn at Carlsruhe? Sometimes at 10, sometimes at 11, as gentlemen came down.

Was it as soon as the gentlemen came out of the room that you went up? Many times I went in when they were there.

Now, after you had seen the Princess in Bergami's room in the evening, did you not go to see whether the Countess of Oldi was in her room? No; I immediately carried the water to No. 5, and there they were standing. The Countess lived at No. 5.

Did you not go to No. 5, in order to see whether the Countess was there? Yes, I was there.

I ask, did you not go there for the purpose of seeing that the Countess was there? I went and saw it was the Princess.

This answer having no relevancy to the question, a noble lord was proceeding to put a fresh interrogatory, when

Mr. Brougham submitted to their lordships, that when a doubt arose as to what the answer was, the proper course was to call on the witness to repeat the answer, and not to put a new question.

The question was then repeated: Did you not go to the Countess's room for the purpose of seeing whether she was there? No, I went to carry the water there.

Mr. Brougham. If the answer she gave before, such of your lordships as understand German must observe, that she mentioned something about the Princess; but now she says not a word relative to her.

The Interpreter. She repeats half-sentences every time she answers a question, which divides the attention from the main object of her testimony, and renders it difficult to collect it.

Did you not go to the Countess's room for the purpose of seeing if she was there? I went and just saw the Princess. I just carried the water there.

The Lord-Chancellor. Interpreter, you will be so good as to observe, that it is not your duty to connect the meaning of what the witness says, but to repeat her exact words.

Mr. Brougham. And, if she repeats words twice, do you also repeat them.

Will you swear, on the oath you have taken, that you did not go to that room in order to see that the Countess was there? I went up there to carry the water, because I must do it, and I did it every evening.

Put the question again. Will you swear, by the oath you

have taken, that you did not go to that room, in part, for the purpose of ascertaining whether the Countess of Oldi was there? I can say, that I did not go for that purpose.

What is her answer? That she can say, or cannot say, that she went there for that purpose? I cannot say that I did not go for that purpose.

Will you swear, on the oath you have taken, that you have never told any person that you did not go to the room of the Countess, for the purpose of seeing whether she was there or not? I cannot recollect. I have not thought whether I have said so to any body.

Will you swear that you never have had any conversation with any person about your going into Madame Oldi's room on that night? I can swear that I never had a conversation with any body about that matter—namely, whether I went there for the purpose of ascertaining whether the Countess of Oldi was there or not.

Mr. Brougham here complained, that a question was put by the interpreter, which he had not asked; and he contended that it, and the answer, should be struck out.

The Earl of Lauderdale wished to know what the precise question was.

Mr. Brougham said, perhaps it was a matter that did not signify one rush to their lordships, or to the merits of the case; but he contended, where a question was put in terms different from those he had stated, it ought to be struck out. (Gries of "Let the question be read again.")

The Lord-Chancellor. Let the question be understood. Read it again, and let the answer be given.

A Peer. The question has been completely answered.

The shorthand-writer read the question. "Will you swear that you never had any conversation with any person about your going into Madame Oldi's room that night?" Which being translated by the interpreter, the witness answered—"Nobody has asked me—nobody has told me any thing, except a strange gentleman, who asked me whether I was in that room."

What gentleman? I told it to that gentleman whom I waited on, when he asked me.

Will you swear that you have never since you came to this country had a conversation with any body about your going to Madame Oldi's room? No, I have had no conversation with any body. I had none.

Has any body spoken to you on the subject? Yes, the gentleman I have mentioned has asked me.

Have you had any conversation with any other person besides those two gentlemen about what you had seen? A person asked me at Hanover, and another at Frankfort.

Who asked you at Hanover? An ambassador: who he is I do not know.

And at Frankfort who asked you? I do not know who he was. It was a strange gentleman.

How long have you ever been at Frankfort at one time? Five or six days.

Were you ever at Frankfort at any other time? No, never; except when I went to Hanover, then we passed through Frankfort.

Whom have you spoken to on this subject since you came to this country? Two gentlemen have come to me, but who they are I do not know.

Have you ever spoken on this matter with any other person in this country besides these two gentlemen? No.

Do you know a Captain or Major Jones in this country? No, I know nobody.

Did those two gentlemen that you talk of, speak German? As much as I could judge, one of them did.

Do you know his name? No.

Was he a German or an Englishman? I do not know. He spoke German; but whether he was a German or not, I cannot say.

Besides the house where you now live, have you been in any other house since you came to London? No, I have been nowhere else except here, in this house.

When you were first in this house? What was the first day you came here? On Tuesday last week.

Had you never been here before that? No.

When you say you never were in any other house in this country except where you now live, do you mean that you never lodged in any other house, or that you have not been in any other house at all? When we arrived, we were at an hotel only for a few hours; we then left it.

And have you never been for any space of time, however short, in any other house save those two? No; I have been nowhere.

How many servants were there in the inn at Carlsruhe where you lived? There were two waiters, a post-boy, a groom, and a housemaid.

Was there any other chambermaid besides yourself? No, I was the only one.

How many maids came with the Princess? I have seen no more than two, and the Countess.

By the Earl of Mansfield. I would ask the witness when the courier came forward, and ordered the broader bed, did he give any reason for ordering it?

Mr. Brougham was extremely unwilling to object to any question put by their lordships, but they must perceive that what the courier said could not be received as evidence at all.

By the Earl of Mansfield. When the witness made the bed in the morning, and saw the stains, had the bed the appear

ance as if two persons had slept in it? No; the cushions or pillows lay one on the other. So far I recollect.

By the Earl of Limerick. The witness, in the former part of her evidence, used the words, "they left together," I wish to know what she meant by the word "they?" That, when I made the bed, there was nobody in the room.

I again ask, what did she mean by the word "they" (*sic?*) The interpreter endeavoured, without effect, to make the witness comprehend the question; but her answer still was, "I mean that nobody was present when I made the bed."

By Lord Hood. Had you any conversation with any person respecting your observation relative to her Royal Highness and Bergami, particularly with reference to what you saw when you observed Bergami in bed, and the Princess jumped up? I never have made any observation to any body.

Witness has stated herself to have been frightened when the Princess jumped up? (No, no.) She has stated that the Princess jumped up, and she was frightened? (No, no.) I beg your pardon, my lords, such is her evidence. She has deposed that the Princess jumped up; and that she, the witness, was frightened. Now I want to know, whether, on the moment she experienced this fright, when the Princess jumped up, she communicated with any body respecting that event? I spoke to nobody about it, except Monsieur de Grimm, who asked me about it.

How could Monsieur (I don't know what his name is) know any thing about the matter, unless you first communicated something relative to it? (Murmurs indicative of a disapproval of the question.) I say, my lords, he could not have known any thing about the matter, if some communication was not made to him. The question was not answered.

How long after the Princess left the inn, were those questions asked you? As soon as they went away, then I made the room ready. Mons. de Grimm soon after came to the inn, and asked me the questions.

Asked you what? He asked me, in the room, about this matter, and then I was unwilling to say any thing. But he asked me again, and I told him.

I want to know what the witness was asked? He asked me, have you never seen any thing?

A peer (from one of the galleries) said "It appears to me, my lords, that we lose a great deal of time in consequence of the imperfect knowledge which the interpreter has of the English language. I am persuaded that he means to do his duty; but I am equally persuaded that we should get through the business more speedily if a person were employed who understood the English language well.

Mr. Brougham. Perhaps I may be allowed to say, with respect to the Queen's interpreter, to whom allusion has just been made, that no man but an Englishman knows more of the English language; I am perfectly satisfied with his exertions, for I believe no man could interpret more fairly or faithfully.

The Lord-Chancellor. Is there not another interpreter here?

Mr. Brougham answered that there were two present on duty.

The Lord Chancellor. As the other interpreter is here, if he has any reason to think that the translation is imperfect in any instance, he ought to state it.

The Earl of Lauderdale said, that in consequence of what had fallen from one of the learned counsel at the bar, he must state to their lordships, that since this proceeding had begun, he had not put one question that was not intended to bring out or elucidate some important fact; he must say further, and he would assure their lordships on his honour, that, though he listened to all the questions that had been recently put to the witness, he was not conscious that they were calculated to elicit or explain facts, or to lead to a just knowledge of this affair. He thought it his duty to say this, because their lordships' proceedings went forth to the public, and in a manner as excited such a feeling as he had never before witnessed in the whole course of his political life. In order to come at the facts of the case, he would ask the witness a few questions—and first, whether, when the witness took the Princess her breakfast, she recollects who was in the room? They were all in room; the gentlemen and the ladies,

Can she state what gentlemen, and what ladies? The Countess, and the gentlemen who were with her.

The witness has said, that, in the course of her duty, she carried water to the chamber No. 12; I wish to know whether, the next night after seeing the Princess there, she carried water in the usual way to No. 42? No; it was then shut, and I placed the water before the door of the room.

Did she, after the night in which she saw the Princess in that room, generally find the door shut or open, when she carried water there? It was shut.

Was it generally shut? Yes; many times it was shut, many times it was open.

Does she mean, by the door being shut, that it was merely closed, or actually locked? I attempted several times to go in, but it was locked, and I could not go in.

By another Peer. Did you carry water to the Princess's room? No; the maids took care of that.

Mr. Brougham (through the Lord Chancellor). At what time of the day did you generally take the water to the room? Never by day; only in the evening, except they asked me in the morning particularly.

Did the witness say, it was "twice" or "several times" that she found the door locked?

The Earl of Lauderdale said, their lordships must look to their minutes for that.

The short-hand writer read the answer to the question, "Whether the door was generally shut? Yes, many times it was shut, many times it was open."

Was the door merely closed or actually locked? I attempted several times to go in, but it was locked."

Mr. Brougham hoped he should be permitted to put the question, since there was a doubt whether the witness did not use a word equivalent to the word "twice." If it were necessary, he would

state his reasons for putting the question. Some individuals thought that the witness had said, "two times," others "several times." Their lordships, of course, did not mean to catch at any thing that occurred inadvertently; and as the word, he believed, was capable of the two interpretations, he trusted the question would be answered. He believed that the answer was correctly taken down by the short-hand writer; but even admitting this, their lordships could surely have no objection to putting the question in the way he had stated. ("Go on.")

Do you mean to say that you have found the room locked twice, or several times? How often? I did not take notice so exactly as to say twice, or several times.

[Here ended the cross-examination of this witness.]

GIUSEPPE BIANCHI was then put to the bar and sworn in the usual form through the Medium of the Marquis de Spinetto.

Mr. Denman felt it his duty to take an objection to the Marquis Spinetto officiating as interpreter. He was informed that the Marquis had seen the witness before; indeed that he had interpreted an examination of him taken out of court by the attorney for the prosecution—a sort of rehearsal: this circumstance might have some effect upon his mode of translating the answers, and at least rendered some other interpreter preferable.

The Earl of Liverpool could see nothing in the objection. The Marq. de Spinetto had been retained as interpreter for the government, and if the Attorney had employed him out of the house, it was no reason why his very useful and satisfactory services should now be dispensed with. The interpreter of the other side would be present to assist, should any occasion arise; and it was certain that the house would lose a great deal if any other individual than the Marquis were employed between the witness and the house.

The examination of Giuseppe Bianchi was then commenced by Mr. J. Purke.

What countryman are you?—An Italian Swiss.

From what part of Italy do you come?—From the department of Vicino.

Where do you reside?—In Venice.

What is your employment when at home?—I am guard or door keeper to the inn of Grand Bretagne.

How long have you been so?—Fourteen years.

Do you recollect at any time seeing the Princess of Wales at Venice?—Twice.

When was the first time you saw her there?—Five years ago.

Was she at the inn of Grand Bretagne?—She was for three days, and then she went into a house.

What persons were with the Princess at that time? She had a chambermaid, a second chambermaid, three couriers, and other attendants.

Who were the couriers? One was a Brunswick courier, another Bartolomeo Bergami, and a third Theodore Majocchi.

When the Princess was at the other house, had you occasion to go there? I had every day.

For what purpose? Because it always happened that I should carry something.

Do you recollect a jeweller coming to the house one day? Yes.

Did the Princess purchase any thing from him? She bought a Venetian chain of gold, called a *Maxima* (as we understood the witness.)

Was this after or before dinner? The jeweller came at the time when all the company was going to get up from dinner.

Was Bergami in the room at that time? He was always behind the chair of the Princess, to change her plate; in the dress of a courier.

Did you see the Princess and Bergami together after the rest of the company had left the room? I did.

What passed when you saw them together? After having got up, she took the chain from her own neck and put it round the neck of the courier: the courier afterwards took it from his own neck and put it round her's, and then he took her by the hand and accompanied her to the saloon, where they went to drink coffee.

Did they go out of the room together? Yes, but Bergami afterwards came back into the room.

Did you observe any thing more pass between them than what you have mentioned? No.

After the chain had been put a second time on the Princess's neck did they go immediately or stay a little longer? They went immediately away.

Did you see Bergami at Venice the second time the Princess was there? Yes: the second time when she came to Venice from Trieste for three or four days, and lodged there.

Had Bergami any decorations or orders when you saw him the second time? Yes, a string of orders and jewels.

Had he any titles? I heard him called by all Baron Bergami.

When you saw the Princess and Bergami go out of the room the first time she was at Venice, in what manner did they conduct themselves? He took her hand, squeezed her hand, and went to the door; she went in, and he came away.

Did you see the Princess and Bergami together the second time they were at Venice? I have seen them come and go out every day.

How many days have you seen them? Four days.

Did you see them on the canals at Venice? They went twice a-day on the canals.

Were they alone in the boat, or were other persons with them? There was always somebody with them, except twice, when they went alone.

When they went out of the house were they separate or together? They were always arm in arm: he always gave her his hand to step into the gondola, as I did.

The Marquis de Spinetto said that Mr. Cohen, the interpreter on the other side, told him, that the witness added the words "as I think."

The question was repeated to the witness, and he answered, "They were always arm in arm."

Did you ever give your arm to the Princess as well as Bergami ? Never by the arm, but I took her by the hand, to assist her into the gondola.

Cross-examined by Mr. Denman.—Did you see what was done with the gold chain through the key-hole ? I was in the same room where they dined.

Then they saw you very plainly, I suppose, standing by ? I was there.

Have you been at Milan, to be examined as to these facts ? I have.

When did you first go there ? I left Venice on Christmas day.

Was this the first time you had been to Milan on this business ? It was the first time.

What money or compensation had you for going from Venice to Milan on that occasion ? I received nothing else but my expenses for the journey.

Did you receive a sum of money, or did somebody pay for you ? A commissary came to take me from Venice, and paid my expenses.

Had you nothing for your loss of time ? Nothing.

What are you to have for coming here ? To come here I have received nothing but my travelling expenses.

What bargain have you made. What pay are you to have for coming here ? None.

Do you mean to swear that you are to receive nothing as a compensation for loss of time on coming here and staying here ? They told me I was to receive nothing, but to come to London to tell the truth, and this I have done.

But what are you to be paid for telling the truth ? I have made no agreement nor condition : if they will give me something, I shall take it. (Laughter.)

Do you expect nothing ? I expect nothing ; for this reason, I have brought money with me to take me back, if necessary.

Whom did you mention as telling you to come here ? Colonel Brown, at Milan.

Did you see the advocate Vilmarcati ? The first time, but not the second.

Did you say nothing to either of them about a compensation for the loss of time on coming to England and staying here ? I have said nothing of that, excepting that at Milan, when speaking about several things, I said I would not come any more, because I was afraid.

Were Vilmarcati and Colonel Brown the only persons you saw before you came here ? And a certain Andriozzi, who was the commissary that came to Venice to fetch me.

How long have you been in this country ? Just a fortnight to-day.

Are you now a waiter or porter at Venice ? If I return back quickly ; if not, I shall not continue in their service.

Suppose you do not return quickly, but lose your place, do you not expect to have it made good to you ? I expect nothing, because I know nothing ; but what displeases me is, that I shall be obliged to get another master.

Do you wish to persuade us that you have made no bargain, and

do not expect to receive any compensation for what you have lost? I do come here to tell the truth without any pay, and what am I to expect?

Did any body tell you lately to give that answer here? Nobody; I never have spoken upon this business to any body.

Whom have you lived with in this country? In company with 20 or 25 more.

Is Theodore Majochi one of them? He is.

Will you swear that you have had no conversation with that man about the evidence you were to give here? Yes, I have.

Did he not remind you that he was at Venice the first time the Princess came there? The first time he saw me, because we were together; but the second time he remained behind.

Have you not been reminded by Majochi that you knew one another at Venice, when the Princess was first there? Yes, he told me so, because we went and drank together one afternoon.

Have you breakfasted with Majochi every day for the last fortnight? Yes, we breakfasted and dined together.

Do you sup together? Those who want to sup, sup; and those who do not want, do not sup. Whoever is present takes supper.

Do you pass the whole day together? Not the whole day, because he is with his wife, and sometimes he comes out, and we walk together.

Do you remember the name of the jeweller, who, you say, brought this golden chain? Fana.

He is one of the 25 people who breakfast and dine together? No; he is merchant, and lives in Venice always.

Where does he live in Venice? He has a shop in the old city, near St. Marco.

Had he left the room when the Princess and Bergami remained behind? He had gone away some little time.

Had all the company left the room? They had.

Was the door shut after them? How long had they left? They had just gone before.

Was the door shut after them? It was.

How came you to remain behind, shut up with those two persons? The people had gone out of the dining-room: they shut the door on account of the wind; but I was to take away the things from the table.

What had become of the other servants? There was only one of the waiters, who was in the other room.

Do you mean by waiters, the Princess's servants, or the servants of the hotel? He was one of the waiters of the inn.

Who sent you to England? Colonel Brown.

What power had Colonel Brown to send you here? He sent the Commissary Andriozzi to Venice, to tell us we must go to Milan, to pass to England.

But what power had the Commissary Andriozzi to send you

away from your place to England? This I do not know; because he said, that if we would not come willingly, we should be made by force.

Has Andriozzi any office at Venice? None; he is also a Swiss of Vicino.

How does that give him power to send any body to England? He has no authority; but he told me, if we came willingly, it would be better; if not, we should one day be made by force.

What do you mean by its "being better?" I mean, that it is better to come, than to be accompanied by force.

Did you see any ambassador at Venice? None but the English consul.

Who is that? Mr. Hopner.

Did Mr. Hopner desire you to come? I never spoke of this business to him.

Nor to any secretary or servant in his employ? On the contrary, I wished to call upon him and speak to him, but he was in the country.

Re-examined by Mr. J. Park.—Did you see Majochi at any time between the time when you saw him at Venice and when you saw him again in England?

Mr. Denman objected that this question did not strictly arise out of his cross-examination.

Mr. J. Parke said that it would be followed by another that immediately arose out of the cross-examination.

Was the conversation you had with Majochi, regarding seeing him at Venice, held the first time you had seen him after seeing him at Venice?

(The witness did not seem to understand the question.)

Where had you the conversation you spoke of with Majochi? What conversation?

When you reminded him of having met him at Venice? It was walking down below.

Since you came to England? Yes.

The witness was here ordered to withdraw, as the peers had no questions to put to him.

The Earl of Liverpool then moved the adjournment, as it only wanted a few minutes to 5 o'clock.

Twelfth Day, WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 30, 1820.

Prayers were read by the Bishop of Winchester, and the house was called over at the usual hour, after which the examination of witnesses commenced.

PAOLO RAGAZZONI *was called in and sworn, and examined by the Solicitor-General.*

Are you a native of Italy? I am.

In what part of Italy do you live? At Renetto.

Is that in the district of Varese? Yes.

Where about is Varese? Near the lake of Como.

What is your business? A mason.

Were you ever employed at the Villa d'Este. I was.

Were you a workman, or had you persons employed under you? I was a master mason.

How many men did you employ? Different numbers, sometimes 20, 25, 30, &c.

While you were employed at the Villa d'Este, did the Princess of Wales and Bergami reside there? When I went there, they were at the Villa Villani.

Did they afterwards come to the Villa d'Este? They did.

Did you ever see them on the lake at the Villa d'Este? I have.

Were they in a canoe? Yes.

Have you seen them together in it? I have.

Alone, or with other persons? Alone.

Once, or more than once? More than twice.

Did you ever see them together in the garden at the Villa d'Este? I have.

Have you ever seen them together alone in the garden? Yes.

Have you seen them alone in the garden once, or more than once, or several times? I have seen them more than once.

What were they doing? I have seen the Princess in a chair which had wheels, and Bergami behind pushing it.

Having seen the Princess in the chair, and Bergami pushing it in the manner you have described, did you ever afterwards see any body else in the chair? I have not; I have only seen them that time alone.

Was any body else with them at the time you speak of, or were they alone? The Princess and Bergami were alone.

Did you ever see Bergami in the chair? Yes, I have, and the Princess pushing behind him.

At the time the Baron was in the chair, whom did you say pushed? The Princess.

Am I to understand that they were at this time alone? They were alone; Verona came and brought the chair.

Have you seen them walking in the garden alone? I have.

Have you seen them more than once so walking in the garden? More than once.

In what manner have you seen them walking? were they separate or together? They were arm in arm.

Have you seen them walking in this manner more than once, or frequently? I have seen them more than once, more than three times.

Do you remember being at work in the grotto at the Villa d'Este? Yes.

What were you doing? I was making a cornice for the rotunda, or round room.

Was there a room behind, or adjoining to this rotunda? There was a room behind.

While you were at work, did you hear any body in that adjoining room? Yes, I heard somebody enter.

After you heard somebody enter, what more did you hear? I heard somebody come in, and I stooped down under my scaffold to see who it was.

Whom did you see? I saw Bergami and the Princess.

What did you see them do? They looked at the figures.

What figures? There were two figures in the room: one of Adam, on the right; and the other of Eve, on the left. Adam had a fig-leaf below the navel. The Princess and Bergami looked at the figures and laughed.

Was there any fig-leaf to Eve? There was.

How were the fig-leaves fixed? They were fastened by a wire, so that they could be put aside.

What did the Princess and Bergami afterwards do? The Princess and Bergami put aside the fig-leaves, looked under, and laughed.

Where were you situated when the Princess and Bergami did this? I was looking from behind a pilaster under the scaffold towards them, and when I saw them coming I remounted my scaffold.

How far were they from you? The distance from the room where I was, might be about 10 or 12 *braccie* (yards).

What kind of communication was there between the place in which you stood and the place where the two figures were? They were in the room adjoining. (Here the witness made signs on the desk before him to point out the situation of the rooms.) The rooms joined by a corridor. There was a door on the right, and another on the left; and in the middle pilasters. I put myself behind one of the pilasters to look.

Did you place yourself there in consequence of hearing somebody come into the room? Yes.

In that situation you could see the Princess and Bergami? I could.

When the Princess and Bergami removed the leaves in the manner you have described, what did they do? They walked together; looked sometimes at the one figure, sometimes at the other, and laughed.

Do you remember being at the Villa d'Este when an entertainment was given on St. Bartholomew's day? Yes.

At what time did you go home? Sometimes at 12, sometimes at one.

Did you go through the garden? I had to pass through the garden to go to a place called —, in the *Paese* (the fields.)

Is the place you speak of, a part of the Villa d'Este? Yes.

Do you know Dominicho Bruzzo? Yes; we have lived together.

Do you know Nicolo Riccobari? No.

When you were going through the garden in the evening to go home, who was with you? Dominicho Bruzzo.

Do you know at what hour you passed through the garden of the Villa d'Este, to go home? About half past one o'clock.

[Here the interpreter was proceeding to state the usual mode of reckoning time in Italy.]

He was desired to ask the witness whether he meant Italian or French time. The witness answered Italian time, and the interpreter was required to translate the Italian time into English time.

The interpreter observed, that to make the calculation he had to consider the time of the year, as he must reckon from sunset. St. Bartholomew's day was the 14th of August; the time would therefore be about nine, or half past nine, in the evening.

When you were passing through the garden did you see the Princess and Bergami? Yes.

Where were they? They were at the bottom of a walk, sitting on a bench.

Were they alone? Yes.

Did you ever attend the theatre at Villa d'Este? Yes.

Did you ever see the Princess and Bergami performing together there? I have.

Have you seen them performing together more than once? Only once.

Do you recollect what part the Princess played? She performed the part of a sick woman.

What part did Bergami perform? The Doctor.

The Solicitor-General observed, that it had been suggested to him that there was probably a mistake with regard to the interpretation of the time at which the witness saw the Princess and Bergami together in the garden. He understood that the mode of calculating time according to which the interpretation had been given, was not followed over the whole of Italy, and perhaps did not prevail at Como.

Mr. Bringham said that the witness had already given a decided answer to that point. He had been asked whether he meant Italian or French time, and distinctly answered *Italiano*.

The Solicitor-General wished for the sake of accuracy to put another question:—When you saw the Princess and Ber-

sitting together in the garden, on St. Bartholomew's day, how long was it after sunset? About an hour and a half.

Cross-Examined by Dr. Lushington.—Were you ever examined on this business before? I have at Milan.

At what time? In the year 1818.

By whom were you examined? By the advocate, Vilmarcati.

Were there any other present? Yes.

Who were they? I do not know.

Do you know Colonel Brown? No.

How came you to go to Milan? I was told to go.

Who told you to go? The governor of Milan sent for me, and told me I was to appear before the police.

Did he send an officer of justice for you? No; he sent a courier.

What was the courier's name? Rastelli.

Did you know Rastelli before? Yes.

Where did you know him? At the Villa d'Este.

Did he live with the Princess of Wales? Yes.

Was he in her service as a courier? He was chief equerry. (It was afterwards explained that the witness meant head-groom.)

What passed between you and Rastelli when he came to you? He told me to go to Milan.

Was that all he told you? Yes; he told me to go; that I must go.

Was that all? Yes.

Did he say nothing else? No.

How long was he with you? He did not stay at all; he came to tell me I must go to Milan, and then went away.

Did he tell you for what you were to go to Milan? No; he only said I must go.

When you went to Milan, for what purpose did you go? I was told I must go, because I had been living with the Princess of Wales.

Then did he tell you that you were to be examined about the Princess of Wales? He told me I had been living at the Villa d'Este, and that I must go.

Did you before that time speak to any body of the circumstances you have now stated? No; I can swear that.

Did any person come to you before? No; I can swear nobody ever came to me before. This question was repeated, and answered in the same manner.

How many men did you employ at the Villa d'Este? At first 12 or 14. When the baron told me that more were wanted, I got them.

Were all these men sent to Milan? No, not one of them.

When you were examined at Milan, was your deposition taken down in writing? It was.

Was there any one else in the Parentevole ? Nobody.

Did the witness ever see Bergami and the Princess in the kitchen together ? Several times.

State what they were doing. They were eating, where the cook was sitting.

Were they eating from one and the same plate, or from two plates ? Sometimes from one, sometimes from two.

Do you know the gate leading to the great garden ? I do.

Do you recollect seeing the Princess and Bergami together near the gate ? Yes.

How far from them were you when you saw them together ? Twenty or thirty paces.

Did you observe them doing any thing together ? I saw them once kiss.

What sort of a kiss was it ; on the cheek, or the mouth ? I was behind them, and I did not make that observation.

The Earl of Lauderdale wished this question to be repeated, which was done ; and the witness answered

They made a sort of motion like kissing, whether with the mouth or not, I don't know.

Was it on or near the mouth ? was it upon the mouth, or cheek, that they kissed ? I was behind them ; and was not able to see, therefore, whether it was on the mouth or the cheek.

Did you observe the Princess and Bergami talking together ? Yes ; several times. They always spoke to each other.

In what way did they talk to each other ; what did they say ? They spoke sometimes in French ; but all that I could hear were the words "*mon cœur*."

Cross examined by Mr. Tindall.—When you were first applied to on the subject : I want to know where you were first examined, or spoken to ? At Milan.

When did any person first apply to you before you went to Milan ? They sent to me a person whom I did not know ; he told me that they wanted me at Milan upon this subject ; but who the person was I don't know.

When was this ? In the month of February, 1818, about 18 months ago : in February or March.

Had you mentioned to any body, before this time, what you knew upon the subject ? No : I mentioned nothing. I did not say any thing about it.

Where were you living at the time that this person first applied to you ? At Voglio.

How far is that from Milan ? About ten miles.

In what situation in life were you at that time ? I was a writer.

What do you mean by a writer ? I kept accounts ; I had account-books.

Whom did you keep accounts for ? I kept accounts of all the affairs belonging to the establishment of Prince Beauharnois.

Did the person who so applied to you come again after the first time ? Once only.

Did you go immediately to Milan ? No : because I had something to do, something to attend to, that day.

Did he tell you what you were to do when you got to Milan ? He

nly told me that the advocate Vilmarcati wanted to speak with me ;
 at he did not tell me what for.

Did you know the advocate Vilmarcati before ? I have heard his
 name mentioned ; for he was the friend of an intimate friend of
 mine—Marotti, the advocate.

Whom did you see when you went to Milan ? Nobody. (A laugh.)

What persons did you see—and were they those who had spoken
 to you before on the subject—when you got to Milan ? When I
 reached Milan they told me at what hour I ought to call on M. Vil-
 marcati. There were, besides M. Vilmarcati, two or three other
 persons ; and those two or three other persons, who were at dinner,
 I did not know.

Were those two or three persons whom you did not know. English-
 men ? I was told that they were Englishmen, but I do not know
 that they were.

Did you hear the names of them ? No ; then I did not ; but after-
 wards I heard their names.

Was the name of one of them Colonel Brown ? I heard it was
 afterwards ; but at the time I did not know it.

Was the name of one of the others Mr. Powell ? I never heard ;
 never, until five or six weeks afterwards. At that time I did not
 know it was.

But do you know now that one of those persons whom you saw
 was a Mr. Powell ? I have only heard so.

How long did you remain at Milan ? Two days.

Was that the only time you went there upon this business ? Yes.

Were you examined upon it on both of the two days, or only on
 one of them ? It was on the last of those days that they examin-
 ed me.

Was your examination taken down in writing ? Yes ; they even
 made me sign and swear to it. (A laugh.)

Did you also swear to it ? They made me swear to it, but I did
 not know at the time that I was to come before any tribunal ; if I
 had known any such thing, I should not have signed it.

Did you take that oath upon the cross ? No ; they only told me,
 “ Here you must tell the truth ; you must tell the truth, neither
 more nor less ; you must state only what you saw with your own
 eyes.

What did you receive when you went to Milan, and stopped there
 for two days ? They paid my expenses by giving me 20 francs ;
 but I was obliged to add a franc of my own out of my own pocket.

When did you leave Italy for the purpose of coming here ? Upon
 the 29th of June last.

Who came with you ? We were twelve.

What were the names of them ? I don't know m except by
 sight.

Was Majochi with you ? Yes, the wife ; the wife of Majochi
 only.

Do you mean that the wife came with you, or Theodore Majochi ?
 The wife of Theodore Majochi.

Who first told you that you were to come to England ? I first
 knew it when Rastelli came to tell me so.

Who is Rastelli? A man in the service of the Princess.

Was he in the service of the Princess when he came to you? No, he was no longer in her service.

Do you know in whose service he was at that time? I do not know.

Do you know when Rastelli quitted the service of the Princess of Wales? No.

Did you know him whilst he was in her service? I knew him whilst in the service of the Princess, and I also knew him before.

Recollect yourself: do you know that he was discharged from the service of the Princess of Wales, for stealing corn? (Mr. Park objected to this question; he apprehended the fact could not be assumed, and the question thus put. The question was repeated by the interpreter.) I know nothing of this.

But who spoke to you, to tell you that you were to come to England, besides Rastelli? Colonel Brown.

This Rastelli, did he take you to Colonel Brown? Rastelli came to tell me so, upon the 15th of June; but on the 27th a letter came, which obliged me to go to Milan.

What agreement did Rastelli or any other person make with you for coming here?

Mr. Park objected strongly to this question as an improper one.

Mr. Tindall maintained that he had a right to put it.

Mr. Park contended that he ought first to establish the fact that some agreement was made, and then ask, when?

Mr. Brougham asked if his learned friend meant to say, that a leading question was at no time to be put during the progress of a cross-examination.

Mr. Park replied, that he did; his learned friend (Mr. Tindall) had no right to presume that any agreement was made, and then ask as to the particular terms of it. He might first of all ascertain the fact by a direct question, or he might put it in this shape:—"Was there not an agreement made?"

The Lord Chancellor thought that in strictness this question of counsel's could not be fairly put; but their lordships did not appear to have any objection to it, and therefore it might be proceeded with.

The last question was then repeated. Answer. None; there was none made.

Was there no agreement made by you with any body else? I have made no agreement whatever.

What was your occupation at the time you left Italy? I was a writer.

Then, do I understand that you have made an agreement with no one upon the subject of your coming over here? I have made no agreement whatever.

Have you had any promises made to you that you should receive any thing for coming? None.

Then, have you left Italy, and your business there, without any promises whatever of remuneration or compensation? They have made me no promises of compensation or remuneration.

Have you seen Patrizzo since you came here? I don't know him.

Have you seen Theodore Majocchi since you came here? I have seen him;—yes.

Has he told you how he was examined here? He has told me nothing.

Have you never spoken to him upon the subject? We were talking together, and he said, you will go up stairs through a door, and then you will see how many people there are. (A laugh.)

Did he not tell you that you would see two sets of counsel; one on your left hand, and the other on your right? (A laugh.) He did not tell me that.

Has no other person put that into your head? Nobody.

Did Theodore Majocchi dine with you yesterday? Yes.

And sup with you at night? He did sup with me.

Has that been the case every day since you came to England? Have you lived together ever since you came to England? No.

Have you seen him on most days? I have seen him, during the time I have been here, many times.

You have stated that you saw Bergami and the Princess together in a boat upon the Lago di Como. I want to know whether there are not many houses and villages upon the banks of the lake? There are; many houses and villages.

Is there not a great traffic kept up by boats passing backwards and forwards across the lake? Boats pass and repass certainly.

I believe there are no roads round the lake; are there? There are roads upon which the company pass.

But is not the regular traffic or intercourse from one side of the lake to the other kept up by boats? There are always many boats going to and fro; some laden with wood, some with charcoal.

The carriage you have described Bergami and the Princess to have been in, was it an open carriage? It was an open carriage, or rather a small chair.

Mr. Park. Ask him about what may be the dimensions of the Lago di Como; what its size is; its length and breadth? Its breadth is about a mile and a half, in the place I speak of; its length, beginning from Como, and taken as far as Savona, is nearly, I should think, 60 miles.

The witness was then desired to withdraw; and the other witness, Paolo Ragazzoni, re-examined.

The Lord Chancellor ordered that part of the examination to be read over to witness which related to whether he had been examined since he came to England.

(Among other things it was asked if he had ever seen his deposition since he had made it, or whether he had ever been examined or spoken to any person on the subject, since that time; to all which it will be seen he had answered in the negative.)

The Lord Chancellor directed that any question to be put to the witness should be regularly put in Italian, and the answers rendered as before.

The Earl of Lauderdale said, the witness had never said that he was not examined in England; but that he had not conversed with any body on the subject.

The shorthand-writer again read the extract from his notes.

The Earl of Liverpool thought the question was intended to be put (we believe on the suggestion of the Marquis of Lansdown) to the witness was a perfectly fair one. He had, in fact, been already asked, "Have you been examined in England?" The witness had answered that he never had been examined since. The question, therefore, to be put in the fairest and shortest way, would be—have you ever been examined in England previously to appearing here?

The Lord-Chancellor then put the following question:—

Does the witness mean to say, that he has never been examined in England previously to his appearance here this morning? There was somebody who took me into a room, and asked me whether it was true that I had to say so and so? And I said, yes.

The Lord-Chancellor. Ask him when that was? I don't know the day.

Mr. Brougham humbly suggested that a more specific answer should be given.

The Earl of Liverpool wished the question to be followed up and would ask, therefore,

"How many days, or about how many days ago was it?" It was last week; I don't know the day, but it was some one in the last week.

Mr. Brougham. Will your lordship ask the witness if the person who took him into the room had a paper in his hand?

On the question being put by the Lord-Chancellor, the witness answered, yes; he had a paper in his hand, and was reading from the paper, and asking me if it were not so and so? and I said, yes, when I knew it was true.

The Marquis of Lansdown remarked, that as the witness had said, in answer to a former question, that he never was examined since his examination at Milan, and he now acknowledged having been examined in England, he wished to know the reason why he had given the former answer?

The Lord-Chancellor said, the most regular way would be to read the question and answer alluded to by the noble marquis to the witness, and then ask him what he meant by that answer.

The Earl of Lauderdale thought that, in order for the witness to understand that question, the time and place to which his former answers referred, should be stated. After so long an examination, it would be impossible for him to recollect those circumstances, unless the previous questions were likewise read to him.

The Earl of Liverpool really thought there could be no doubt upon the matter at all. In the first instance the witness said he had not been examined since he was at Milan; but when the question was put in a more specific manner, as to his being examined in England, he said yes.

After a few words from the Earl of Lauderdale, the Lord Chancellor, and the Marquis of Lansdown,

Earl Grey observed, the only way would be for their lordships to call to the witness's mind what he had said: he could not see what good could be done by repeating the previous questions recommended by the noble earl (Lauderdale). The

only way for them to put the question of the noble marquis (Lansdown) was this—"You have stated that you signed your deposition at Milan; also that, subsequently to the signing of it, you have not been examined since. What you do mean by not being examined since?" To answer this clearly and distinctly, would be the best way of meeting the question proposed to be put.

The witness. "I was thinking that you were asking me whether I had been examined at Milan since, before I came to England; and I was not examined, since making that deposition, at Milan."

The witness was then ordered to withdraw.

Mr. Gurney, the short-hand writer, having asked if he might send away his notes, a desultory conversation ensued, in which Lords Grenville, Lauderdale, and Redesdale took part, on the necessity of being assured that the notes were taken correctly, and that the printed minutes should be compared with the notes by Mr. Gurney, and furnished to the counsel with the utmost promptitude.

It was then suggested, that Mr. Gurney might compare, from time to time, the printed evidence with his short-hand notes.

Mr. Gurney, as we understood him, said that he had taken that course as far as the printed evidence had gone. His own notes were taken upon oath; and, except as to the spelling of the names, he had no doubt of their accuracy.

PAOLO OGGIONE was then sworn. *The witness was a man of decent appearance, and about 50 years of age.*

Examined by the Attorney-General. What countryman are you? Of Lodi.

Were you ever in the service of the Princess of Wales? I have been.

In what capacity? Under-cook.

How long were you in the service of her Royal Highness? Almost a year.

At what places? At Villa d'Este, and at the Barona.

How long have you quitted the service of the Princess? I quitted it in 1817.

Did you know Bergami? I did.

Where did you first know him? At Lodi.

How long since? In the year 1808 or 1809.

In what situation was Bergami when you first knew him? I have seen him about Lodi, and have seen him in prison.

Where have you seen him in prison?

Mr. Denman was unwilling to interrupt the examination, if their lordships thought that the circumstance of Bergami's having been in prison five years before the circumstance of any

fact which connected him with the present case came properly before the consideration of the house. Their lordships would remember that no such circumstance had been mentioned in the opening speech of the learned Attorney-General; but if the house thought it was properly introduced in support of the bill, he (Mr. Denman) of course could not object to it.

The Attorney-General thought himself justified in asking where the witness had seen Bergami in prison. The question was not very important.

Examination resumed. Was Bergami in the service of the Princess at the same time with you? He was.

What was his situation in the service of her Royal Highness at the time you were there? Baron.

You say he was a baron; but I ask what was his situation in the household? Chief commander over the household.

Have you ever, during the time you were in the service of the Princess, seen Bergami and her Royal Highness together? I have.

Where? Walking out, and in the kitchen.

In what way have you seen them so walking? Arm in arm.

Did you ever see the Princess riding? I have.

Has any one been with her when she was riding? The baron, and one of the servants.

You have said that you have seen the Princess in the kitchen with Bergami: in what way have they come into the kitchen? Arm in arm.

For what purpose have they come into the kitchen? Sometimes to come and eat something.

By "sometimes," do you mean many times, or few? Many times.

Had they any thing to eat? Yes.

When you were at the Barona, did you ever know balls given by the Princess there? I have.

Who used to attend those balls? Principally people of low rank and condition.

Did the Princess use to dance with those persons? No, she danced by herself, and sometimes with Bergami.

But did she dance at the same time with these country people, and low people, who were there at these balls? She did.

Do you know the wife of the innkeeper at St. Christopher's? I do.

Was she at these balls? She was; she came twice.

Do you know any other woman who came to these balls? There came the daughter of the farmer who hired the Barona.

What do you mean by "hiring the Barona?" Do you mean the tenant of the farm? Yes, the man who hires the land of the Barona.

In what rooms did these dances take place? In the dining-room.

Were any of the other rooms used upon those occasions? There were.

What other rooms? It was the room next to it, which lay upon the stairs which led to the room of the Princess.

At those balls did any of the nobility of the neighbourhood attend? No.

Have you seen the Princess and Bergami together at the Barona? I have.

Where? Walking, and in the kitchen.

Were they walking alone, or with other persons? I have seen them alone.

Do you know a person named Mahomet? I do.

Have you ever seen him perform a dance? I have.

Have you seen the Princess present at any time when Mahomet was performing this dance? The Princess was present.

In what way did Mahomet dance at that time. He did this. [Here the witness imitated a sort of castanet dance.]

Were those the only motions he made? [Witness distorted his limbs, but we were unable to catch his meaning.] I have seen him sometimes, at different times, making the same gesticulations.

Did Mahomet at those times do any thing to any part of his dress?

Mr. Denman. At the one time, it should be, when the Princess was present.

The Attorney-General. Have you seen the Princess present at one time, or more than one time, while this was performing? I have seen her more than once.

Where? At d'Este, and at the Barona.

Was it in the house, and in what part of the house, when the Princess was present? Twice in the kitchen; at other times in the court.

Upon those occasions when the Princess was present, did Mahomet do any thing with any part of his dress? He took his breeches and made them into a roll, so.

In what position was that roll? With the breeches twisted round just behind—no, before, so.

When the Princess was present, can you say whether she saw Mahomet? She did.

Did you see her do any thing upon that occasion? She laughed.

Cross-Examined by Mr. Wilde.—When did you leave the service of the Princess? In 1817.

Were you discharged for drunkenness? No.

Did you go away of your own accord? When she set out to go to Rome, I was left behind with six others.

Were you discharged at that time? I was; my discharge

was when she set out, until a new order, which new order never came.

Did you receive any pay from the Princess after that time? No.

What service did you next enter into? [A long pause.] I went into the service of a priest; but I do not remember his name.

Where did he live? He was minister of the great hospital at Milan.

Where did he live? At Milan.

How long did you stay in his service? A year.

And you do not know his name after living with him a year? I do not remember his name.

When did you come into his service? When I left the service of the Princess.

How soon after the Princess left to go to Rome? About six months.

Do you mean that you were out of service for six months after you left the service of the Princess? Now I remember the name of the priest. It was Cassa Bourbonni.

Do you mean that you were out of service six months? I do.

Where did you live during that time? In my house.

Where? At Lodi.

How did you support yourself during that time? On my house.

How did you support yourself during that time? I was economical with my money.

Are you a married man? or, were you a married man at that time? I was.

Had you any family? One child.

Do you mean that you had saved money enough to live for six months without labour, and to support your family? I do.

Did your wife or child come to England with you? No.

Where are they? At Lodi.

In what service were you with the person you have mentioned, the minister? What was your employment? Footman and cook.

How long did you live in that service? Almost a year.

What was your next service? With viceprefect of Monsa.

Where were you when you were first applied to for information on this subject? I was living with an architect.

Where did he live? At Milan.

Who applied to you? The police.

Had you ever mentioned any of the circumstances which you have stated to-day before that time? I had not.

Are you quite certain that that application was made to you before you had said any thing upon the subject? I never said any thing except when I was sent for.

Were you examined at Milan? Yes.

Was your examination in writing? Yes.

Have you seen that examination since? I have not.

Have you ever been examined since, either at Milan or in England? I have been examined also in England.

Had the person who examined you any paper from which he examined? He did write, but I do not know what paper he had: he wrote down what I said.

Did that person read a paper? He did.

Who applied to you to come to England? The government of Milan.

Were you at that time with the architect? I was.

Have you given up your place? They have taken me to bring me here; therefore I was obliged to give it up.

Do you know Rastelli? I do.

Have you had any communication with him since you left the service of the Princess? I have not.

Do you know Majochi? I know him here.

How long have you been here? I do not remember how many days.

Have you seen Majochi every day since you have been here? Yes.

And Rastelli? No.

You have been describing some dance; who was present when that dance was performed?

The Solicitor-General. Do you mean at the Barona?

At the Barona who was present? The Princess and the Baron.

Were you present? I was.

Any body else? There were many others; but I have not reflected—attended—who they were.

Re-examined by the Attorney-General. You have been asked whether the person who examined you in England had a paper in his hand, and whether he read it: did that person read it aloud to you, or did he read it to himself? He read it to himself.

You have said that you do not know how long you have been in England: have you been in England more than once? Yes.

Do you remember how long it is since the first time you came here? I do not remember the day.

Where did you come to when you first came to England? To an inn.

Do you know the name of the town? I do not know.

Did any thing happen there?—

Mr. Denman objected to the question, rather to save the time of the house, than with any other view. The witness having

stated that he had been twice in England, was now asked what he did at the former time. The cross-examination of his learned friend (Mr. Wilde) had led to nothing connected with the former residence of the witness in England; and he would put it to the house whether such a mode of re-examination was either decent or proper.

The Attorney-General said, that whether his mode of examination, was or was not, "decent or proper," would be determined by their lordships. The witness had been questioned, upon the cross-examination, as to the length of time he had been in England. Those questions would not have been asked but with a view to some future observation upon the evidence; and he submitted that he had a right to question the witness as to the period of time, and as to the mode in which he had lived. If the cross-examination had been "decent and proper," the re-examination was equally so.

Mr. Denman thought that the best answer to the learned Attorney-General's argument would be a recapitulation of his words. He (Mr. Denman) had no objection to the witness being asked how long he had been in England; but the learned Attorney-General was attempting to set up a precedent for introducing matter most irrelevant; and, with a view to the interest of his own client, stating an inquiry not grounded upon the cross-examination. It was not decent, he maintained, in the Attorney-General to take such a course; but, whether it was decent or not, it was irregular. It was attempting, in fact, to give the go-by to the cross-examination. He should not persist in his objection, unless supported by the house; but he was certain that their lordships would not permit the Attorney-General by irrelevant questions to divert their attention from the main object of the inquiry.

The Lord-Chancellor said that the Attorney-General was at liberty to ask any questions which arose out of the cross-examination of the witness.

Examination resumed.—Did any thing occur when you were first in England, which would enable you to remember at what time you first came here? Is there any circumstance which could guide your memory? The first time I came to England I landed at Dover.

How long did you then remain in England? A day and a night.

Where did you then go to?

Mr. Denman. How can where he went to on the first occasion have any thing to do with the second?

The Lord-Chancellor did not see the utility of the examination. It appeared difficult to apply what happened at Dover to the present case.

The Attorney-General had heard questions put to the witness, upon the cross-examination, as to the time he had been in

England, and the manner in which he was living. The intent of those questions was obvious; and he was now trying to satisfy the house of the reasons which had led to the mode of living.

Mr. Denman apprehended, then, that the statement of the learned Attorney-General stated him out of court; because any observations as to the witnesses living together would equally arise, whatever might be the cause of their so living. The house, he thought, would not enter into a trial of the new issue—what particular motives, after the witness had first come to England, had led to his going back. He opposed the questions, in order to exclude evidence which, though irrelevant and unimportant, was meant to prejudice the case of his client.

The Attorney-General wished to remove prejudice, not to create it.

Mr. Denman contended, that the Attorney-General could not be heard. The objection had been stated; the Attorney-General had argued; and he (Mr. Denman) had replied. The matter now was in the judgment of the house.

After a short consultation with the judges, the Lord Chancellor stated their opinion to be, that the question could not be put. But, previous to the examination going on, the shorthand writer was desired to read the three preceding questions and answers, which was done accordingly.

Mr. Brougham said, he understood their lordships to have put an hypothetical case, on which their decision was founded. He hoped the same latitude would be allowed to her Majesty's counsel, on any future occasion.

The shorthand writer was then called upon by the Lord-Chancellor to read that part of the cross-examination alluded to by the Attorney-General. This having been done,

The Lord-Chancellor said, he did not see that in that evidence there was conveyed any imputation that the witnesses lived together.

By the Marquis of Lansdown. I wish the witness to state, if he is able, whether, on the occasions on which he has described a person of the name of Mahomet to have exhibited before the Princess, he can declare, from his own knowledge, that Mahomet had been sent for by her Royal Highness? Her Royal Highness never sent for Mahomet.

What did Mahomet represent with part of his dress? — of a man.

You have described this Mahomet making up a roll; what did it represent? It seemed as if it were — of a man.

Did her Royal Highness, while this dance was performing, remain? was it all performed in her presence? She did remain.

How long did her Royal Highness remain? I cannot precisely say.

Does the witness know the cause of Bergami's leaving her Royal Highness's service? No.

The Earl of Liverpool expressed a wish that the answer of the witness to the question, whether her Royal Highness had sent for Mahomet, should be read.

The short-hand writer read the question and answer, viz. "On the occasion on which you saw Mahomet use certain gesticulations in her Royal Highness's presence, can you state, on your own knowledge, that he was sent for by her Royal Highness? Her Royal Highness did not send for him—not altogether."

By the Earl of Liverpool. Does the witness mean to say, that her Royal Highness did not send him for Mahomet, or that she did not send for Mahomet at all? I never saw any person sent to fetch him. I don't know that any person was sent; but I know she came when he was dancing.

How long did she remain present when Mahomet was making those gesticulations? When she came I saw her, but how long she stayed I paid no attention to, for I attended to my duty.

Did her Royal Highness appear to receive much gratification on these occasions? Very great.

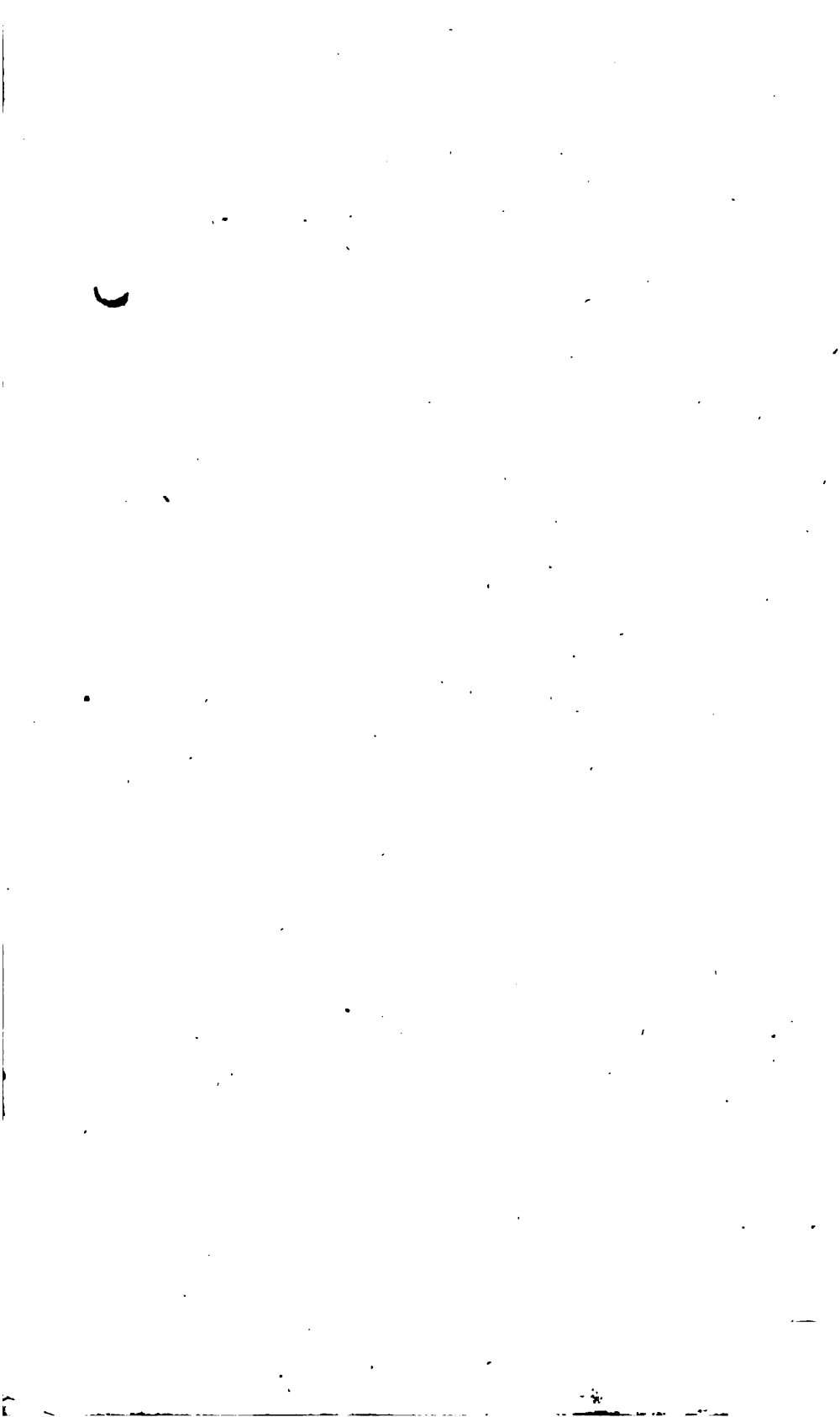
Mr. Denman observed, that, in a court of law, evidence relative to the feelings of an individual would not be considered admissible.

By a peer. Did any thing particular happen to you at Dover, when you arrived? Was there an offer of money made to you at that place?

Mr. Denman objected to this question, and he humbly prayed their lordships to consider whether his objection were well or ill founded before the question was put. He submitted, that unless the circumstance alluded to could be stated to have happened in the presence of her Royal Highness, or could, in some way or other, be connected with her agents, their lordships could not, according to the received rules of evidence which governed the inferior courts, allow the question to be put. Their lordships, he conceived, must at once see the propriety and necessity of objecting to a question of this nature.

Mr. Brougham said, their lordships had always been ready to give a certain liberty to counsel in objecting to questions that appeared irregular; and, if they looked to former trials in that house—he spoke particularly of regular trials—they would find that the party prosecuted had been allowed so to object, by the indulgence of their lordships.

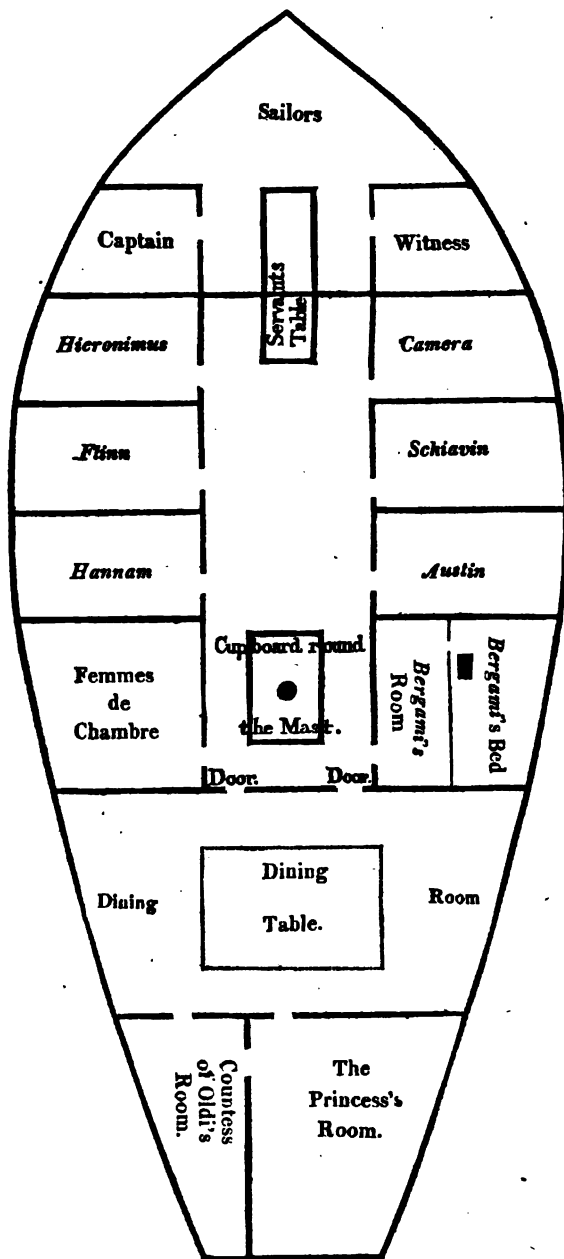
The Lord Chancellor said, that, if any thing like a leading



PLAN OF THE VESSEL

In which the QUEEN sailed from Sicily,
With the Distribution of the Chambers occupied by her Majesty and Suite.

This Plan was given in and sworn to by GAETANO PATURZO,
 August 23, 1820, on his Examination as a Witness, at the Bar of the
 House of Lords.



question were asked, it could only be justified by what had occurred before. He apprehended that, until it could be shown (if indeed, it could be shown) that her Royal Highness was connected in some way or other with what happened at Dover, the circumstance that took place there could not be received in evidence.

The Earl of Lauderdale conceived, that the decision on the propriety of the question must depend on what followed it. For instance, something was said about the receipt of money; and then the witness was asked, whether money had been offered at Dover? This laid the foundation for other inquiries, which could not be made, unless originally some ground was formed for proceeding.

The Lord Chancellor observed, that the noble lord who put the question might give reasons for asking it, and it would then be for the house to decide whether it should be put or not. But, at present, it was so general, that the house knew not how to apply it.

A peer stated, that the translation of the question was not accurate: it admitted of a different meaning.

Earl Grey. No foundation having been given for this question, I conceive the learned lord on the woolsack has very properly said that it cannot be put. This point has already been decided on the re-examination: and though I am ready to contend for the fullest latitude of examination by your lordships, I think you will find it a matter of sound discretion to pause before you allow a question to be put, which the house, on the decision of the judges, has already decided cannot be regularly put.

The peer who proposed the question said, that in consequence of what had fallen from the bar, he withdrew it.

By Viscount Falmouth. The witness says that the Princess gave balls: I wish to know who asked the company; whether it was the Princess, or whether the servants were allowed to ask their friends? I don't know who invited the company. They came; but I don't know who invited them, because I attended to my own business.

Then I understand they were not servants' balls? They were not.

By Lord De Dunstanville. Did you consider the motions of Mahomet as the mere customary motions of that person in his dance? He always made those gestures as a customary act in his dance.

By the Earl of Darnley. During those exhibitions of Mahomet, were there many persons present? were women present as well as men? There were no women.

The examination of this witness closed here.

The next witness called was LOUISA DUMONT.

She wore a handsome black satin hat, ornamented with sea-

thers: a muslin ruff, highly plaited; a white silk handkerchief over her neck and bosom, and a black satin gown, vandyked at the top, and profusely decorated with flounces at bottom. She was the smartest dressed of *femmes de chambre* but neither the youngest nor the prettiest. She seemed to be about 36 years of age: in complexion a *brunette*; her cheeks sunk and shrivelled, and her eye more remarkable for an expression of cunning than of intellect. She advanced to the bar with a degree of confidence which even the penetrating glance of Mr. Brougham, who eyed her most perseveringly "from top to to," did not at all affect.

The witness having been sworn, the Solicitor General was proceeding to examine her, through the medium of the *Marchese de Spinetto*, in French, when

Mr. Williams interrupted him, for the purpose of asking the witness, did she understand English? To which interrogatory she answered "a little."

How long have you been in England? About two months.

Do you not understand the English language at all?

The Solicitor General. She did not say so.

Have you no knowledge of the English language? Very little.

Have you not been in the habit of speaking English? I cannot speak it, and I understand it very little.

The examination then proceeded as follows:—

Of what country are you a native? I am a native of the *Pays-de-Vaud*, in Switzerland.

Are you of the Protestant or Roman-Catholic religion? I am a Protestant.

Did you enter into the service of the Princess of Wales? I have been in her service.

Where did you reside at the time you entered her service? At Bologna.

Where did you first go for the purpose of seeing the Princess? To Geneva.

Did you make any engagement with the Princess of Wales at Geneva, or after you saw her at Geneva? I engaged myself to go into her service for five years.

Did you enter into her service, in fact, at Geneva? or did you enter into it at any other place? I entered her Royal Highness's service at Lausanne.

Did you proceed with her Royal Highness from Lausanne to Milan? I did.

You have stated that you entered into her Royal Highness's service for five years; in what capacity did you enter into it? As first *femme de chambre*.

Tell us, when you arrived at Milan, of whom the suite of her Royal Highness consisted? Must I state the gentlemen and ladies, or all together?

First, the gentlemen? There were four gentlemen, Mr. Hesse, Mr. Holland, (the two other names we did not hear.)

What ladies composed her suite at that time? There were three ladies.

At what place did you lodge on your arrival at Milan? At an inn.

What was the name of that inn? The Royal Hotel.

Do you remember a person of the name of Bergami being engaged at that place in the service of her Royal Highness? I remember him well.

In what situation or capacity was he engaged to serve her Royal Highness? As courier.

As nearly as you can recollect, how many days was that before her Royal Highness quitted Milan? About fifteen days.

Now, during the fourteen or fifteen days of which you have spoken, did Bergami wait at table on her Royal Highness? Yes, he waited at dinner.

On leaving Milan, did her Royal Highness pass through Rome, on her way to Naples? Yes, she passed through Rome.

Do you recollect a young person of the name of William Austin, being with her Royal Highness? Yes.

Before the Princess arrived at Milan, where was William Austin in the habit of sleeping generally? Generally he slept in the room of her Royal Highness.

Do you recollect where her Royal Highness slept, at what house, on the night before she entered the city of Naples? In a country-house.

Do you recollect whether her Royal Highness slept in the room of William Austin in that country-house? I cannot positively say about that night; but, generally, he was in the habit of sleeping in the room of her Royal Highness.

Had her Royal Highness about that time any communication with you about the place of sleeping of William Austin? Her Highness told me, during that evening, that William Austin had become too big a boy to sleep in her room, and he must have *une chambre particuliere*.

Up to that period, did Bergami breakfast and dine with the other servants? He dined always at our table.

[The interpreter observed,—at the table of the servants where she herself dined.]

Do you know what room was allotted to Bergami on the first night of his arrival at Naples? I don't remember where it was.

Do you remember the room in which he slept on the second night after your arrival at Naples? Yes, I do.

Was that room near the room occupied by her Royal Highness? Yes, quite near.

Was there any internal communication between the two rooms? There was one.

How long did her Royal Highness remain in that character? About an hour.

Did her Royal Highness return for the purpose of changing her dress? Yes.

What dress did she take the second time? That of the Genius of History.

Did her Royal Highness change her dress entirely for that purpose? Yes.

Did witness assist in changing the dress? No.

Who assisted in changing her Royal Highness's dress?

Mr. Williams. Does the witness know of her own knowledge? Bergami went into the room with her Royal Highness; into the room where the toilette was.

Where did you go? I stood in the ante-room.

Did you see Bergami go with her Royal Highness to the toilette? I saw Bergami enter the room.

How long did Bergami remain? I cannot remember precisely.

About how long? About three quarters of an hour.

Did the Princess come out alone, or did any person come with her? Bergami came out first, and her Royal Highness came out after.

How long before her Royal Highness did Bergami come out? A very little time.

How long? 1, 2, 3, 4, or 5 minutes? Two or three minutes.

Did her Royal Highness go to the ball in this character? She went down stairs to go to the ball in the same character.

How long was she absent? About three quarters of an hour.

At the end of that period did she come back again to the room? She returned into the ante-room.

Will the witness describe the manner in which her Royal Highness was dressed in this character? Her arms were bare, her breast bare, and the drapery was as is usual in the character.

Were the arms entirely bare, or how? I did not observe whether they were completely naked.

The witness mentioned that her Royal Highness returned after the second character: did she then go again into the dressing-room to change her dress? She did.

Did the witness go into the dressing-room to assist her Royal Highness in dressing, or who else went in? I did.

What character did her Royal Highness take the third time? Something like a Turkish peasant.

What dress had Bergami on when the Princess was arrayed as a Turkish peasant? He was in the ante-room.

What was he doing there? In going out of the room I saw him dressed like a Turk.

Did her Royal Highness go to the ball in this dress? I saw her going down stairs to go.

Did she go alone or with Bergami? Bergami went with her.

Did the witness see them go down stairs together? I did.

How? separate or how? The Princess was on Bergami's arm.

Was Bergami still a courier? He was.

Did the Princess return from the ball soon? She returned immediately.

Did Bergami return with the Princess or before? I don't remember whether Bergami returned.

How soon did her Royal Highness return? I saw her before. I went away home; the moment we were going to our house.

Did the witness see her Royal Highness soon after Bergami returned from the ball? I don't remember.

Was there a garden belonging to this house? Yes.

Was there any terrace? There was.

Did the witness ever see the Princess walking there? Yes, once.

Alone, or how? With Bergami.

Can the witness describe how? alone or separate, or how? The Princess was on the arm of Bergami.

Does the witness remember where the Princess was in the habit of breakfasting? Yes; in a small cabinet.

Was that near Bergami's room? It was.

Did her Royal Highness breakfast alone, or with any person? I don't recollect.

Was the witness ever in the room when her Royal Highness was at breakfast? I don't remember.

Did the witness remember any accident that happened to Bergami at Naples? I do.

Was there any bed or sofa brought into the cabinet on that occasion? I don't know whether it was brought in on that occasion; but there was a sofa.

Do you know the theatre of St. Carlos? I do.

Did you ever go there with her Royal Highness? Yes, once.

Who more? Bergami.

In what carriage? In a hackney-carriage.

Did Bergami go in the same carriage with her Royal Highness. He did.

Where did her Royal Highness get in? Through the terrace in the garden, to a small door which led out of the garden.

What kind of night was it? Gloomy, very gloomy, and it rained.

When you arrived, to what part of the theatre did you go? We went high, to the top—to the saloon, where they walked.

How was her Royal Highness dressed? In a red cloak.

How was Bergami dressed? In a red domino.

What had he on his head? A large hat was on his head.

When you got into the saloon what did you do? Nothing afterwards.

Where did you go? We descended into the pit.

When you got into the pit, what happened? Many ugly masks surrounded us, and began to make a great noise, and hissed.

Will the witness describe what took place? The masks surrounded us and made a great noise; we had great difficulty to withdraw; we got into a small room.

Was there any thing particular in the Princess's dress? Her dress was very ugly; monstrous.

Lord Hampden repeated—"Very ugly.—monstrously ugly dress."

Mr. Brongham. I beg to call the attention of your lordships, with great humility, to what appears to me exceedingly irregular. One of the judges in this case enlarges the expression given in evidence by a construction which the words do not bear. The witness says "very ugly, monstrous," and a noble lord thinks himself called on—(loud cries of "order, order.")

Lord Hampden rose, and said something which we could not hear ("Order, order.")

The Lord Chancellor said, that if any noble lord thought the answer was not correct, he had a right to have it corrected.

Lord Hampden made some observation which we could not hear.

The answer of the witness was repeated in the terms originally given.

How long were you in Naples after that? Three or four months.

Did Bergami serve during that period, or not? He did.

Did you make any observation except what you have said on the mutual conduct of the Princess and Bergami, while at Naples?

Mr. Williams objected to the form of the question. It should be, whether the witness knew any thing further.

The Solicitor-General defended the question.

Mr. Williams said, it assumed that there had been something to be known respecting the conduct of the one towards the other.

The Solicitor-General said, if any thing should be asked or stated of what took place in the absence of her Royal Highness, it would not be evidence, but the question was shaped to avoid. ["Go on—go on."]

Did you make any observation except what you have said on the mutual conduct of the Princess and Bergami while at Naples. Only that they were very familiar one towards the other.

How early did that familiarity commence? At what period did it commence? From the moment we reached Naples.

Were the servants in general in the habit of going into her Royal Highness's room without knocking? No, unless sent for by her Royal Highness.

Did you observe how Bergami entered? He never knocked.

Did any part of her English suite leave her Royal Highness while at Naples? Not during our stay there; but when we went away some remained.

To what place did her Royal Highness go from Naples? To Rome.

Who of the four gentlemen you have mentioned accompanied her, or did any ? Dr. Holland.

Did the lady you have mentioned accompany her ? She remained at Naples.

What lady ? Lady Elizabeth Forbes.

Was there any English lady with her Royal Highness at Rome ? Yes, Lady Charlotte Lindsay.

When did she join ? As far as I remember, towards the latter end of the time at Naples.

From Rome her Royal Highness went to Civita Vecchia and Genoa ? Yes.

Do you remember the house her Royal Highness occupied when at Genoa ? I do.

Was there any other English gentleman but Dr. Holland in her Royal Highness's suite at Genoa ? Yes, Mr. Hannam joined at Genoa.

Any other ? No, I don't know any other.

When did Lady Charlotte Lindsay leave ? She left at Leghorn.

Did you observe the situation of the beds of her Royal Highness and of Bergami at Genoa ? I did.

Were they near or distant ? They were very near.

Do you recollect what separated them ? Yes, a single room.

Was there any thing in that room ? Yes, there was luggage of her Royal Highness's, and she dressed there.

Was there any communication between that room and the room of Bergami ? There was.

Did they continue to sleep there while at Genoa ? They did.

Did you observe how her Royal Highness breakfasted ? Yes,

Where ? In a small cabin at the end of the saloon.

Was Bergami with her ? Yes.

Was he courier then ? He was.

Who waited at breakfast ? (Louis) Bergami and Theodore Majochi.

Was Louis Bergami Bartolomeo Bergami's brother ? Yes.

Do you remember the garden at Genoa ? I do.

Did you see her Royal Highness walking in the shrubbery there ? I did, very often.

Did you see Bergami too ? I did.

When her Royal Highness walked, was she alone, or how ? Bergami was always with her.

Were they separate, or how ? I did not observe.

Had you any thing to do with the beds at Genoa ? I had, till the time my sister arrived.

Did her Royal Highness and Bergami walk alone in the shrubbery, or did any walk with them ? Yes, sometimes me, sometimes Majochi, sometimes Austin, and sometimes altogether.

Was the door between your room and that of the Princess open or shut at night ? Shut.

Was it locked or only shut ? The Princess turned the key inside.

Was the bedroom of Bergami situated on the other side ? It was.

In the morning who let you into the Princess's room ? The Princess herself called me from her room.

What was there between the two chambers? A small cabinet, with a fire-place and a passage.

The question was repeated, and witness answered, a small cabinet and a passage.

Could you go from the room of Bergami to that of the Princess by proceeding along that passage and through the cabinet? Yes.

Was there any door communicating from that passage to any other apartment? There was a door that led out of that passage.

When that door was closed, and the door of her Royal Highness's room was closed, and the door of Bergami's room was closed, could any person have access to those rooms and that passage; I mean by the door of Bergami, the outer door of his room? No; there were only these doors..

Did her Royal Highness, on the evening after her arrival at Naples, go to the opera? Her Royal Highness told me, while I was dressing her, that she was going to the opera.

Did she return early or late from the opera that evening? It seems to me that she returned early in the evening.

Upon her return did she go into her bedroom?

Mr. Denman objected to this as a leading question.

Upon her return where did she go to? She returned to her bedroom.

Were you in the bedroom yourself? I was not there, but she rang for me.

On your arrival at the bedroom of the Princess, what did her Royal Highness do? Her Royal Highness crossed the passage and entered the cabinet.

Do you know where Bergami was at that time? I don't know.

After her Royal Highness had gone into the cabinet, what did she then do? I do not know what she did; but she returned immediately to the bedroom where I was.

Did she say any thing to you? Did she give you any orders? Her Royal Highness told me to forbid William Austin entering into her room, because she wished to be quiet.

Where did William Austin sleep that night? In a small cabinet, where he remained all the time.

Was that cabinet adjoining the bedroom of the Princess? It was near it; there was a door of communication.

Do you know whether that door was open or shut that night? I saw it shut.

When that door was shut, was there any communication between that cabinet and the passage of which you have spoken? There was not.

What beds were there, at night, in the bedroom of the Princess? How many? There were two; a large one and a small one.

What was the small bed? It was a travelling-bed for her Royal Highness.

Did her Royal Highness usually sleep in that bed? Yes: she slept in it.

What preparations were made, that night, for her Royal Highness, relative to that bed? I saw, in the evening, that it was made.

Did you take any notice of the other bed? were there sheets on it, or not? I saw, afterwards, that there were no sheets.

How long did you remain with her Royal Highness that night, before she left the bedroom? Some minutes; a very little time.

Did you make any observation on the conduct of her Royal Highness that night in the bedroom? I thought that she was extremely agitated.

What was your reason for remaining there only a few minutes?

Mr. Williams submitted that the reason of the witness for not remaining with her Royal Highness could not be received as evidence.

The Solicitor-General contended that the question was perfectly admissible, because the answer might be, that the witness was desired to go out.

The witness, in answer to the question, said, "I left the room after remaining a few minutes, because her Royal Highness sent me away immediately."

Had that been her usual practice? It was not.

Do you know where Bergami slept that night? I believe—

Mr. Brougham. We have nothing to do with belief.

What time the next morning did you see her Royal Highness? I don't remember precisely.

I don't ask you precisely, but as nearly as you can recollect? Near, or about, 11 o'clock.

Was that later, or about her usual time? It was nearly her usual time.

When did you see Bergami that morning? I had not seen him during the whole of the morning.

When was it that you first saw him that day, and where? At dinner.

Did you take notice of the travelling-bed that morning? Yes, I did.

What observation did you make? I observed that nobody had slept in it.

Did you observe what appearance the larger bed had? I did.

What observation did you make on the larger bed? I observed that it had been occupied.

State more at length, or more particularly, what was its condition? I cannot do that.

Was it much deranged? Not much.

Do you know where Bergami passed each night, during your stay at Naples? Yes.

Was his room near, or at a distance from, that of the Princess? It was near it.

Was there another room near the Princess's, in which some other person slept? Yes; Mr. Ieronimus.

Who slept on the same side of the passage? There was only Ieronimus on the same side.

Where did Ieronimus sleep? In a room which was before entering the room of her Royal Highness.

Was the room off the corridor? The two doors were in the same passage.

Did the witness, while in Naples, see Bergami in the same room with her Royal Highness? I have seen him in the bedroom very often.

Who was it that assisted her Royal Highness in making her toilette? I did.

Did the witness ever see any other person present while her Royal Highness was making her toilette? Yes; Mr. William Austin and Mr. Bergami.

Was Bergami courier at that time? He was.

About what age was Austin then? About 13 years.

The witness has said that Bergami was present with her Royal Highness when at her toilette: how often—once, twice, or how? Often, several times.

In what state of dress was her Royal Highness then: little dressed, or much dressed, or how? Sometimes she was dressed, and sometimes not.

Can the witness tell whether Bergami came in for a moment and went out again, or continued in? He entered; he went in and out.

Does the witness remember ever seeing Bergami in the passage of which she has made mention, at night? I do remember.

Where was her Royal Highness then? In her bedroom.

Was her Royal Highness dressed, or undressed, or how? Her Royal Highness was undressed.

Where was witness standing? I was near her Royal Highness's bed.

Where was Bergami when the witness saw him? I have seen Bergami come out of his room, and come through the passage.

In what direction was Bergami moving; towards the Princess's room, or how? He was going towards the room of her Royal Highness.

What was the state of Bergami's dress when the witness saw him? He was not dressed.

When the witness said he was not dressed, what did she mean: what had he on? He was not dressed at all. (A laugh.)

What was there on his feet? Slippers.

Did the witness observe whether he had any stockings on? I saw no stockings.

Had he any thing on but his shirt? No more.

The witness has said that the Princess was undressed; had she got into bed or not? She was not in bed.

When the witness saw Bergami in the manner she has described, what did witness do? I ran away: I escaped by a little door near me out of the apartment of the Princess.

(This answer have excited some surprise or doubt, the question was read by Mr. Gurney, and put again by the interpreter, when precisely the same answer was given.)

The witness has stated the state of the small travelling-bed, the first night after the Princess's arrival; what was its state the subsequent nights? I made no observation with regard to it.

Will the witness tell the appearance of the large travelling-bed: whether one or two appeared to have slept in it? More than one person appeared to have slept in it.

How was it on subsequent nights; as if one, or more than one had slept in it? I have always seen it the same thing (*meme chose*) at Naples.

Was it part of the witness's business at Naples to make the Princess's bed? It was, the latter end of the period.

Did the witness make the small travelling-bed? I did.

Did the witness make it up every day? I can't remember.

At what time was it made? It was made about the usual time.

Does the witness remember a masked ball given by Murat to her Royal Highness? I have; I do.

Where was the place? In a house near the sea.

Where did her Royal Highness dress herself for the ball? In a small room of the house where the ball was.

Was it the same house? It was.

What character did her Royal Highness first appear in? In the character of a country girl in the neighbourhood of Naples.

Whose business was it to assist her Royal Highness in putting on the dress of that character? Mine.

Did you go to that house? I did.

Did Bergami go? He also went.

When did Bergami go? He went with me at the same time.

When her Royal Highness dressed herself in the character of a Neapolitan peasant, who assisted her? Me.

How long did her Royal Highness remain in that character? About an hour.

Did her Royal Highness return for the purpose of changing her dress? Yes.

What dress did she take the second time? That of the Genius of History.

Did her Royal Highness change her dress entirely for that purpose? Yes.

Did witness assist in changing the dress? No.

Who assisted in changing her Royal Highness's dress?

Mr. Williams. Does the witness know of her own knowledge? Bergami went into the room with her Royal Highness; into the room where the toilette was.

Where did you go? I stood in the ante-room.

Did you see Bergami go with her Royal Highness to the toilette? I saw Bergami enter the room.

How long did Bergami remain? I cannot remember precisely.

About how long? About three quarters of an hour.

Did the Princess come out alone, or did any person come with her? Bergami came out first, and her Royal Highness came out after.

How long before her Royal Highness did Bergami come out? A very little time.

How long? 1, 2, 3, 4, or 5 minutes? Two or three minutes.

Did her Royal Highness go to the ball in this character? She went down stairs to go to the ball in the same character.

How long was she absent? About three quarters of an hour.

At the end of that period did she come back again to the room? She returned into the ante-room.

Will the witness describe the manner in which her Royal Highness was dressed in this character? Her arms were bare, her breast bare, and the drapery was as is usual in the character.

Were the arms entirely bare, or how? I did not observe whether they were completely naked.

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Did she go alone or with Bergami? Bergami went with her.

Did the witness see them go down stairs together? I did.

How? separate or how? The Princess was on Bergami's arm.

Was Bergami still a courier? He was.

Did the Princess return from the ball soon? She returned immediately.

Did Bergami return with the Princess or before? I don't remember whether Bergami returned.

How soon did her Royal Highness return? I saw her before. I went away home; the moment we were going to our house.

Did the witness see her Royal Highness soon after Bergami returned from the ball? I don't remember.

Was there a garden belonging to this house? Yes.

Was there any terrace? There was.

Did the witness ever see the Princess walking there? Yes, once.

Alone, or how? With Bergami.

Can the witness describe how? alone or separate, or how? The Princess was on the arm of Bergami.

Does the witness remember where the Princess was in the habit of breakfasting? Yes; in a small cabinet.

Was that near Bergami's room? It was.

Did her Royal Highness breakfast alone, or with any person? I don't recollect.

Was the witness ever in the room when her Royal Highness was at breakfast? I don't remember.

Did the witness remember any accident that happened to Bergami at Naples? I do.

Was there any bed or sofa brought into the cabinet on that occasion? I don't know whether it was brought in on that occasion; but there was a sofa.

Do you know the theatre of St. Carlos? I do.

Did you ever go there with her Royal Highness? Yes, once.

Who more? Bergami.

In what carriage? In a hackney-carriage.

Did Bergami go in the same carriage with her Royal Highness. He did.

Where did her Royal Highness get in? Through the terrace in the garden, to a small door which led out of the garden.

What kind of night was it? Gloomy, very gloomy, and it rained.

When you arrived, to what part of the theatre did you go? We went high, to the top—to the saloon, where they walked.

How was her Royal Highness dressed? In a red cloak.

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What had he on his head? A large hat was on his head.

When you got into the saloon what did you do? Nothing afterwards.

Where did you go? We descended into the pit.

When you got into the pit, what happened? Many ugly masks surrounded us, and began to make a great noise, and hissed.

Will the witness describe what took place? The masks surrounded us and made a great noise; we had great difficulty to withdraw; we got into a small room.

Was there any thing particular in the Princess's dress? Her dress was very ugly; monstrous.

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How long were you in Naples after that? Three or four months.

Did Bergami serve during that period, or not? He did.

Did you make any observation except what you have said on the mutual conduct of the Princess and Bergami, while at Naples?

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Did you make any observation except what you have said on the mutual conduct of the Princess and Bergami while at Naples. Only that they were very familiar one towards the other.

How early did that familiarity commence? At what period did it commence? From the moment we reached Naples.

Were the servants in general in the habit of going into her Royal Highness's room without knocking? No, unless sent for by her Royal Highness.

Did you observe how Bergami entered? He never knocked.

Did any part of her English suite leave her Royal Highness while at Naples? Not during our stay there; but when we went away some remained.

To what place did her Royal Highness go from Naples? To Rome.

Who of the four gentlemen you have mentioned accompanied her, or did any ? Dr. Holland.

Did the lady you have mentioned accompany her ? She remained at Naples.

What lady ? Lady Elizabeth Forbes.

Was there any English lady with her Royal Highness at Rome ? Yes, Lady Charlotte Lindsay.

When did she join ? As far as I remember, towards the latter end of the time at Naples.

From Rome her Royal Highness went to Civita Vecchia and Genoa ? Yes.

Do you remember the house her Royal Highness occupied when at Genoa ? I do.

Was there any other English gentleman but Dr. Holland in her Royal Highness's suite at Genoa ? Yes, Mr. Hannam joined at Genoa.

Any other ? No, I don't know any other.

When did Lady Charlotte Lindsay leave ? She left at Leghorn.

Did you observe the situation of the beds of her Royal Highness and of Bergami at Genoa ? I did.

Were they near or distant ? They were very near.

Do you recollect what separated them ? Yes, a single room.

Was there any thing in that room ? Yes, there was luggage of her Royal Highness's, and she dressed there.

Was there any communication between that room and the room of Bergami ? There was.

Did they continue to sleep there while at Genoa ? They did.

Did you observe how her Royal Highness breakfasted ? Yes,

Where ? In a small cabin at the end of the saloon.

Was Bergami with her ? Yes.

Was he courier then ? He was.

Who waited at breakfast ? (Louis) Bergami and Theodore Majochi.

Was Louis Bergami Bartolomeo Bergami's brother ? Yes.

Do you remember the garden at Genoa ? I do.

Did you see her Royal Highness walking in the shrubbery there ? I did, very often.

Did you see Bergami too ? I did.

When her Royal Highness walked, was she alone, or how ? Bergami was always with her.

Were they separate, or how ? I did not observe.

Had you any thing to do with the beds at Genoa ? I had, till the time my sister arrived.

Did her Royal Highness and Bergami walk alone in the shrubbery, or did any walk with them ? Yes, sometimes me, sometimes Majochi, sometimes Austin, and sometimes altogether.

Was the door between your room and that of the Princess open or shut at night ? Shut.

Was it locked or only shut ? The Princess turned the key inside.

Was the bedroom of Bergami situated on the other side ? It was.

In the morning who let you into the Princess's room ? The Princess herself called me from her room.

State more at length, or more particularly, what was its condition? I cannot do that.

Was it much deranged? Not much.

Do you know where Bergami passed each night, during your stay at Naples? Yes.

Was his room near, or at a distance from, that of the Princess? It was near it.

Was there another room near the Princess's, in which some other person slept? Yes; Mr. Ieronimus.

Who slept on the same side of the passage? There was only Ieronimus on the same side.

Where did Ieronimus sleep? In a room which was before entering the room of her Royal Highness.

Was the room off the corridor? The two doors were in the same passage.

Did the witness, while in Naples, see Bergami in the same room with her Royal Highness? I have seen him in the bedroom very often.

Who was it that assisted her Royal Highness in making her toilette? I did.

Did the witness ever see any other person present while her Royal Highness was making her toilette? Yes; Mr. William Austin and Mr. Bergami.

Was Bergami courier at that time? He was.

About what age was Austin then? About 13 years.

The witness has said that Bergami was present with her Royal Highness when at her toilette: how often—once, twice, or how? Often, several times.

In what state of dress was her Royal Highness then: little dressed, or much dressed, or how? Sometimes she was dressed, and sometimes not.

Can the witness tell whether Bergami came in for a moment and went out again, or continued in? He entered; he went in and out.

Does the witness remember ever seeing Bergami in the passage of which she has made mention, at night? I do remember.

Where was her Royal Highness then? In her bedroom.

Was her Royal Highness dressed, or undressed, or how? Her Royal Highness was undressed.

Where was witness standing? I was near her Royal Highness's bed.

Where was Bergami when the witness saw him? I have seen Bergami come out of his room, and come through the passage.

In what direction was Bergami moving; towards the Princess's room, or how? He was going towards the room of her Royal Highness.

What was the state of Bergami's dress when the witness saw him? He was not dressed.

When the witness said he was not dressed, what did she mean: what had he on? He was not dressed at all. (A laugh.)

What was there on his feet? Slippers.

Did the witness observe whether he had any stockings on? I saw no stockings.

Had he any thing on but his shirt? No more.

The witness has said that the Princess was undressed; had she got into bed or not? She was not in bed.

When the witness saw Bergami in the manner she has described, what did witness do? I ran away: I escaped by a little door near me out of the apartment of the Princess.

(This answer have excited some surprise or doubt, the question was read by Mr. Gurwey, and put again by the interpreter, when precisely the same answer was given.)

The witness has stated the state of the small travelling-bed, the first night after the Princess's arrival; what was its state the subsequent nights? I made no observation with regard to it.

Will the witness tell the appearance of the large travelling-bed: whether one or two appeared to have slept in it? More than one person appeared to have slept in it.

How was it on subsequent nights; as if one, or more than one had slept in it? I have always seen it the same thing (*meme chose*) at Naples.

Was it part of the witness's business at Naples to make the Princess's bed? It was, the latter end of the period.

Did the witness make the small travelling-bed? I did.

Did the witness make it up every day? I can't remember.

At what time was it made? It was made about the usual time.

Does the witness remember a masked ball given by Murat to her Royal Highness? I have; I do.

Where was the place? In a house near the sea.

Where did her Royal Highness dress herself for the ball? In a small room of the house where the ball was.

Was it the same house? It was.

What character did her Royal Highness first appear in? In the character of a country girl in the neighbourhood of Naples.

Whose business was it to assist her Royal Highness in putting on the dress of that character? Mine.

Did you go to that house? I did.

Did Bergami go? He also went.

When did Bergami go? He went with me at the same time.

When her Royal Highness dressed herself in the character of a Neapolitan peasant, who assisted her? Me.

What was there between the two chambers? A small cabinet, with a fire-place and a passage.

The question was repeated, and witness answered, a small cabinet and a passage.

Could you go from the room of Bergami to that of the Princess by proceeding along that passage and through the cabinet? Yes.

Was there any door communicating from that passage to any other apartment? There was a door that led out of that passage.

When that door was closed, and the door of her Royal Highness's room was closed, and the door of Bergami's room was closed, could any person have access to those rooms and that passage; I mean by the door of Bergami, the outer door of his room? No; there were only these doors..

Did her Royal Highness, on the evening after her arrival at Naples, go to the opera? Her Royal Highness told me, while I was dressing her, that she was going to the opera.

Did she return early or late from the opera that evening? It seems to me that she returned early in the evening.

Upon her return did she go into her bedroom?

Mr. Denman objected to this as a leading question.

Upon her return where did she go to? She returned to her bedroom.

Were you in the bedroom yourself? I was not there, but she rang for me.

On your arrival at the bedroom of the Princess, what did her Royal Highness do? Her Royal Highness crossed the passage and entered the cabinet.

Do you know where Bergami was at that time? I don't know.

After her Royal Highness had gone into the cabinet, what did she then do? I do not know what she did; but she returned immediately to the bedroom where I was.

Did she say any thing to you? Did she give you any orders? Her Royal Highness told me to forbid William Austin entering into her room, because she wished to be quiet.

Where did William Austin sleep that night? In a small cabinet, where he remained all the time.

Was that cabinet adjoining the bedroom of the Princess? It was near it; there was a door of communication.

Do you know whether that door was open or shut that night? I saw it shut.

When that door was shut, was there any communication between that cabinet and the passage of which you have spoken? There was not.

What beds were there, at night, in the bedroom of the Princess? How many? There were two; a large one and a small one.

What was the small bed? It was a travelling-bed for her Royal Highness.

Did her Royal Highness usually sleep in that bed? Yes: she slept in it.

What preparations were made, that night, for her Royal Highness, relative to that bed? I saw, in the evening, that it was made.

Did you take any notice of the other bed? were there sheets on it, or not? I saw, afterwards, that there were no sheets.

How long did you remain with her Royal Highness that night, before she left the bedroom? Some minutes; a very little time.

Did you make any observation on the conduct of her Royal Highness that night in the bedroom? I thought that she was extremely agitated.

What was your reason for remaining there only a few minutes?

Mr. Williams submitted that the reason of the witness for not remaining with her Royal Highness could not be received as evidence.

The Solicitor-General contended that the question was perfectly admissible, because the answer might be, that the witness was desired to go out.

The witness, in answer to the question, said, "I left the room after remaining a few minutes, because her Royal Highness sent me away immediately."

Had that been her usual practice? It was not.

Do you know where Bergami slept that night? I believe—

Mr. Brougham. We have nothing to do with belief.

What time the next morning did you see her Royal Highness? I don't remember precisely.

I don't ask you precisely, but as nearly as you can recollect? Near, or about, 11 o'clock.

Was that later, or about her usual time? It was nearly her usual time.

When did you see Bergami that morning? I had not seen him during the whole of the morning.

When was it that you first saw him that day, and where? At dinner.

Did you take notice of the travelling-bed that morning? Yes, I did.

What observation did you make? I observed that nobody had slept in it.

Did you observe what appearance the larger bed had? I did.

What observation did you make on the larger bed? I observed that it had been occupied.

State more at length, or more particularly, what was its condition? I cannot do that.

Was it much deranged? Not much.

Do you know where Bergami passed each night, during your stay at Naples? Yes.

Was his room near, or at a distance from, that of the Princess? It was near it.

Was there another room near the Princess's, in which some other person slept? Yes; Mr. Ieronimus.

Who slept on the same side of the passage? There was only Ieronimus on the same side.

Where did Ieronimus sleep? In a room which was before entering the room of her Royal Highness.

Was the room off the corridor? The two doors were in the same passage.

Did the witness, while in Naples, see Bergami in the same room with her Royal Highness? I have seen him in the bedroom very often.

Who was it that assisted her Royal Highness in making her toilette? I did.

Did the witness ever see any other person present while her Royal Highness was making her toilette? Yes; Mr. William Austin and Mr. Bergami.

Was Bergami courier at that time? He was.

About what age was Austin then? About 13 years.

The witness has said that Bergami was present with her Royal Highness when at her toilette: how often—once, twice, or how? Often, several times.

In what state of dress was her Royal Highness then: fully dressed, or much dressed, or how? Sometimes she was dressed, and sometimes not.

Can the witness tell whether Bergami came in for a moment and went out again, or continued in? He entered; he went in and out.

Does the witness remember ever seeing Bergami in the passage of which she has made mention, at night? I do remember.

Where was her Royal Highness then? In her bedroom.

Was her Royal Highness dressed, or undressed, or how? Her Royal Highness was undressed.

Where was witness standing? I was near her Royal Highness's bed.

Where was Bergami when the witness saw him? I have seen Bergami come out of his room, and come through the passage.

In what direction was Bergami moving; towards the Princess's room, or how? He was going towards the room of her Royal Highness.

What was the state of Bergami's dress when the witness saw him? He was not dressed.

When the witness said he was not dressed, what did she mean: what had he on? He was not dressed at all. (A laugh.)

What was there on his feet? Slippers.

Did the witness observe whether he had any stockings on? I saw no stockings.

Had he any thing on but his shirt? No more.

The witness has said that the Princess was undressed; had she got into bed or not? She was not in bed.

When the witness saw Bergami in the manner she has described, what did witness do? I ran away: I escaped by a little door near me out of the apartment of the Princess.

(This answer have excited some surprise or doubt, the question was read by Mr. Gurney, and put again by the interpreter, when precisely the same answer was given.)

The witness has stated the state of the small travelling-bed, the first night after the Princess's arrival; what was its state the subsequent nights? I made no observation with regard to it.

Will the witness tell the appearance of the large travelling-bed: whether one or two appeared to have slept in it? More than one person appeared to have slept in it.

How was it on subsequent nights; as if one, or more than one had slept in it? I have always seen it the same thing (*meme chose*) at Naples.

Was it part of the witness's business at Naples to make the Princess's bed? It was, the latter end of the period.

Did the witness make the small travelling-bed? I did.

Did the witness make it up every day? I can't remember.

At what time was it made? It was made about the usual time.

Does the witness remember a masked ball given by Murat to her Royal Highness? I have; I do.

Where was the place? In a house near the sea.

Where did her Royal Highness dress herself for the ball? In a small room of the house where the ball was.

Was it the same house? It was.

What character did her Royal Highness first appear in? In the character of a country girl in the neighbourhood of Naples.

Whose business was it to assist her Royal Highness in putting on the dress of that character? Mine.

Did you go to that house? I did.

Did Bergami go? He also went.

When did Bergami go? He went with me at the same time.

When her Royal Highness dressed herself in the character of a Neapolitan peasant, who assisted her? Me.

How long did her Royal Highness remain in that character? About an hour.

Did her Royal Highness return for the purpose of changing her dress? Yes.

What dress did she take the second time? That of the Genius of History.

Did her Royal Highness change her dress entirely for that purpose? Yes.

Did witness assist in changing the dress? No.

Who assisted in changing her Royal Highness's dress?

Mr. Williams. Does the witness know of her own knowledge? Bergami went into the room with her Royal Highness; into the room where the toilette was.

Where did you go? I stood in the ante-room.

Did you see Bergami go with her Royal Highness to the toilette? I saw Bergami enter the room.

How long did Bergami remain? I cannot remember precisely.

About how long? About three quarters of an hour.

Did the Princess come out alone, or did any person come with her? Bergami came out first, and her Royal Highness came out after.

How long before her Royal Highness did Bergami come out? A very little time.

How long? 1, 2, 3, 4, or 5 minutes? Two or three minutes.

Did her Royal Highness go to the ball in this character? She went down stairs to go to the ball in the same character.

How long was she absent? About three quarters of an hour.

At the end of that period did she come back again to the room? She returned into the ante-room.

Will the witness describe the manner in which her Royal Highness was dressed in this character? Her arms were bare, her breast bare, and the drapery was as is usual in the character.

Were the arms entirely bare, or how? I did not observe whether they were completely naked.

The witness mentioned that her Royal Highness returned after the second character: did she then go again into the dressing-room to change her dress? She did.

Did the witness go into the dressing-room to assist her Royal Highness in dressing, or who else went in? I did.

What character did her Royal Highness take the third time? Something like a Turkish peasant.

What dress had Bergami on when the Princess was arrayed as a Turkish peasant? He was in the ante-room.

What was he doing there? In going out of the room I saw him dressed like a Turk.

Did her Royal Highness go to the ball in this dress ? I saw her going down stairs to go.

Did she go alone or with Bergami ? Bergami went with her.

Did the witness see them go down stairs together ? I did.

How ? separate or how ? The Princess was on Bergami's arm.

Was Bergami still a courier ? He was.

Did the Princess return from the ball soon ? She returned immediately.

Did Bergami return with the Princess or before ? I don't remember whether Bergami returned.

How soon did her Royal Highness return ? I saw her before. I went away home ; the moment we were going to our house.

Did the witness see her Royal Highness soon after Bergami returned from the ball ? I don't remember.

Was there a garden belonging to this house ? Yes.

Was there any terrace ? There was.

Did the witness ever see the Princess walking there ? Yes, once.

Alone, or how ? With Bergami.

Can the witness describe how ? alone or separate, or how ?

The Princess was on the arm of Bergami,

Does the witness remember where the Princess was in the habit of breakfasting ? Yes ; in a small cabinet.

Was that near Bergami's room ? It was.

Did her Royal Highness breakfast alone, or with any person ? I don't recollect.

Was the witness ever in the room when her Royal Highness was at breakfast ? I don't remember.

Did the witness remember any accident that happened to Bergami at Naples ? I do.

Was there any bed or sofa brought into the cabinet on that occasion ? I don't know whether it was brought in on that occasion ; but there was a sofa.

Do you know the theatre of St. Carlos ? I do.

Did you ever go there with her Royal Highness ? Yes, once.

Who more ? Bergami.

In what carriage ? In a hackney-carriage:

Did Bergami go in the same carriage with her Royal Highness. He did.

Where did her Royal Highness get in ? Through the terrace in the garden, to a small door which led out of the garden.

What kind of night was it ? Gloomy, very gloomy, and it rained.

When you arrived, to what part of the theatre did you go ? We went high, to the top—to the saloon, where they walked.

How was her Royal Highness dressed ? In a red cloak.

How was Bergami dressed ? In a red domino.

What had he on his head ? A large hat was on his head.

When you got into the saloon what did you do? Nothing afterwards.

Where did you go? We descended into the pit.

When you got into the pit, what happened? Many ugly masks surrounded us, and began to make a great noise, and hissed.

Will the witness describe what took place? The masks surrounded us and made a great noise; we had great difficulty to withdraw; we got into a small room.

Was there any thing particular in the Princess's dress? Her dress was very ugly; monstrous.

Lord Hampden repeated—"Very ugly—monstrously ugly dress."

Mr. Brougham. I beg to call the attention of your lordships, with great humility, to what appears to me exceedingly irregular. One of the judges in this case enlarges the expression given in evidence by a construction which the words do not bear. The witness says "very ugly, monstrous," and a noble lord thinks himself called on—(loud cries of "order, order.")

Lord Hampden rose, and said something which we could not hear ("Order, order.")

The Lord Chancellor said, that if any noble lord thought the answer was not correct, he had a right to have it corrected.

Lord Hampden made some observation which we could not hear.

The answer of the witness was repeated in the terms originally given.

How long were you in Naples after that? Three or four months.

Did Bergami serve during that period, or not? He did.

Did you make any observation except what you have said on the mutual conduct of the Princess and Bergami, while at Naples?

Mr. Williams objected to the form of the question. It should be, whether the witness knew any thing further.

The Solicitor-General defended the question.

Mr. Williams said; it assumed that there had been something to be known respecting the conduct of the one towards the other.

The Solicitor-General said, if any thing should be asked or stated of what took place in the absence of her Royal Highness, it would not be evidence, but the question was shaped to avoid. ["Go on—go on."]

Did you make any observation except what you have said on the mutual conduct of the Princess and Bergami while at Naples. Only that they were very familiar one towards the other.

How early did that familiarity commence? At what period did it commence? From the moment we reached Naples.

Were the servants in general in the habit of going into her Royal Highness's room without knocking? No, unless sent for by her Royal Highness.

Did you observe how Bergami entered? He never knocked.

Did any part of her English suite leave her Royal Highness while at Naples? Not during our stay there; but when we went away some remained.

To what place did her Royal Highness go from Naples? To Rome.

Who of the four gentlemen you have mentioned accompanied her, or did any ? Dr. Holland.

Did the lady you have mentioned accompany her ? She remained at Naples.

What lady ? Lady Elizabeth Forbes.

Was there any English lady with her Royal Highness at Rome ? Yes, Lady Charlotte Lindsay.

When did she join ? As far as I remember, towards the latter end of the time at Naples.

From Rome her Royal Highness went to Civita Vecchia and Genoa ? Yes.

Do you remember the house her Royal Highness occupied when at Genoa ? I do.

Was there any other English gentleman but Dr. Holland in her Royal Highness's suite at Genoa ? Yes, Mr. Hannam joined at Genoa.

Any other ? No, I don't know any other.

When did Lady Charlotte Lindsay leave ? She left at Leghorn.

Did you observe the situation of the beds of her Royal Highness and of Bergami at Genoa ? I did.

Were they near or distant ? They were very near.

Do you recollect what separated them ? Yes, a single room.

Was there any thing in that room ? Yes, there was luggage of her Royal Highness's, and she dressed there.

Was there any communication between that room and the room of Bergami ? There was.

Did they continue to sleep there while at Genoa ? They did.

Did you observe how her Royal Highness breakfasted ? Yes,

Where ? In a small cabin at the end of the saloon.

Was Bergami with her ? Yes.

Was he courier then ? He was.

Who waited at breakfast ? (Louis) Bergami and Theodore Majochi.

Was Louis Bergami Bartolomeo Bergami's brother ? Yes.

Do you remember the garden at Genoa ? I do.

Did you see her Royal Highness walking in the shrubbery there ? I did, very often.

Did you see Bergami too ? I did.

When her Royal Highness walked, was she alone, or how ? Bergami was always with her.

Were they separate, or how ? I did not observe.

Had you any thing to do with the beds at Genoa ? I had, till the time my sister arrived.

Did her Royal Highness and Bergami walk alone in the shrubbery, or did any walk with them ? Yes, sometimes me, sometimes Majochi, sometimes Austin, and sometimes altogether.

Was the door between your room and that of the Princess open or shut at night ? Shut.

Was it locked or only shut ? The Princess turned the key inside.

Was the bedroom of Bergami situated on the other side ? It was.

In the morning who let you into the Princess's room ? The Princess herself called me from her room.

Did you observe the bed of the Princess, whether it had been slept in or not? More often (*plus souvent*) it had not been slept in.

Mr. Brougham complained that the witness spoke in so low a tone, and so rapidly, that it was impossible either to hear or understand her.

What do you mean by *plus souvent*? Ordinarily, generally, in common.

You said that after you were in your bedroom the Princess locked the door on the other side. I want to know whether after this you heard any noise as of a door opening.

Counsel was here ordered to withdraw, and,

The Duke of Hamilton said, that he interposed with great reluctance, because he thought the interpreter not quite competent to the task he had undertaken: he should be wanting to himself and to his country in a case of so much importance, on which the eyes of all Europe were fixed, if he did not take the objection, and say that the mode of interpretation as it had been conducted since this witness was called had not been satisfactory to him.

The Earl of Liverpool said, that the gentleman officiating as interpreter (the Marquis de Spinetto) had shown himself an excellent Italian, but he did not seem quite so perfect in the French language. He was not aware that any material mistake had been made by him, but the interpreter had certainly appeared embarrassed sometimes, and it might be better if a gentleman could be procured more conversant with French.

The Solicitor-General said, that from the inquiries they had made they had reason to think the Marquis de Spinetto perfectly competent to discharge the duty he had undertaken. He and the interpreter on the other side had only differed regarding a single expression.

Mr. Brougham attempted to speak, but was interrupted by cries of "order."

The Earl of Essex said a few inaudible words.

The Earl of Harrowby admitted that the interpreter did not seem sufficiently acquainted with the idiom of the French language, although he was not aware that he had made any mistake: of his general intelligence and competence, as far as his own language was concerned, there could be no doubt. (Hear.) It was necessary, however, that a person should be provided well versed in the respective idioms of the two languages, French and English.

The Earl of Essex, as we understood, instanced a misapprehension into which the interpreter had fallen.

Earl Grey agreed that no unfaithful translation had been given by the interpreter, and that his task was an arduous one, recollecting the liability of confusing three languages, two of them not his own. He had hitherto performed his duty in his native tongue in the most satisfactory manner.

Lord Erskine made a remark not heard below the bar.

The Duke of Hamilton meant to cast no imputation on the

gentleman who had so well performed his duty hitherto. ["Go on."]

Mr. Brougham endeavoured to obtain a hearing. ["No no—go on," "order."] The Solicitor-General had been heard, and in mere fairness he might be allowed to say, that he and his friends had no complaint to make against any part of the interpretation hitherto made as far as they were judges of the subject. The French of the Marquis de Spinello was certainly not so good as his Italian, but at least for this day he had no objection to its being continued, and to-morrow another interpreter could be procured. (Hear.)

The Earl of Liverpool had made inquiry, and found that to-morrow morning another interpreter would be in attendance: in the mean time the house might proceed as it had begun. ("Go on, go on.")

The Earl of Lauderdale suggested that both parties should be provided with a French interpreter.

The Lord-Chancellor so informed the counsel.

Mr. Brougham added, that an Englishman who thoroughly understood French would make the best interpreter. The examination of the witness was then continued.

The question put at the time when the Duke of Hamilton interposed was read to the witness, who said "I have sometimes heard a noise of a door opening toward the side of the Princess, but I did not know if it were the door of her room."

Was there any other door that you recollect in that direction excepting the door of the Princess's room, or of Bergami's. There was a third door, leading into the dressing-room of her Royal Highness.

Was that the room you described as being the room between the bed-room of the Princess and that of Bergami? The room was between the two rooms; there was a third door, which was the room where her Royal Highness dressed herself.

After you heard the door open, did you hear any noise in the Princess's room during the remainder of the night, or was all quiet? All was quiet.

Was it your business at that period to make the bed of the Princess? Yes.

Will you describe what you were in the habit of doing to the bed? I laid the cushions, and I spread the clothes.

Did you make the bed entirely? Very rarely.

Why did you not? Because there was no need of it; it was made.

Was it in that state in the morning always when you went for the first time into her Royal Highness's bed-room? Generally, almost every morning.

How long did the Princess remain at Genoa? Nearly two months.

During that time did any of the relations of Bergami enter into her service? Luigi Bergami.

Do you remember Faustina—did she not enter into the Princess's service? Yes: she was travelling, and arrived at Genoa, but I do not know whether she came into the service of her Royal Highness.

Did she live in her house? She came expressly from Milan to her Royal Highness.

Did she remain during the rest of the time the Princess continued at Genoa? Yes.

Do you know Bergami's mother? Yes.

How did they call her? They called her Nonna.

The interpreter said that this was an Italian word signifying grandmother.

Did she continue to reside while the Princess was at Genoa? Yes.

Was there a little child, the daughter of Bergami? Yes.

What was her name, and how old was she? She was called Victorine, and she was about two or three years old.

While at Genoa did the Princess go to look at any house in the neighbourhood? Yes.

Did she say for what purpose she went to look at that house? Because she wished to live there, and desired to take it.

Did she say any thing about the English? She said it was distant from the town, where there were many English.

Do you know why she said it was distant from the town, where there were many English. Did she give you any further explanation?

Mr. Williams objected to the question.

Do you know why she said it, from any thing that fell from her Royal Highness? Did her Royal Highness say any thing more on that subject? She only said she wished to take it because it was further from Genoa, and the English.

Where did the Princess go to from Genoa? To Milan.

Did she go to a house in the place Borromeo? Not immediately.

How soon after her arrival at Milan? Two or three days.

Had any English lady joined the Princess at Genoa? Lady Charlotte Campbell.

With her daughters? Her daughters came also, but they were in a private house.

Did Lady Charlotte Campbell go to Milan with her Royal Highness? Did she accompany her on the road to Milan? No, not on the same day. She came after.

Who went in the carriage from Genoa to Milan with her Royal Highness? William Austin and myself.

Did you see Bergami on the road? Yes.

Did you see her Royal Highness say any thing, do any thing, or give any thing to Bergami on the road? She often

gave something to Bergami to eat, and asked him if he wanted any thing.

Was that when they stopped at the inns, or while they were on the road? On the road, because we ate in the carriage.

In what character was Bergami serving on that journey? He was on horseback, dressed as a courier.

Do you recollect the situation of the bed-rooms of the Princess and Bergami in the place Borromeo, at Milan? Yes.

Were they near or distant from each other? Near.

How long did Lady C. Campbell continue at Milan with her Royal Highness? I believe nearly a month.

When Lady C. Campbell went away, was there any English lady left in the suite of the Princess? No.

Did any other lady come into the situation of lady of honour? Yes.

How soon after Lady C. Campbell had gone away? Two days after.

Who was that person? The Countess Oldi.

Before she came into the service of the Princess, had you any conversation with her Royal Highness on the subject, or did she say any thing to you on the subject? She told me the Countess Oldi wished to come into her service as *dame d'honneur*, and her Royal Highness wished to take Countess Oldi into her service.

At the time you had this conversation did the Princess tell you who Countess Oldi was? She only told me that she was a noble lady.

Did you know what relation the Countess of Oldi was to Bergami? She was the sister of Bergami.

How soon did you know that? Two months after her arrival.

Did her Royal Highness give any other description of the Countess Oldi, but saying that she was *une dame noble*? She only said that people said she was pretty, handsome.

After this conversation did you see Madame Oldi when she came into the service? I did.

Do you know whether she could speak French? Not at all.

Could her Royal Highness speak Italian? Very little.

Did you make any observation on the language of Countess Oldi so as to be able to know whether she was a woman of distinction? I always observed that she spoke very vulgar Italian.

Did you ever see any of her writing?

Mr. Williams objected: the question could not be put if any inference were to be drawn as to the style of Countess Oldi.

Mr. Brougham. This is the first time a woman has been asked to criticise the style of another woman in a language which is not her own.

The Solicitor General. Perhaps the answer may be that she could not write. ("Go on, go on.")

The Earl of Lauderdale made a remark.

The Lord Chancellor. You may ask whether she could read and write. ("Go on.")

Did you make any observation on the manners of the Countess Oldi? in your judgment were they the manners of a lady of distinction or not? (Cries of "No, no," interrupted the reply of the witness.)

Mr. Brougham. We make no objection to the question: we beg that the opinion of this Swiss chambermaid on the manners of ladies of distinction may be put down and registered.

The Lord Chancellor. Then, if there be no objection, why do you not go on?

Did you observe if the manners of the Countess Oldi were those of a gentlewoman or not?

The interpreter said, that he could not put the question, as there was no word for gentlewoman in the French language. (This observation occasioned much laughter.)

Did you make any observations on the manners of the Countess Oldi? No.

Do you remember a gentleman of the name of William Burrell being with her Royal Highness at Milan? I do.

How long did he remain with her? Not very long; I do not remember precisely.

Can you tell about the time? A month, more or less.

When Mr. W. Burrell went away, did any other English gentleman come into the service of her Royal Highness? No.

When did Dr. Holland quit: at what place? At Venice.

Was that during the time her Royal Highness was residing at Milan? It was.

Did any other English gentleman except Mr. Holland remain in the service of Princess? No.

Where did the Princess go to from the Place Borromeo? To Como.

To the Villa Villani? She did.

Was there any gallery belonging to the house Borromeo? Yes, round the house, inside.

Do you remember being in that gallery at any time in the morning, and seeing Bergami? I have not seen Bergami in the gallery.

Where did you see him? At his window.

What was he doing? He was opening his window to call his servant.

What robe or gown had he on at the time? He had on a blue silk gown which the Princess generally put on in the morning.

Had you seen the Princess wear it before that time? Often.
How near to that time: some days before, or how? Some days before.

After Mr. W. Burrell left the house of the Princess, did any alteration take place—did you observe any change in the house? There was more freedom, more liberty in the house. Tell us in particular what you allude to—what you observed? They played in the saloon, her Royal Highnesses and the servants, every evening.

Can you tell us at what game, and how? Different games—different plays—different frolics.

Mention any? Blind-man's Buff.

Did the Princess play? She played sometimes.

To the best of your recollection, did this take place before Mr. Burrell left? After the departure of Mr. Burrell.

Did you make any observation on the conduct of her Royal Highness with respect to Bergami, during her residence at Milan and at the Villa Villani? Only that they lived very free towards each other.

When did the Princess go to the Villa d'Este? At the beginning of September.

Five o'clock being arrived, the Earl of Liverpool moved the adjournment, and their lordships separated.

Thirteenth Day, THURSDAY, AUGUST 31, 1820.

The Lord Chancellor took his seat at a quarter before 10; and after the usual forms were gone through, the counsel were called to the bar.

Two new interpreters were sworn: George Pinario for the King, and — Gastano for the Queen.

The Examination of Madame Dumont, continued by the Solicitor-General.

While the Princess was residing at Villa Villani, do you recollect her making any tour? Yes, to Mount St. Gothard.

Do you remember at what place she stopped in making that tour? At the Boromeo Isles.

Did the Princess sleep at the Boromeo Isles? Yes.

Do you recollect where she dined on the day she slept at the Boromeo Isles? I do not recollect.

Do you recollect whether the Princess dined at any inn on the road? The witness thinks they stopped at an inn at Baros, but she is not certain.

A Peer objected to this mode of interpreting the evidence, and the Lord-Chancellor desired the interpreter always to translate what the witness said in the first person.

Had you ever been at Boromeo before? Yes.

Did the Princess sleep there on the first occasion? Yes.

Do you recollect the apartment her Royal Highness slept in on that first visit? Yes.

Was this on the journey from those isles to Milan, on her Royal Highness's first arrival there? It was.

What sort of apartment was on this first occasion prepared for her Royal Highness? The most elegant in Boromeo.

Was it at an inn, or at the palace of Boromeo? It was in the Boromeo palace.

When you went a second time, what apartment was prepared for her Royal Highness? I do not recollect what apartment was prepared.

Do you recollect in what apartment she slept on this occasion? Yes.

Did you on this second visit see the apartment in which her Royal Highness slept the first time? Yes.

In what apartment did she sleep the second time? In a room remote from the former apartment.

Do you know where Bergami slept on this second occasion? In a room near the apartment of her Royal Highness.

Was her Royal Highness's apartment prepared before or after her arrival? As far as I can recollect, after.

What kind of apartment was it? A large room.

Was there any communication between it and the apartment where Bergami slept? I don't recollect.

Do you remember going to Bellenzono? Yes.

Did you dine at an inn upon that occasion? Yes.

Where did Bergami dine? I saw him sitting at the table with her Royal Highness.

At the time you saw him sitting at the table with her Royal Highness, how was he dressed? He was in his courier's dress: he was dressed like a courier.

Did he on that journey act as a courier? He did not ride on horseback. I do not recollect whether he acted as courier, but he was dressed as a courier.

How did he travel? He rode in a carriage.

In what carriage did he ride? In an open carriage.

Was it that in which her Royal Highness rode? It was another carriage.

Did her Royal Highness dine more than once at Bellenzono? I believe not.

Did she return to Villa Villani? Yes.

In what month did she go from Villa Villani to the Villa d'Este? As far as I can recollect, at the beginning of September.

Did you stop and sleep at Lugano? Yes, upon our return.

Do you recollect the disposition of the rooms at Villa d'Este upon your first arrival? Yes.

Will you describe the situation of the room of her Royal

Highness, and what rooms or passages you had to pass through in going to it? One first entered into a dark ante-room, after that into a small corridor; then there were two rooms, and after the two rooms was a sleeping-room.

Was there a communication between the two rooms that you passed through in going to the sleeping-room? Yes.

Did the second room communicate with the bedroom. It did.

Then, in going from the ante-room you passed through two chambers to go to the Princess's bed-room? Yes.

Describe the situation of Bergami's room? The sleeping-room of Bergami communicated with the same anti-room.

With the room you have first mentioned? Yes.

Besides this, was there any other communication with Bergami's room and any other place? Yes.

With what place? With the sleeping-room of her Royal Highness.

What was there between her Royal Highness's bedroom and that of Bergami? A small very narrow cabinet.

Did any body sleep in that cabinet? I never saw any body.

When the door that opened on the dark ante-room was closed, could any body go into Bergami's room except through the small cabinet? I never saw any one.

Was there any other way to the bedroom of Bergami, when the door that opened on the dark ante-room was closed, except through the little cabinet? I never saw any other way.

At what hour did the Princess usually go to bed at this time? Sometimes at eleven, and sometimes at ten o'clock.

Who used to go with the Princess to her bedroom? When I was with her in the sleeping-room, only Bergami accompanied her to it.

When you were present, did he accompany her to the room? sometimes, when I was there alone, Bergami accompanied her to it.

Which way did they come? Through the two rooms I have described.

When Bergami had, as you say, accompanied the Princess to her bed-room, did he remain there; or, when he went away, which way did he go? He did not stop long; sometimes he passed through the rooms I have already described, and sometimes went out by the door of the little cabinet.

Do you mean the cabinet you have explained as serving for a passage? Yes.

Did you remain in the chamber to undress her Royal Highness?

Here some observations, were made in the house, on the manner of putting the question; and the King's interpreter was asked what countryman he was. He answered, a Genoese.

Did you continue in the bed-room and undress her Royal Highness? Yes, I undressed her every night.

After you had undressed the Princess, how did you retire? Through the two rooms I have mentioned before.

Did the Princess accompany you when you withdrew? Often:

When you say she accompanied you, how far do you mean she went? As far as to the last door.

Was any thing done by her Royal Highness with that door when you retired? The Princess locked it with a key.

Did that ever happen when Bergami was inside? No.

Some discussion arose on this question; and it was repeated thus—Did that ever happen when Bergami was inside? Witness—Do you mean in her Royal Highness's room, or in his own?

Did it ever happen either when he remained in the room of her Royal Highness, or in his own? Not when he was in the apartment of her Royal Highness, but when he was in his own.

Did you attend her Royal Highness in the morning? Yes.

Did you enter the same way by which you were let out? Yes, by the same communication.

Did you ever make any observation on the door of the room that opened into the small cabinet? was it open or shut? Sometimes I found it half open.

On those occasions, did you ever hear or see Bergami? No.

Do you understand that I am now asking you relative to the first time at which the Princess was at the Villa d'Este? Yes.

At the time you went to call the Princess did you ever see Bergami? I do not recollect.

Did you ever see him in the morning before her Royal Highness was dressed? Yes.

Where have you seen him? I have seen him by the door of his room, calling his servant.

Have you seen her Royal Highness at the same time? Yes.

Where have you seen her? At the door of the last room where she called me.

In what state, as to dress, was her Royal Highness when you saw her? She in general had on a silk mantle, which she wore in the morning.

Had she any thing else on? No.

What dress had Bergami on? A mantle of blue silk.

Had that mantle belonged before to her Royal Highness? Yes.

How near were they to each other? About 20 paces.

Do you recollect any conversation passing between them? They spoke to each other.

Were the doors open or shut? They were open.

Are you speaking to have seen them so at one time, or at more than one time? I have seen them so several times.

Did you ever see them on the Lake? I have.

Did you see them alone, or with other persons? Alone.

In what kind of a vessel; a boat or a canoe? In a small canoe.

During the period of your first residence at Villa d'Este, did you ever see the Princess and Bergami walking together? Yes.

In what manner; were they separate or together? They were together.

In what way did they walk? Sometimes her Royal Highness took Bergami's arm.

Do you remember the little Victorine during your first residence at Villa d'Este? Yes.

How did she address the Princess? She called her mamma.

Do you recollect whether it ever happened that she addressed the Princess in that manner before you went to the Villa d'Este? I do not recollect.

Do you recollect where Bergami dined during the first residence at Villa d'Este? He generally dined at our table.

Do you recollect his dining on any occasion, or at any time, with the Princess, during that period? He dined once, as far as I can recollect.

Was that before the voyage of Greece? Yes.

Do you remember her Royal Highness coming at any time into the room in which you dined while you were at dinner? Only once.

Was that during the period referred to? Yes.

Was Bergami present? Yes.

Was Bergami's mother present? Yes.

What did her Royal Highness do on coming in at this time? She sat down beside Bergami.

Do you remember at that time to have seen Jerome, or Ieronimus? He did not then dine at our table.

Did he come in while you were dining? He came in afterwards.

When he came in, did the Princess do any thing? Her Royal Highness said, "Here is Ieronimus coming; I must go;" and she got up and went away immediately.

Did you accompany the Princess on her voyage to Greece? Yes.

[Here Mr. Garney, at the desire of the house, read over his notes of several of the preceding questions and answers.]

Do you remember her arrival at Palermo? Yes.

Was it on board the Leviathan? Yes.

Do you remember being on the deck of the Leviathan early one morning? Yes.

Do you remember afterwards going below? I did not go below.

Do you remember seeing her Royal Highness immediately after that?—Yes, I saw her immediately afterwards.

In her cabin? Yes.

Was that below? The cabin was not below, but under the poop.

Does the witness know whether the Princess was then up or in bed? I think in bed.

Had Bergami been in her bed room?

Mr. Williams here interposed and said, that was not the way to put the question: why not ask the witness whether she saw Bergami in the room.

The Solicitor General. "Does my learned friend mean to contend that she can speak to nothing but what she positively saw: will he not allow her the benefit of her hearing?"

Mr. Williams. "I shall object to any evidence, except it be a declaration of the Princess, or what a witness swears to have seen."

The Solicitor General. Did you see Bergami in his bed? I don't recollect.

Did her Royal Highness go to court during her stay at Palermo? Yes, she did.

Did Bergami go with her? Yes I believe he did.

Did Bergami go in the same carriage? I don't know, I don't recollect.

Do you remember arriving at Messina? Yes.

Where did you reside there? In the neighbourhood of Messina, at a house prepared for the Princess.

What bedroom was next to the Princess's? That of the Countess Oldi.

Was there a door communicating between them? Yes, there was.

What room was next to that of the Countess? Bergami's.

Was there a door from the Countess's to Bergami's? As well as I can recollect, there was a passage communicating between them.

What room was next to Bergami's? My own room.

Did you assist the Princess to her bed? Yes, I did sometimes.

To do so, had you to pass through Bergami's room? Yes, I had.

Did you ever see him in bed? Sometimes I did.

Did the Princess ever call you up in the morning? Yes, sometimes; and sometimes Bergami did.

How did she come to call you? Through Bergami's door.

Did she open that door? Yes.

In what state was she as to dress when she so came? In the same cloak I have already described.

Was she in her night-dress? Yes, she was.

Was Bergami then in his room? Yes, sometimes he was, and sometimes he was not.

When Bergami opened his door at any time, did you see the door of the Princess's room open or shut? I saw it, I think, generally open.

Do you remember when the Princess went to bed at Messina? was it early or late? Sometimes early, and sometimes late.

Who attended to undress her? Sometimes I did, sometimes my sister.

Have you made any remark about her expression to Bergami at any time? Yes, I have.

What was it? what did you remark? Sometimes she called him *Chevalier mon cœur*, sometimes her dear friend. That was what I remarked.

Were the terms you use those used by the Princess to Bergami at any separation from him? Yes.

Does the witness remember the parting between them at any period for a short time, after their arrival at Messina? Yes, I do.

Do you remember any particular expressions used on such an occasion by her Royal Highness to Bergami? Yes.

What expression do you recollect? She called him her chevalier, and said, "*Adieu, mon cœur / take care.*"

Did you hear the Princess use any other expressions to him? I don't precisely recollect, except what I have mentioned.

What do you mean by saying you do not precisely recollect? I mean that I have said the expressions I recollect.

Did you observe the Princess and Bergami doing any thing when they parted? I only recollect that they embraced.

Did you see them kiss each other? They did.

The interpreter begged leave to say that the term used by the witness was *s'embrasser*, which had the signification in French of kissing.

Did you ever see them kiss each other? I did not; but I heard them kiss behind me.

Were you on board the *Clorinde* with the Princess when she made the voyage from Messina to Syracuse? I was; I went with the Princess.

Did you see Bergami on board the *Clorinde*? I did.

What dress did he usually wear? As far as I recollect, his ordinary dress was a blue great coat.

Do you recollect at any time during that voyage to have particularly seen Bergami in the Princess's cabin? I do; I recollect once.

Where was the Princess at the time you saw Bergami in her cabin? She was in her cabin also.

How was she situated there? was she sitting up or in bed? In bed.

Was it in the day or night time? It was in the day.

How was the Princess lying in the bed? She had just lain down.

Where was Bergami? He was on a bed in the cabin, near the Princess's.

How long was he there? I think, as well as I recollect, he was there half an hour.

Was he sitting upon or lying down in the bed? I think lying down.

Do you recollect where the Princess resided on her arrival in Syracuse? I think in a house a little out of the port.

Can you describe how the bedrooms were arranged in that house? I slept in the same room with the Countess Oldi.

Where was that? Next the dining-room.

Was there another bedroom at the same side of the dining-room—the side where you slept? Yes, there was.

Who slept there? I think the gentlemen of the Princess's household.

Where was her Royal Highness's sleeping-room ? Opposite, at the other side of the dining-room.

Was there any communication from that room where the Princess slept to any other room or place ? There was, by a small staircase, which went close from it.

Where did that staircase lead ? I don't recollect.

Do you recollect where Bergami slept ? I do.

Where ? In a room near the bottom of that staircase.

Do you mean at the same side of the dining-room as where the Princess slept ? Yes, at that side.

Did any other man sleep at that side besides Bergami ? I don't know.

Do you recollect whether there was any thing between the Princess's bedchamber and the room in which Bergami slept except the little staircase which you have mentioned ? I do not know that there was : I don't recollect.

Was there a door which opened from the dining-room into the Princess's bedchamber ? Yes, there was.

Did you at any time remark the Princess doing any thing to that door ? Yes ; I heard the Princess sometimes lock that door, after she went into her room.

When that door was locked, was there any entrance or passage from the dining-room to the little staircase ? I don't recollect.

Do you recollect any thing happening to the Princess's bed at Syracuse ? I don't remember.

Do you recollect any thing happening to the bedstead ? I don't recollect.

Were you with the Princess when she went from Syracuse to Catania ? Yes, I was

Where did her Royal Highness reside at Catania ? She lived in a house in the town.

Did you recollect the arrangement of the bedrooms there ? Yes, I do.

State whether any alteration was made in it after your arrival. There was.

What was the first arrangement of the rooms ? At first the Princess's bed-room communicated with the saloon.

What sleeping-room adjoined the Princess's ? My bedroom was next.

What bedroom was next yours ? The Countess of Oldi's room.

Did your room communicate with the Princess's and also with the Countess of Oldi's ? Yes, with both.

Where did Bergami sleep ? Not near where we were, but on the other side of a little yard near the court of the house.

Was there any door from the saloon which led towards that yard ? I think there was.

How long did Bergami sleep in that room, do you recollect ? I don't recollect.

Do you remember his being indisposed at any time while you were in this house ? Yes, I do.

Was he long ill at that time ? I think only a few days.

Was his place of sleeping altered during that illness ? It was.

Where was he removed to sleep? In the room of the Countess of Oldi.

That is, in the room next yours, you mean? Yes.

Who slept in the room between the Countess of Oldi's and the Princess's? Mine was between, or next.

Do you remember when the Princess generally went to bed? Sometimes early, sometimes late.

Do you remember her, during this illness of Bergami, going to bed one night before you? I do.

When was that? The Princess went to bed before me, I recollect, when I was at supper.

Did you see Bergami at that time? I don't recollect.

When you went up to your own bedroom, how did you find the door of the Princess? It was close.

How did you find Bergami's door? It was close also.

During the night that the Princess went to bed while you were at supper, did you make any particular observation? No: but I did in the morning.

What morning? Either the following morning or the morning after that.

What did you then see? I saw the Princess come out of the Countess of Oldi's room, and enter her own bedroom.

At what hour in the morning was that? I think about ten o'clock.

Had the Princess any thing in her hand, or under her arm, at the time? Yes, she had.

What? The pillow or cushion which she always slept upon.

How was the Princess dressed? She was not dressed then; she was in her night-dress, after being undressed.

What night-dress did she wear? I don't recollect.

Did she usually wear a night-dress after being undressed to go to bed? Yes; I don't recollect.

Cannot you tell what part of her dress she usually wore at night when she retired to bed? Yes; after I undressed the Princess she had on a small white night-gown or dress.

Was that white gown or dress her ordinary night dress? Sometimes.

Did she wear any other night-dress? Sometimes she had a silk cloak thrown over her.

Was that silk cloak in addition to the white night-gown of which you have been speaking? Yes, she wore it also.

Where did the Countess of Oldi sleep? In a small bed put up for her in the Princess's room.

Do you know where the little Victorine slept then? Yes; with the Countess of Oldi.

How do you know? Because I heard the child cry in the night in that room.

Was that the night preceding the morning when you saw the Princess come out of the room where the Princess slept with the pillow? I think it was.

[Several Peers here expressed a desire that the last few an-

than "the breast." The word "*gorge*" might sometimes imply "the breast" but not clearly.

You have described part of the person as uncovered; say how low the part extended which was uncovered? As low as *here*.

(The witness drew her arm across her breast at that point to which the bosom of a lady, in full dress, is commonly uncovered.)

Were the breasts covered or uncovered? It was uncovered as low as *here*.

Besides the two pictures you have described, was any other picture painted of the Princess while she was in Sicily? Another portrait was painted.

Where was that portrait taken? at what place, as well as you can remember? I do not know whether it was taken at Catania or Augusta.

In what character was that portrait taken? In a common dress, as the Princess was used to dress.

This portrait of the Magdalen, did the witness ever see that portrait in the possession of any one? Bergami showed it to me one day at Augusta, and told me that it belonged to him.

Mr. Brougham submitted that the answer of the witness must be confined to her having seen the picture in the possession of Bergami.

The suggestion was agreed to.

The second portrait of which you have made mention, that in the Turkish dress, did you afterwards see that in the possession of any one? No.

Do you know if a portrait of Bergami was taken? Yes.

First, go back to Naples; and say, did you see any portrait of Bergami at Naples? Yes.

In whose possession? In the possession of nobody.

Where did you see it? Bergami showed it to me.

You have said that Bergami's portrait was painted in Sicily: in what character? In a common dress.

Was not more than one picture of Bergami painted in Sicily? Yes.

What character was the second picture in? As a Turk.

How was the dress arranged about the upper part of the person? was it open or closed? According to the Turkish costume. It was open as low as *here* (the breast.).

Were there more than those two pictures you have mentioned painted in Sicily? There have been more.

Did you ever see any of these portraits in the possession of any other person? Any one of them? I have seen a portrait of the Princess in the possession of the Countess of Oldi.

The Solicitor-General doubted if the answer of the witness had been correctly translated.

Mr. Gastano, the Queen's interpreter, said, that the word of the witness were "I have seen one of the Princess in the possession of the Countess of Oldi."

You have said that you saw different portraits of Bergami painted. I wish to know whether you have seen any one of those portraits in the possession of another person? I saw one of them once in a little box belonging to the Princess.

Which of the pictures you have described? That as a Turk.

Do you know if the Princess assisted at any time in arranging the dress of Bergami for the purpose of any of these pictures? The Princess arranged a turban.

Did she do any thing else to any part of the dress? I do not remember.

Did the Princess ever say any thing to you about the dress, or the manner in which she liked it best? I do not remember.

Did Bergami receive a title at Catania? He was made a knight of Malta.

Did he receive any other title at Catania or Augusta? At Augusta he was Baron Franchini.

How long did the Princess stay at Catania? Near one month.

Do you remember, upon arriving at Augusta, the house in which the Princess resided? Yes.

Do you remember in that house the disposition of the bed-chambers of the Princess and of Bergami? Yes.

Will you describe them? They were separated by a small yard, a passage, with a little room in which nobody was.

Did that arrangement continue during the whole time the Princess was at Augusta, or was it afterwards changed? There was a change.

When that change took place, where was the bed-room of Bergami? Bergami's sleeping-room was next that of the Princess.

Mr. Gastano said the expression of the witness was *pres* (near.)

Was there any communication between the bed-rooms of Bergami and the Princess? Yes, there was a door.

Did that door lead immediately from the one room to the other? Yes.

Where was the bed-room which you occupied? By the side of that of Bergami.

Was there a door leading from the bed-room of Bergami into that of the witness? Yes.

What was done with the door at night? It was always shut at night; in the evening, (*soir*.)

When you say it was always shut at night, what do you mean? Do you mean that it was merely shut, or that it was locked? I heard Bergami sometimes try if it was locked.

Describe more particularly what you saw Bergami do. Bergami was in his room, and was trying if the door was locked with a key.

At Augusta, did you assist the Princess in undressing? Yes.

After you had retired to your room, after assisting the Princess to undress, did you hear any thing in the room of Bergami? I sometimes heard a whisper in the room of Bergami.

From whom was the whisper? I cannot precisely remember, because I merely heard a whisper.

Where did the Princess breakfast at Augusta? I do not remember.

Do you remember where Bergami breakfasted? I do not remember; but I once saw a breakfast-tray in the room of Bergami.

In answer to my question about the pictures, you said that you had seen the Princess arrange a turban for the Turkish picture; did you see the Princess ever arrange or do any thing else to any other part of the dress of Bergami for any of the other pictures? Yes.

Say what that was. The Princess arranged the neck of his shirt; opened it *so*. (Describing.)

Did the Princess say any thing? What observation did she make? The Princess said that she liked *him* best *so*; or that she liked *it* best *so*.

Have the goodness to repeat the words which the Princess used, as if you yourself were speaking them. When the shirt was open, she said, "I like *him* or *it* best *so*."

A discussion then took place as to the proper translation of the expression of the witness. The words were, "*Je l'aime mieux comme sa*." They were at length recorded in that shape.

Did the witness go on board the polacre, "The Industry," at Augusta? Yes.

Do you remember where Bergami slept in the early part of the voyage, the first day or two? As well as I can remember, in a small cabin near the after end.

A chair was here given to the witness.

Afterwards, was the sleeping-place of Bergami changed? Yes.

Where did he afterwards sleep? In the dining-cabin.

How many doors were there leading into the dining-cabin? There were two.

Were they both open, or was one closed? One was open, and the other closed.

The door which was open, was that on the side on which Bergami slept, or on the opposite side? As well as I remember, it was on the other side.

Where did you yourself sleep? By the side of the door which was open.

How long did Bergami continue to sleep in the dining-room? As well as I remember, during the voyage.

Did any one sleep in the dining-room except Bergami? I never saw but one bed in the dining-room.

Where did the Princess sleep? In the cabin near the place where Bergami's bed was.

Where did the Countess of Oldi sleep? In a cabin on the other side.

Was the cabin of the Countess of Oldi a cabin which communicated to the dining-room? Yes.

Were those three persons the only three who slept there? Yes.

Was the door of the dining-room shut or open at night? It was shut.

By "shut" do you mean merely closed, or do you mean locked? I only saw it shut: I cannot say if it was locked with a key.

Did you ever go into the dining-room when Bergami was in bed? Yes.

Did you ever see the Princess in bed at the same time? Yes.

Was the door opening from the cabin of the Princess in the dining-room shut or open? Sometimes open; sometimes shut.

Did you ever see it open when Bergami was in bed, and when the Princess was also in bed? Yes.

Can you mention any thing which passed between them; whether they conversed together or not? I saw them twice speaking together.

Did you go with the Princess to Tunis? Yes.

Where did the Princess reside at Tunis? At first in the house of the British consul; afterwards in a palace belonging to the Bey.

Do you remember the situation of the bedrooms of Bergami and the Princess in the palace of the Bey? Yes.

Can you describe them? They were separated by a room which no one occupied, and a small cabin, or passage.

Do you know whether any other person of the suite slept near that place? The Countess of Oldi, my sister, and myself.

Did the room in which your sister and yourself slept open into the room in which there was nobody? Yes.

Did any room except that of the Countess of Oldi, and the other two you have mentioned, open into that room? No.

Was there any other door leading from that room you have described in which no one slept? I saw none at all.

Was there any door in that room which was closed at night? Yes.

Which door was that? The door which led to the yard; to an inner yard which was in the yard in the court.

When that door was shut, could any one have access to that room or to the sleeping-apartments? I do not know.

Do you remember going to Utica?—Yes.

Where did you reside there?—In a small country house.

Do you know the situation of the apartments of the Princess and Bergami at Utica?—I do not know, at Utica, where Bergami slept.

Do you know where Bergami slept at Tunis?—Yes.

Where?—In a room which was near to ours.

Did you at any time, at Tunis, in the morning, before the Princess left her bed-room, see Bergami? I do not remember.

Can you say where Bergami slept at Utica? I do not know.

Did you, in the morning, at Utica, before the Princess had left her bed-room, see Bergami?—Yes.

Was it before the Princess was up, or no?—Before she was up.

What did you see Bergami do?—Bergami passed through our room, and went into the room of the Princess.

How long did he remain there?—I do not remember.

Did you afterwards go into the room?—I only went to the threshold of the door: the Princess asked me for something.

Did you see if the Princess was still in bed?—I saw that the Princess was still in bed.

Was Bergami still in the room?—Bergami was still in the room.

After the Princess had spoken to you, what did you do: did you go into the room, or did you retire?—I withdrew.

Do you remember going, while at Tunis, to a place called Zavouan?—Yes.

Do you know in what apartment the Princess slept at Zavouan? Yes.

Do you know what apartment was appropriated for the bedroom of Bergami? I do not remember.

Do you know where the Countess of Oldi slept? In the same room where I slept.

What room was there adjoining the bedroom of the Princess? The room in which the Princess dined.

Did you see the bed of the Princess in a morning? Yes.

Did it appear to you as if one person, or more than one person, had slept in it? It seemed to me much in disorder.

Can you say, according to your judgment, looking at the bed, whether one or two persons had slept in it? I cannot say that two persons had slept in the bed; but it rather appeared to me that two persons had slept in it.

Why so? I cannot exactly say, because it was in great disorder; I have already told you, because it seemed in great disorder.

Did you embark at Tunis for the purpose of continuing your voyage? Yes.

You went to Costhina; and afterwards did you go to St. Jean D'Acre? Yes.

Did you go to Jerusalem? Yes.

Where did you land to go to Jerusalem? At St. Jean D'Acre.

Do you remember being at a place called Aun? Yes.

How many, as nearly as you can recollect, did the party consist of, you and the attendants? I cannot precisely say.

Did you sleep in any house at Aun, or did you encamp? We slept in tents.

Did the Princess sleep in a tent? Yes.

Was it a single or a double tent? As far as I can recollect, it was double.

Was there any bed under that tent? There were two.

Did you attend to undress her Royal Highness? Yes.

Where was Bergami? He was lying on one of the beds.

Did you, at the time of which you speak, leave the Queen undressed or up? I left her undressed, in the bed.

Was Bergami dressed, undressed, or partly undressed? He was dressed, but he had no coat on.

Did you retire, on that occasion, at the usual time? Yes.

At what time in the evening did you pursue your journey? Nearly at six o'clock.

Did you see the other gentlemen of the suite come out of their tents? Yes.

Did you see Bergami come out of the tent? No.

Where did you see Bergami that evening, about the time you were preparing to pursue your journey? I saw Bergami near the tent of her Royal Highness.

Undressed, or how? As he went in dressed, in the morning, without his coat.

Where did he come from? I saw him near her Royal Highness's tent; but I do not know what place he came out of.

You have told us that you left her Royal Highness in the morning when she retired to rest on the bed in the tent, and that you left Bergami there also. Was the tent down or not at that time? The tent was let down as far as I can recollect. It was shut on all sides.

Did you dress her Royal Highness in the evening before she commenced her journey? Yes.

Did you attend her Royal Highness in the course of that journey? and did you, before you arrived at Jerusalem, sleep in tents? Yes.

Did her Royal Highness sleep under the same tent as before? Yes.

Mr. Deaman here objected to the mode in which the questions were interpreted, the interpreter being in the habit of changing the preter into the preter-perfect tense.

Were there two beds under the tent the second time of raising the tents? Yes.

Did you undress her Royal Highness the second time? As far as I can recollect, it was my sister that undressed her.

Do you remember where her Royal Highness resided at Jerusalem? Yes.

Where was it? In a house that belonged to a convent, as far as I recollect.

Do you remember the situation of the apartment of her Royal Highness, of Bergami, and of the Countess of Oldi, at that convent? Yes.

Say how they were situated? They were up in a gallery.

Did the doors of their respective rooms open into that gallery? Yes.

Were there any other rooms for the suite but those that opened into that gallery? As far as I can recollect, there was no other.

Was there no other doors into the gallery but those you have described? There was a door to go down.

Was that door closed? I do not recollect.

Do you remember any day, during the time you were at Jerusalem, seeing Bergami in the bed-room of her Royal Highness? Yes.

Where was he? was it in the bed-room of her Royal Highness? He entered the bed-room of her Royal Highness while I was there, and threw himself on the bed in a ludicrous or jesting way.

Was her Royal Highness in the room at the time? Yes.

Did he remain on the bed? Not long.

During the day-time, while you were at Jerusalem, did you see her Royal Highness and Bergami in the gallery you have described? I sometimes saw them in the morning in the gallery.

Was Bergami there? Yes.

What was he doing? They spoke together.

Describe what you saw them doing, during the time you were at Jerusalem, in the gallery? I recollect nothing but to see them talking together..

When you saw them in the gallery, how was her Royal Highness dressed? She was dressed in a morning cloak.

Had she any other part of her morning dress on? She had the same dress on that she wore when she was going to lie down.

You have told us that Bergami slept in the dining-room on board the vessel, and that her Royal Highness slept in the cabin till you arrived at Jaffa: where did she sleep afterwards? On the deck.

Was there a tent there? Yes.

What was in the tent? Two small beds.

Did her Royal Highness sleep in one of those beds? Yes.

Did you assist in undressing her? No.

Who did? I do not know.

Did any body sleep in the other bed? M. Bergami.

Did that continue during the whole voyage from Jaffa to Italy? Yes.

While her Royal Highness slept in her cabin, near the dining-room, where did Victorine sleep? I don't know whether she slept in the cabin of her Royal Highness, or in that of the Countess of Oldi.

After her Royal Highness went to sleep on the deck, who slept in the cabin before occupied by her Royal Highness? The little Victorine, my sister, and I myself, by turns, to take care of the child.

What became of the bed that was occupied by Bergami below? I don't recollect.

Do you recollect her Royal Highness bathing on board? Yes.

Did she bathe more than once? I only recollect once.

Who attended her? Bergami.

Did they both come up together afterwards, or did Bergami come up first? Bergami came to call me on the deck to go and dress her Royal Highness.

At the time you were so called by Bergami to dress her Royal Highness, how long had they been together? Nearly three quarters of an hour.

Who assisted in getting the water for the bath? I saw Theodore Majochi at the door with a pail of water in his hand.

Have you ever seen her Royal Highness and Bergami under the tent on deck in the day-time? Yes.

Once, or oftener? Often.

How did her Royal Highness employ herself on board the vessel? She often worked for little Victorine.

Do you ever recollect that she worked for any other person? I do not recollect.

When you went down, in consequence of being desired to dress her Royal Highness after the bath, in what state did you find her? She was standing in her own cabin.

Had she any clothes on? The same dress she had on the evening before when I undressed her—a gown, a robe de chambre.

Did you then assist in dressing her? Yes.

You have been asked how her Royal Highness employed herself on board the vessel ; now state how you saw Bergami employed ? He was almost the whole day lying down on the bed.

When you speak of his being the whole day lying on his bed, what bed do you mean, after you left Jaffa ? The little bed that was so placed on deck, under the tent.

When you saw him first in the morning, what dress had he on ? He had a kind of Greek gown, with wide sleeves.

Did you ever see him do any thing to amuse her Royal Highness ? Yes sometimes.

Tell us what you saw ? I have seen him playing different tricks—jokes. Once I saw him take a cushion and put it under his gown, and walk about the deck.

At the time he put that cushion under his gown, did he put it in front ?

Did you observe what her Royal Highness did ? She laughed.

Do you remember any shirts being made on board, by her Royal Highness, for Bergami ? As far as I can recollect, the Countess of Oldi made shirts for Bergami.

Did the Princess make any of them ? She was often at work.

Did she say any thing about these shirts ? She said that she would make them herself.

What passed on that occasion ? what was the conversation, as nearly as you can recollect ? Her Royal Highness said to Bergami, that she wished to make those shirts herself.

What farther passed ? did you say any thing to her Royal Highness, or to any other person, about it ? Bergami said he wanted to have some shirts made : her Royal Highness said she would make them herself.

What did Bergami do ? He smiled.

Were those the shirts made by the Countess of Oldi ? I don't know whether they were the same shirts ; but the Countess of Oldi made some shirts for Bergami.

Did Bergami ever give you any thing to make on board ? Yes, sometimes.

Did the Queen also give you any thing ? Yes.

What was it ? I can't recollect.

Where did you land in Italy ? At Terracina, in the Campagna di Roma.

Did you go from that to the Villa d'Este. Yes.

On your return there, or shortly afterwards, was any change made in the bedroom of her Royal Highness ? Yes.

We will speak presently more particularly as to that. When you went to Jerusalem, was any order conferred on Bergami there ? Yes.

What order ? The order which I saw was the order of the Holy Sepulchre

Was there any other order? was any order instituted at Jerusalem? The order of St. Caroline was instituted, but I don't know exactly whether at Jerusalem or not.

Was that order conferred on Bergami, or was any rank or situation in that order conferred on Bergami by her Royal Highness? Bergami was made Grand Master of that order.

Was he, in fact, appointed Grand Master of that order? Yes.

Did he afterwards wear that order? Yes.

The witness was stating, that after her return to the Villa d'Este, a change was made in the bedroom of her Royal Highness. How long was that after her return? Near three weeks afterwards.

Do you recollect the new situation of the bedroom of her Royal Highness? Yes.

Had it a communication with the bedroom of Bergami? Yes.

How did that bedroom communicate with the rest of the house? was there any corridor or passage? Yes, there was a corridor that communicated with the rest of the house.

Was there any door at the extremity of that corridor? Nearly in the middle of that corridor there was a door.

Was that door open or shut at night? It was shut at night.

In consequence of that new disposition of the apartments, was any alteration made in the wall of the intermediate room? I saw masons at work, in order to form an opening in the wall to make room for a door near to that of her Royal Highness's chamber.

In passing from the bedroom of her Royal Highness to that occupied by Bergami, did you go through that opening so made? Yes.

Do you remember on your return to the Ville d'Este, that any new table was formed for the servants? Did you notice it to any one? Who dined at that table? The mother of M. Bergami, his sister Faustina, his brother Lewis, and one of his cousins.

Did he hold any office in the palace? Yes; he was accountant.

What situation did Lewis Bergami hold? He was made prefect of the palace.

You have told us before that the mother of Bergami was called "Nonna;" how was she called after your return to the Villa d'Este? She was called Donna Livia.

Do you remember the theatre at the Villa d'Este? Yes.

Did you ever see Lewis Bergami act any thing on that theatre? Yes.

Did you ever see him play any thing on that theatre with her Royal Highness? Yes; he danced, dressed like Harlequin, and her Royal Highness dressed like Columbine. (A laugh.)

Did you observe gold ear-rings which Bergami wore? Yes.
Did you ever observe them again? I saw ear-rings afterwards worn by her Royal Highness; I believe they were the same.

Did her Royal Highness continue to wear them? Yes.

Did you observe ear-rings worn by Victorine? Yes; they were changed at d'Esté.

Did you see them after they were changed and worn by Victorine? I saw them afterwards in the ears of her Royal Highness.

Were they in the ears of her Royal Highness at the same time as the others? Yes.

Were they united, or separate, or how? describe the manner. They were separate, one in each ear.

Describe how; separately, or how? Both in the same hole.

Did you observe any presents made by her Royal Highness to Bergami? Sometimes Bergami had presents from her Royal Highness.

Describe what kind. Something gold; I could not well describe them.

Did you observe a cap worn by Bergami? Yes.

Did you observe a cap worn by her Royal Highness? Yes.

Was it the same kind? Yes; it was a cap, red, and of the same make that I saw on the head of her Royal Highness.

Where was it made? It was made in Naples.

Do you remember a black silk cravat worn by Bergami? Generally he wore in the morning a black silk cravat.

Do you remember seeing that cravat any where else? Yes, in her Royal Highness's room.

Was that once, twice, or several times? Several times.

Do you remember the slippers of Bergami? I saw them once.

What kind were they? White slippers.

Did you observe them any where else? Yes, sometimes in her Royal Highness's room.

A Peer. What room? Her Royal Highness's bedroom.

Do you ever remember any thing else, any part of Bergami's dress there? I don't recollect.

Do you remember the second night at Bagossa, as you were going to Jerusalem, to have observed any thing belonging to Bergami in the tent of her Royal Highness? I saw something belonging to Bergami, but I cannot recollect what description.

When you say something belonging to Bergami, do you mean a part of his dress? Yes.

Do you remember the residence of Count Pino? Yes.

Did her Royal Highness visit Count Pino's residence before she visited Greece? Yes.

Did you sleep near or far off from her Royal Highness at house of Count Pino? Near.

Was there any door opening from your room to the bedroom of her Royal Highness? Yes.

Did Bergami come into your room that night? When I lay down, I saw Bergami pass through my room.

How did he go? He passed towards the room of her Royal Highness.

Was there any light in your room? There was a little lantern.

Did you see him come out? I fell asleep, and did not see him come out.

Do you recollect how long this was before the voyage to Greece? It was not very long before, nearly three weeks.

You know La Barona? Yes.

To whom does it belong? It belongs to Bergami.

What does it consist of? Of a house and an estate.

What was the name of the house? Villa Bergami.

Was there any other house at Barona but the house you call Villa Bergami? Yes, a farmer's house.

While you were at d'Este, before you went to Greece, did her Royal Highness visit the Barona a second time? Yes.

Did you accompany her? Yes.

Do you remember the situation of the beds at the Barona? Yes.

Will you describe the situation of the beds? They were separated by a passage; there was a small cabinet; the bedroom of her Royal Highness was on one side, the bedroom of Bergami on the other, the cabinet between them.

What did the staircase lead to? The staircase led down, in order to go out of the house.

Was there any corridor or passage? Yes, there was a passage.

Was there a door in the corridor? Yes.

Was it shut or open at night? It was shut.

When it was shut, could any person go to her Royal Highness's room or to Bergami's? No, unless through the other door through the passage which I have already mentioned.

Must one have gone down the stairs and come up again for the purpose? It was necessary to go down, and then to come up on the other side.

Were there other doors to the street which opened into the same corridor? There were other doors.

Were they on the same side? There were four doors on this line (describing a line), and the door of the corridor here, (describing some position).

When the door in the passage was shut, did it cut off the communication from the four doors? Yes, when the door was shut.

The question was repeated by Mr. Gurney, and answered in the same terms.

How long did you continue at Barona? At the first time two or three days.

You afterwards returned? Yes.

How long did you continue then at Barona? Near two months.

Was Bergami and her Royal Highness there the whole of the time? No.

Where did they go to? To Germany.

How long were they at the Barona before they went to Germany? Nearly one month.

Did you make any observations on the conduct of Bergami and her Royal Highness, how they conducted themselves towards each other during this time: I made no particular observation.

How did they address each other? The Princess sometimes said "Bergami," and sometimes "*Tu*," thou, to Bergami, and Bergami said "Princess" to her.

A Peer. How is that question taken down? (It was repeated, and the interpreter explained that it was the second person singular which her Royal Highness used.

How did the rest of the servants address her Royal Highness? They commonly said "your Royal Highness."

At Barona did you observe Bergami do any thing to her Royal Highness? I do not recollect.

Do you remember any balls at Barona? Yes.

Who attended those balls? People of low condition.

Did you ever hear her Royal Highness and Bergami speak of conduct at one of those balls? Yes.

Did you yourself make any observation on the conduct of persons at the ball? Yes.

Will you tell us what you saw, also, in presence of her Royal Highness? In presence of her Royal Highness I saw nothing particular.

Do you remember Bergami ever saying any thing in the presence of her Royal Highness? Yes, once.

What was it? Mr. Bergami related a history—a story of what happened in the house.

Did the story relate to persons at the ball? Yes.

What was the story? what had been done? The story was so indecent, I dare not repeat it.

Was it told by Bergami to the Princess? Yes.

Was it in your presence? Yes.

[Manifest marks of dissatisfaction were shown by the Peers.]

The Solicitor-General. Without particularly mentioning the story, you can tell us generally what it was? I have told you that I cannot repeat it.

The Solicitor-General. Where is the Attorney-General?

The Lord-Chancellor. If the witness cannot state more, the whole of this part of her evidence must be struck out.

Several Peers. Strike it out. (A few cries of "No.")

The Solicitor-General. It must be struck out, or all must be stated: there is no doubt of that. (The Attorney-General now came into his place.) Tell us what the story was? It was a fulsome story relating to a gentleman and one of the young women.

What did Bergami tell of what passed between this person and the young woman? He said all that had passed upon the bed.

The Lord-Chancellor remarked, in an audible tone, that something more must be given in evidence, or they could not receive this.

Lord Erskine made a few observations on the very objectionable character of this evidence, (hear, hear); and said, that whatever might be done here, such statements with which the Princess was not connected, would at once be rejected in all other courts.

The Solicitor-General resumed. What Bergami said was what passed on the bed between the person mentioned and the young woman? Bergami related all that passed.

(The house generally seemed dissatisfied with this evidence.)

The Solicitor-General. So far as I am concerned, I have no objection to have the whole struck out. (Hear, hear.)

The Lord-Chancellor. Consider it struck out, and go on.

Mr. Brougham. I have no curiosity to hear the story; I had just as lieve get it out as not; but I have no wish to press on the modesty of this witness.

There was a general cry of "Strike it out;" some voices cried "No."

Cries of "go on, go on."

The Solicitor-General resumed.

During the time you were at the Borromeo, did you go to Turin? Yes.

How long did you remain there? Some days.

Did you go to Venice before you went to Greece? We went twice to Venice, once before the voyage to Greece, and the second time before going to Germany.

Where did you lodge at Venice? As far as I can recollect, at the Hotel de la Grande Bretagne.

Did her Royal Highness continue at the Hotel de la Grande Bretagne, or remove to another house? She removed to another house, near the inn.

How long did she remain at the hotel before she removed to the private house? I believe only two days.

You have mentioned that Dr. Holland and Mr. William Burrell went with her Royal Highness on the journey to Venice; did they remain at the inn, or go to the private house? As far as I recollect, they remained at the inn.

You have mentioned that while at Venice you went to some place in the Tyrol; to what place? To remain there?

Solicitor-General. No; to what place did you go? We went through the Tyrol to Germany.

What place in the Tyrol did you stop at on your way? It was Scharnitz.

Did Bergami go from Scharnitz to Inspruck? Yes, Bergami went to Inspruck for passports.

At what time of the day did Bergami go? I don't precisely recollect, but I believe it was in the morning.

Do you recollect the room her Royal Highness slept in, and what arrangements were made on this occasion? Yes.

Who went to bed in the same chamber with her Royal Highness? Myself.

At what time did you go to bed? It was nearly ten o'clock.

What time did her Royal Highness go to bed? At the same time.

In the same room? Yes.

Did Bergami return from Inspruck that night? Yes.

As far as you recollect, how long after you had gone to bed? I don't recollect precisely, because I had already fallen asleep.

Did you sleep in the same bed, or in another bed? No, there was a small bed laid on the floor for me.

After Bergami returned, did her Royal Highness give you any orders what to do? Her Royal Highness told me I might take up my bed and go.

Did you see Bergami before those orders were given? Yes, Mr. Bergami came in at the same time the orders were given.

Where? in the room of her Royal Highness? Yes.

Did you in consequence of the orders go away for the night? I left the room at the same moment.

When you left the room, had you left Bergami there, or was he gone? I cannot exactly say whether Bergami was in the room, but I believe he was.

Can you tell about how long you had been in bed when Bergami arrived? It was nearly two hours or two hours and a half.

Do you remember going to Carlsruhe? Yes.

Do you remember the description of the beds in Carlsruhe? Yes.

Tell us how it was? They were separated by a dining-room.

Who made the Princess's bed? I don't know whether it was my sister or some other.

Whose business was it to make Bergami's bed? I don't know whether it was a servant, but I saw a woman belonging to the house make his bed. There was a woman in the house.

While you were at Carlsruhe did you go to Baden baths? Yes.

Did her Royal Highness sleep there? Yes.

Do you remember the situation of the beds? No.

Do you remember going to her Royal Highness's room and seeing a sofa there? I don't know whether it was a sofa, but there were some chairs near each other, but it rather appeared to me it was a sofa.

This question was repeated but the same answer was given.
When you went into the room did you see the Princess?

Yes.

Was she alone, or was any person with her? Yes, Mr. Bergami was there; it was not very late, but twilight, between day and night.

Was the Princess standing or sitting? She was sitting.

Where was Bergami? He was sitting by her side.

Did you observe the hand or the arm of Bergami where it was? Bergami's hand was passed behind her Royal Highness.

Describe how? It was passed round her body, her waist.

Where did his hand come? His hand came out round her waist.

How was her Royal Highness sitting—where was her head? Her head was leaning against Bergami's arm.

Did you go from Baden to Vienna? Yes.

How long did you stay at Vienna? Three or four days.

Do you know whether her Royal Highness went to court at Vienna? No.

What do you mean—that you don't know, or that she did not go? She did not go.

You went from Vienna to Trieste? Yes.

How did her Royal Highness travel from Vienna to Trieste? In a small, very low, open carriage.

Who travelled with her in that carriage? Bergami.

Any one else? No one but Mr. Bergami; I saw no one else.

Did she travel at the same time with her suite, or before? Her Royal Highness arrived at Trieste before her suite.

You went from Trieste to Milan? Yes.

And to the Barona? Yes.

Did her Royal Highness travel in the same way? Yes, I believe in the same carriage, because she always arrived before us.

After your return, where did Bergami dine? With her Royal Highness.

Did Lewis Bergami dine too with her Royal Highness? Yes, as far as I can recollect.

You went from the Barona to Rome? Yes.

Did you pass by Rimini? Yes.

How long did you stay there? One or two nights, I don't recollect.

Was her Royal Highness indisposed at Rimini? She was indisposed.

Did you attend her, or who attended? I attended one part of the time.

Do you know who attended the other part of the time? I don't recollect.

Had her Royal Highness been indisposed before? Yes.

Where? At a small village, the name of which I don't know.

Did you attend? No.

Who remained with her? The Countess Oldi, I believe.

How long did she remain at that place? Nearly one hour.

Did you go into the room? Not at all.

When you arrived at Rome, what house did you reside at? At an inn.

What was the name of the inn? The Royal Oak.

Did you afterwards go to a house in the Ronconelli? Yes.

Do you know the relative situation of the chambers of her Royal Highness and Bergami at Ronconelli? Yes.

Describe their situation. Did they have any communication? They were near, and communicated with each other.

Do you remember ever seeing Bergami in his bedroom? Once.

Where was her Royal Highness at that time? I don't know.

Was Bergami confined by indisposition? Yes.

How long did that illness last? A few days.

Did you ever see her Royal Highness go into his room during that time? Yes.

Once, or more? More than once.

Where did you go to from Ronconelli? To the Villa Grande.

During any part of this journey to Rome, did you travel in the same carriage with her Royal Highness? Yes.

Who were in it besides the Princess and you? Mr. Bergami.

How did you sit in it—in what way? Mr. Bergami was seated in the middle between us.

Did you take notice of their arms or hands, how they were? I do not recollect.

Do you recollect any thing particular that passed? I recollect no particulars.

Do you remember at Villa Grande a bust taken of her Royal Highness? Yes.

By order of whom was it taken? I do not know.

Was there a bust taken of any body else? Also of Mr. Bergami.

Did her Royal Highness and Bergami sit for their busts? Yes.

Do you know where they were afterwards placed? No.

Was this at the Villa Grande, or before you came there, or after you left it? It was at Villa Grande.

Do you know what was the situation of the Princess's and Bergami's rooms at Villa Grande? Yes.

Please to describe it? Mr. Bergami's room was situated in an open gallery, and the entrance to her Royal Highness's apartments was in the same gallery.

How far were they from each other? About 15 paces.

Did you once see her Royal Highness come out of her chamber after she was undressed? I do not recollect.

In what room did she dress, or make her toilet? In her bed-room.

Do you recollect ever seeing Bergami on those occasions? Yes, I saw him sometimes.

Do you recollect on any occasion some persons coming to dinner before her Royal Highness was dressed? Yes.

Into what room did they go? Into the first room.

Where was Bergami then? In her bed-room.

Were you there also? Yes.

Did she change her dress before she went to the company? Yes.

Entirely? I don't recollect.

Where was Bergami while she was changing her dress? Part of the time he was in her room.

How long did you remain at Villa Grande? About two months.

Where did you go from that place? To Sineaglia.

What was the name of the house you went to first? The Villa Caprini.

How long did you continue there? I remained only two months.

Do you know what was the situation of her Royal Highness's room at Villa Caprini? Yes.

Describe it. Her Royal Highness had three rooms, which led to the eating-room, or dining-room.

Where were the rooms of her suite? The rooms of the gentlemen servants were in a separate wing of the house.

How did that wing communicate with the rest of the house? By means of a kind of two arches.

Did her Royal Highness have any conversation with you about these rooms and apartments? I don't recollect.

How did persons in that wing get into the body of the house? They had a staircase that went down into a yard, or court, and they went across that court in order to get into the house.

Where was Bergami's bed-room? In a room near that of her Royal Highness.

Was there any communication between them? Yes.

Had her Royal Highness a small cabinet below? Yes.

Was there any sofa in that cabinet? Yes.

Did you ever see Bergami on that sofa? Yes.

Have you ever seen him there when the Princess was. Yes. How was he? Was he sitting on the sofa? He was lying down on the sofa.

Where was her Royal Highness then? What was she doing? She was sitting on the edge of the sofa.

What was she doing? In what position was she? I do not recollect what she was doing; she was sitting on the side or edge of the sofa.

Did you ever see her Royal Highness in pantaloons? Yes; at Pesaro.

Was Bergami present at that time? I saw him once.

Tell us what he said, or if he said anything, or what passed between them? Bergami said, "Your Royal Highness looks better so."

Tell us the phrase he made use of, as far as you recollect? Bergami turned round, looking at her Royal Highness, and said, "O, how pretty you are! I like you much better so."

Did you observe the bed of her Royal Highness at Villa Caprini? I made no observations.

Was it a small bed for one person, or a large bed for two persons? It was a large bed.

At the time when you describe the Princess in pantaloons, what was the state of her neck—breast? It was uncovered; she was at her toilette.

How far is Villa Caprini from Pesaro? Two or three miles.

Do you remember Bergami ever going from Villa Caprini to Pesaro? Yes, sometimes.

Tell what passed between him and the Princess? The same thing that I said passed at Messina.

Describe it particularly. They took each other by the hand, and the Princess said, "*Adieu, mon cœur; adieu, mon cher ami!*" and Bergami said, "*Adieu, au revoir!*"

Did you observe Bergami do any thing more? I do not recollect that I observed any thing else.

Was there a chest of money at Pesaro? Yes.

Who had the key of it? I do not recollect.

Did you ever see Bergami with the key? Yes.

At the time when her Royal Highness resided at Naples, had she any chaplain as a part of her suite? Prayers were said at her house every Sunday.

Was it so at Villa Villani, Villa d'Este, and at the Barona? No.

Did you ever see it so after you left Naples? Yes.

Until what time? Till we were at Genoa.

Was it ever so at all after you quitted Genoa? Never after.

Did you ever see her Royal Highness go to church at Genoa? Yes.

What did you see her do there? I saw her once fall on her knees by Bergami (by his side.)

Do you remember her saying anything about masses? Yes.

Tell us what it was? She told me she intended to have masses said for the soul of Mr. Bergami's father. (A laugh.)

At the time you were first at the Villa d'Este, was her Royal Highness visited by the nobility in the neighbourhood? Sometimes.

How was it at Villa Villani, before you went to Villa d'Este? They visited her sometimes.

Did her Royal Highness ever say any thing to you about the Cassino, at Milan? Yes.

What did she say? She said it had been put to the vote whether she should be admitted at (or into) the Cassino, at Milan.

Any thing further? She said it had been negatived.

Do you remember in a garden at Villa d'Este a chair upon wheels? Yes.

Have you ever seen Bergami and the Princess do any thing with that chair? Yes, I have seen them play with that chair, and push it forward.

Who was in it? I do not recollect.

Did you ever see them in the kitchen at Villa d'Este? Twice.

What were they doing? They were standing in the kitchen.

Was there any thing to eat there? There was something to eat, but I did not see them eat any thing.

With respect to Naples, do you recollect the Princess having gone to the opera one night? Yes.

At what time did you dress her on the morning after the opera? I do not remember precisely; some time between 10 and 11 o'clock.

After she was dressed, where did you leave her? I remained in her room.

Where did the Princess go? Into a small cabinet.

Was that the small cabinet you before described? Yes.

How long did the Princess remain in that cabinet? I do not precisely recollect.

Tell us about what time? Nearly an hour, or an hour and a half.

Did you during that time see Bergami? No.

Was the door of the cabinet open or closed? It was closed.

Was the outer door of the room in which Bergami slept open or closed? I always saw it shut when I was passing to my room.

The Solicitor-General said, these were all the questions he had to ask the witness.

The house then adjourned at 20 minutes before 4 o'clock.

Fourteenth Day, FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 1, 1820.

The Bishop of Winchester read prayers, and the house was called over, as usual, about ten o'clock; after which the counsel, interpreters, &c. were introduced.

Cross Examination of Madame Dumont by Mr. Williams.

You have already said that you have been thirteen months in England? Yes.

Have you been out of England during that time? No.

Do you not understand English? I understand a little, but I cannot speak it with ease.

Have you had lessons in English ? Yes.

How long have you been receiving lessons ? Four or five months ; I don't recollect exactly.

Do you mean that you have been taking lessons for four or five months up to the present time ? No ; I have been the last two months without lessons.

Have you not tried to speak English at all ? I have sometimes.

Did you understand the questions put to you yesterday before the interpreter translated them ? Yes ; I can understand better than I can speak, because I cannot speak to make myself understood easily.

Then, though you could not explain yourself, you understood the questions which were put to you yesterday, without the translation of the interpreter ? I did not all of them ; but I understood one which the Solicitor-General put to me yesterday.

Do you mean to represent that, out of the numerous questions which were put to you yesterday, you understood only one ? I understood some, but not all. I did not understand so perfectly as to be able to answer.

Say whether you understood most of the questions, aye or no ? I understood some of them.

Were those which you understood the greater or the smaller number ? I understood some which were short.

Since you have been in England have you always gone by the same name of Louisa Dumont ? No, I had another name.

If it be not giving you too much trouble, will you be so good as to tell me your other name ? I took the name of the place I come from, Columbia.

Did you also take a title, that of Countess ? No.

Were you never called Countess ? I was once so called.

By once do you mean one time ? I mean one time.

By once do you also mean by only one person ? I only recollect one person to have called me Countess.

Did that person call you so only once, or frequently ? I only heard it once.

Where were you living when that person so addressed you ? In Frith-street.

Do you mean in Frith-street, Soho-square ? Yes.

Before that time had you lived in Oxford-street ? Yes.

How long did you live there ? About three months, as far as I can recollect. I do not know exactly.

While you lived there did nobody call you Countess ? I do not recollect that any body called me so there.

Will you swear that you were not called Countess Colombia in the house in Oxford-street ? I will not swear that ; but I do not recollect it.

Will you swear that you did not pass in the house by the title of the Countess ? I cannot tell what Mr. Cross, who placed me in the house, called me ; I do not know by what title he announced me.

Will you swear that while living in the house in Oxford-street you were not called by the title of Countess, not behind your back, but in your presence ? I will not swear ; but I do not recollect.

Was it not something new to you to be called Countess ? I do not

remember being so called in Oxford-street. I remember being called Countess in Frith-street.

The question was repeated, and the witness answered, "I was not so called."

Then you will swear that you were not, while living in Oxford-street, called Countess in your presence? I will not swear; but I do not recollect.

What name did you pass by before you went to live in Oxford-street? Colombia.

How long have you been called Colombia? Since I arrived at Dover, in England.

I wish to ask you whether, when you lived in Oxford-street, you did not answer to the title of Countess? I do not recollect.

Will you swear you did not? I will not swear; but I do not recollect.

Was it a matter of no singularity to you the being called Countess?

Here there was a loud cry of "Order! order!" by some Peers.

The Lord-Chancellor believed that some noble lords thought the question unnecessary, as it had already been put several times.

Mr. Williams wished humbly to submit to their lordships that the course of his cross-examination was perfectly regular. The question was one which in any court of justice he had a right to put, and to repeat in the manner he had done. He could not help the question being put often. It was the fault of the answer not being satisfactory.

The Lord-Chancellor observed, that neither the counsel for the bill nor any noble lord appeared to object to the question, and that therefore the counsel had a right to put it. (Cries of "Go on.")

Mr. Williams thought it necessary, after such an interruption, to take a little time to consider.

As you say you cannot recollect whether you were called Countess or not, I wish to ask you whether it was not a matter of novelty to you to be called Countess? I never was called so, except one time in Frith street, as far as I recollect.

As I understood you, you said yesterday or the day before that you accompanied the Princess to Naples? Yes.

Do you now recollect whether the Princess went to the opera on the first or the second night after her arrival at Naples? It was on the second night after her arrival she told me she was going to the opera.

Then you are certain that it was on the second night after her arrival at Naples that she went to the opera? Yes.

If I understood you rightly, there were two beds in the apartment of the Princess at Naples—a large one and a small one? Yes.

The small one was the travelling bed of the Princess? As far as I recollect, it was the travelling bed of her Royal Highness.

If I comprehend you rightly, you said, the day before yesterday, that, upon the morning after the Princess had been at the opera, the large bed had the appearance of two persons having slept in it? I said that the large bed looked as if two persons had slept in it.

I beg to know then, what you meant by saying, in a previous part of your examination, that you had observed the large bed to have been occupied, but that you could say nothing more about it?

Mr. Gurney, who was desired to refer to his notes relative to the previous part of the evidence, read as follows:—

“Did you take notice of the Princess’s travelling bed? I observed that nobody had slept in it.

“Did you observe what appearance the large bed had? I did.

“What observation did you make on the large bed? I observed that it had been occupied.

“State more particularly what was its condition? I cannot.

“Was it much tumbled or deranged? Not much.”

Mr. Williams then observed, that in the course of the examination, in about twenty minutes after, the witness had been asked other questions relative to the state of this bed.

Mr. Gurney read what had passed in this part of the examination:—

“Did you make any observation on the large bed? had it the appearance of one or of more than one person having slept in it? More than one person appeared to have slept in it.”

The Solicitor-General objected to this mode of putting the question to the witness. The connexion of the parts of the evidence should be read to her.

The Lord-Chancellor. Counsel have a right to state what a witness has said in a former examination, and then ask a question upon it. But if there be any doubt as to the words, it is then necessary to refer back to the notes of the evidence.

Mr. Williams. That is just what I have been doing. I now beg to ask why, if she had observed that the bed appeared to have been slept in by two persons, she should, in the first part of her examination, when asked to state what was its condition, have said she could not?

The Solicitor-General again interposed, and said this mode of putting the question was not correct.

The Lord-Chancellor. If there be any doubt about the words, let the notes of the shorthand-writer be referred to.

Mr. Gurney again read his notes as above.

The translator interpreted the questions and answers, and it was explained to the witness that a period had intervened between the two parts of the examination.

Mr. Williams then proceeded:—

I now wish to know, when you were first asked to state par-

ticularly the appearance of the large bed, whether you did not understand the question to relate to the number that appeared to have slept in it? I understood that I was to say in what condition the bed was.

Did you not consider that you were to answer more particularly when you were asked whether the bed was much deranged? I did not understand I was to explain particularly, but I could explain it at present.

You have given me some account how some of the family slept at Naples. I beg to know the different rooms, and where Hieronymus slept? The door of his room was in the same corridor as the door of the room of her Royal Highness.

Do you know whether Sir William Gell and Mr. Keppel Craven had servants sleeping in the house at Naples at this time? I saw their servants during that time, but I do not know whether they slept in the same house.

Had Sir William Gell and Mr. Keppel Craven one or two servants at this time? They had one servant each.

Were they men-servants? Yes.

Do you mean to say that you do not know at all where those servants slept at Naples? I do not know where the rooms were in which they slept. I never heard it mentioned.

You do not know where either of those men slept on any one night during your residence at Naples? I will not swear, but I do not recollect.

Do you mean to swear that you do not recollect where Mr. Keppel Craven's servant slept any one night during your residence at Naples? At this moment I do not recollect at all.

This you swear? At this moment I do not recollect at all.

Where did you sleep yourself at Naples? In a little apartment above that of her Royal Highness.

Did you sleep alone in that room? We had two rooms: in one I slept, and Annette Triesson in the other.

During the time you remained in the house did you sleep alone in that room? Yes.

And this you will now swear? Yes, that I slept every night in my room alone.

The whole night? Yes.

Alone? Yes.

Every night, and the whole of the night, alone? Yes, I slept alone.

If I recollect right, you said one night you saw Bergami coming out of his room in a state of undress while you resided at Naples? Yes.

How soon after your arrival at Naples was this? It is impossible for me to say.

You need not be particular as to a night or two. I cannot say precisely.

I do not desire you to say precisely; say within a few

nights, as near as you can? We were four months at Naples, and I cannot recollect precisely.

I do not ask you precisely, but to tell me within a week, more or less? I cannot recollect. We were four months at Naples.

Was it during the first month? I cannot recollect.

Was it during the second or the third month? I again say I cannot recollect, it is so long since the circumstance took place.

Was it towards the beginning or the end of your residence at Naples? I do not recollect.

Then you have no memory at all as to whether it happened at the beginning, the middle, or the end of your residence at Naples? you have no notion of the time? I do not recollect at what period it happened.

Then it was some one night or other while you were at Naples? Yes.

I am to take it, then, it was some night or other while the Princess was at Naples? Yes.

You have only once lived in that city? Yes.

I think you have said that you once saw Bergami undressed? Yes.

Now, pray tell me where you was standing, and in what position, when you saw him first? I was standing at the door of the room which came out of the room of the Princess.

Was that in the corridor? Yes.

[Here it was remarked that the witness had spoken of two corridors.]

You spoke of a corridor into which the door of the Princess's apartment opened? Yes.

I now speak of the same corridor. Where were you in that corridor? I was standing at the door which came upon this corridor from the room of the Princess.

So I understand: very well. If I understand you, Bergami's room was at the other end of the corridor; the other end, as applies to the room of the Princess? Not quite at the bottom.

But nearly at the other end of that passage? It was rather nearer to the end of the passage than on this side. (Referring to the plan before her.)

Was there not a staircase between the door of the Princess and Bergami's room-door, by which you commonly went to your own room? In this position (referring to the plan) was the door of the Princess. There was another door leading into her cabinet, in which was another door leading to the corridor, by which I went to my apartment.

Had you a light upon that occasion, when you saw Bergami passing? Bergami had a candle in his hand.

Had you any light? No; because I was upon the point of going.

Going where? To go out. I was still speaking to the Princess at her door.

You say "going;" going where? I was waiting for the Princess to give me leave to go, as she did every night.

What did you mean when you said, a minute ago, that you were going? Because the Princess was undressed, and I expected every moment permission from her to go.

Where? for I will know where? To withdraw to my own room.

What, without a light? I had no light.

If I understand your evidence, you have said you escaped through the apartment of the Princess.

The Solicitor-General. Indeed she did not say any thing like it.

Mr. Williams. I put it as a question. Did you, in point of fact—I do not ask what you said before—did you escape through the apartment of the Princess—yes or no? I was *there* (describing), and I escaped *this door*. I did not traverse this part of the passage.

Are you still speaking of the passage which went between the room of the Princess and that of Bergami? Yes; the interior passage.

When you traversed that part of the passage which you have described, had you not to go towards Bergami? Do you mean in the interior passage?

In that one through which you were to make your escape? I was *here* (describing.) I escaped through *this door*; and Bergami's door was *here*.

Mr. Williams. When you made your escape from the place where you were standing near the door of the Princess, had you not, in that escape, to go nearer to the place where Bergami himself was? I made some steps; and I turned off *here*. I made some steps to the corridor, to go to the door which led out.

[The inability or disinclination of the witness to answer this question distinctly, produced some confusion.]

Those steps took you nearer to the place where Bergami was? I must have an answer, *aye* or *no*.

The witness did not answer.

Mr. Williams. I submit to your lordships that I have a right to demand an answer to this question.

The Lord Chancellor. No one prevents you, Mr. Williams. If the question is not distinctly answered, you are entitled to put it again.

The Earl of Lauderdale observed, that the descriptions of the witness (referring to the plan) were not visible at the upper end of the house. The answer must be given in words.

The Earl of Winchilsea suggested that the witness might draw the thing upon a piece of paper. Loud cries of "No, no."

The Earl of Liverpool. Let the witness describe in words, and the interpreters will explain to the best of their ability.

Mr. Pinaro stated the desire of the house to the witness.

Mr. Williams. When you made your escape, as you have described several times, by means of the door, did you not, in so doing, get nearer to Bergami? Yes.

Did Bergami come forward, or did he run back, or what? I saw Bergami over against me, coming towards me.

Then he kept coming nearer to you, to meet you? I do not say that, because I went out precipitately.

Then how do you know that he came towards you? Because I saw him coming with a direction towards me.

About a fete or opera, I believe the King of Naples had lent a palace or a house to the Princess? Yes.

I am speaking now of that night upon which you have described the Princess as acting the part of the Genius of History. I beg to know if the King and Queen of Naples were there? I saw the King of Naples in the room, but not the Queen. I heard that she was indisposed, and obliged to leave the room at an early hour.

Were there not ladies of the Neapolitan court also present upon that occasion? I saw several ladies in the room, but I do not know from what quarter they came—whence they came.

Were there not also, of the Neapolitan nobility and gentry, a considerable number present? I saw a number of gentlemen and ladies in the room.

Now, I beg to know whether two other ladies did not sustain characters at the same time when the Princess personated the Genius of History? When the Princess went down dressed in that character, I did not go down too; but I remained above in my room, in the anti-chamber.

No, then, you yourself did not see the representation of the piece, whatever it was, which was got up? I was not present during the representation of that piece.

Did you see any lady dressed up to represent "Victory?" I do not remember seeing any other lady; there were several costumes, but I do not remember farther.

Mr. Gastano said, the words of the witness were—"I saw many costumes; but I do not remember seeing one of "Victory."

I wish to know whether that costume, by whoever worn, was not used upon that occasion, when the Princess appeared as the Genius of History? I saw different costumes during the same evening.

Did you see one representing "Fame" upon that occasion? I do not remember. I saw several costumes, but I made no observation.

Well, however that may be, when the Princess was dressed up in the character of the Genius of History, she appeared before all the persons, male and female, who were there?

The Solicitor-General. The witness has said that she did not go down stairs with the Princess.

Mr. Williams. But she may know the fact.

I wish to know if the Princess went into that room where the Nea-

politan company, male and female, was ? I only saw the Princess go down. I saw no farther. I only saw her upon the top of the staircase by which she was going to descend.

Was that towards the room in which the Neapolitan nobility and gentry were assembled ? Yes.

Have you any doubt that the Princess upon that occasion went to appear before the assembly ? I believe the Princess was going to appear among them.

I beg to know whether, when the Princess was dressed in the Turkish dress, other persons were dressed in that manner, so as to make up a group ? I only saw the Princess in her apartment ; I did not go down into the room. I only entered the ball-room towards the end of the ball.

Did you see Hieronymus ? I did not see him.

Did you see Secart ? I neither saw Secart nor Hieronymus ; but they told me next day that they had been at the ball.

The Solicitor-General thought it would be better, for the sake of regularity, to leave out what the witness had been told.

Nor any other person in the suite of the Princess ? I saw no one of the suite of the Princess except towards morning, when I went into the ball-room, towards the end of the ball.

I wish to know if, before the ball began, you did not see some of the suite of the Princess dressed as Turkish peasants, or as Turks in some way or other ? I do not remember that I saw any body.

I wish to call your attention to the journey you took by land to Jerusalem. I wish to know from you, whether or no the Princess did not travel on horseback ? Yes ; that is, on an ass.

You travelled in some kind of carriage ? Yes.

With the Countess of Oldi ? Yes.

Did you not travel after the Princess ? Sometimes before, sometimes after.

Did you not, on that journey, continue to attend on the Countess of Oldi ? I did not wait upon the Countess of Oldi.

Did you not continue to be with her, whether serving or not ? I was always in the same palanquin with her.

Did not your sister attend upon the Princess during that journey ? My sister was always on horseback near the Princess.

That is to say, the Princess and your sister-travelled on horseback, you and the Countess of Oldi in a carriage, through all that journey ? Yes.

I ask you again if your sister was not constantly near the Princess ? When we stopped, I myself was (*aupres*) near the Princess sometimes.

Some difference here arose as to the proper translation of the word *aupres*.

A Peer said the word meant " with."

The Solicitor-General repeated the word " with" to the interpreter.

Mr. Denman desired the interpreter would not take the meaning of the witness from the Solicitor-General.

The Solicitor-General. The suggestion was not mine, it came from a noble lord.

Mr. Denman objected equally, although the suggestion did come

from a noble lord. The interpreter was sworn, and such interference was most irregular.

The word "*anpres*" was recorded.

A Peer said that the words of the witness were not an answer to the question.

Mr. Williams. I ask if, upon that journey, you did not wait upon the Princess? Yes.

Did not your sister also? Yes.

During that journey did not the Princess rest by day, and travel by night? She rested during the day, and travelled in the night? Yes.

You have described your stopping at Aun? Yes.

Do you, or do you not, mean to say that you undressed the Princess at Aun? I remember that I was under the tent of the Princess; but I do not remember if I undressed her or not.

Do you mean to say that the Princess was undressed under the tent at Aun? When I left the Princess she was in a white gown; a white bed-gown.

Do you mean to say that the Princess was undressed at Aun? She had pulled off her upper habiliment.

Meaning the upper dress she had been travelling in? Yes; a gown, which was open (a robe.)

Do you mean to say more than the outer garment, of whatever description? I do not remember if it was any thing more.

Then the dress remained as it had done all night, while she was travelling, except the exterior dress, of whatever description? The Princess was in a white petticoat (*jupe*.)

Was the dress of the Princess in any way altered except by her having the exterior habiliment taken off? I do not remember.

Now, when that exterior habiliment was, in your presence, taken off, did not the Princess put on a night-gown, or bed-gown, or something of that description, in order to repose upon the sofa? When I left the Princess she was in a white petticoat; I do not know what she did after I left her.

Did the Princess stop another night on her journey to Jerusalem? Yes.

Did you attend her upon that occasion? The second time? I helped the Princess to dress.

I want to know from you now, whether on the second occasion, when the Princess stopped from travelling, she undressed? Do you mean to say that? I did not see the Princess when we arrived. I only saw her towards the evening—when she rose in the evening.

Upon that occasion, when you saw her in the evening, was she dressed or undressed? When I entered the room she was dressed in a white petticoat, as I have already said.

Mr. Gastano. The witness has this time used the word "*robe*" not "*jupe*."

The witness corrected herself. It was a "*jupe*," the same "*jupe*."

The Earl of Liverpool desired that the word "*jupe*" might be recorded.

When the Princess came to start, had she more to do to her dress than to put on the exterior habiliment of which you have before spoken? I do not think she had any thing else to put on.

You have described your taking ship at Tunis to go to Jerusalem : is that so ? Yes.

You went on in the same vessel in which you had come ? Yes.

I believe the crew consisted of twenty-two or twenty-three persons ? I believe thereabouts.

Then there were, besides the crew, some ten or a dozen persons in the suite of the Princess ? I believe nearly so.

Do you remember taking a harper on board at Tunis ? Yes.

He was a Jew, I believe ? Yes.

On that occasion we have been told that the cabin of the vessel, at one extremity, was occupied by the Princess and the Countess of Oldi ? There were two cabins : one for the Princess, and the other for the Countess of Oldi.

Where did you sleep ? In a cabin near the dining-cabin.

Did it open into the dining-cabin ? It opened into the passage.

What passage ? Into that passage that there was to go all along the vessel.

I beg to know where Hieronymus slept during that voyage ? Hieronymus slept in another cabin in the same direction as mine ; the last on that side.

I suppose, when any of the crew slept, when they were at liberty, they went into the hold, did they not ? I do not know where they went.

Do you know where the harper lodged during the voyage—slept I mean ? I do not remember exactly where he slept ; but it was, I think, I believe, near the place where we dined. I do not remember exactly.

At what distance was that from the place where you slept ? It was at the other end of the vessel.

You, I suppose, slept in your own bed every night ? Was it at the beginning of the voyage or afterwards ? During the whole voyage. When the Princess slept upon deck, I slept one night in her cabin, and one night in my own, alternately.

Did you sleep in any other place besides the two you have mentioned ? No.

And the harper slept in another part of the ship ? I do not know where he slept ; but I believe he slept near the dining table.

Did you not say, a short time back, that he slept in a different part of the ship ? I said it was at the extremity, at the end of the vessel ; in a cabin which was below, not on deck. I do not mean the end of the vessel which was above, but below.

Do you mean to swear that this Jew-harper slept there every night of the voyage ? From Tunis until you landed ? I do not know where he slept every night.

Will you swear that you do not know where he slept any one night ? I remember that he slept there. I did not see him : I cannot say precisely.

Then you do not know where he slept upon any given night, of your own knowledge ? No ; only from what I was told.

Nor any *part* of any night ? No ; not by my own knowledge.

I understand you to have mentioned a place called Charnitz. From that place, if I understand you right, you have said Bergami

went to get a passport ? I remember Bergami departed from that place, and I was told that it was to go to Inspruck for a passport.

Was that in the winter season ? As far as I remember, it was : about March.

Was there frost or snow upon the ground ? There was a good deal of snow upon the ground.

Do you remember the inn ? It was a small inn.

If I understand you right, you were on a bed in the chamber of the Princess ? Yes.

Had you taken off your clothes ? Not entirely.

Had you taken off any thing more than your gown ? I do not perfectly remember, but I believe I had not.

Was the Princess undressed ? She was in bed, but I do not recollect if she was undressed.

Do you recollect the dress the Princess was in the habit of wearing at that time ? Yes.

Was it not a blue habit, trimmed with fur close up to the neck, with a good deal of fur about it ? Yes ; there was a great deal of fur about the neck, bosom, and cuffs.

Had not the Princess, at the same time, a cap ? When she was travelling, she had a cap.

A travelling cap ? Yes.

Now, I want to know from you whether the Princess had gone on the bed, or into the bed, with that dress on her, in the middle of the preceding day ? Yes.

Do you mean to say, as I understand you, that, from the middle of the day, when she got into the bed, or on the bed, her Royal Highness had not undressed her self at all ? I saw her Royal Highness on the bed, during the day, in the same riding-habit.

Did you see her Royal Highness take it off at all while she remained at that time ? I don't recollect seeing that.

You were, you say, in the same room with her, on a bed ? Yes.

I believe you left that small inn which you described early in the morning ? Yes.

If I understood you rightly, you entered into the service of the Princess in the year 1814 ? Yes.

And remained in it until the year 1817 ? Yes.

Until the month of November, or thereabouts, in that year ? Yes.

Did you quit the Princess's service of your own accord, or were you discharged ? I was discharged.

Were you not discharged for saying something which you afterwards admitted to be false ? Yes, in fact it was not true.

Did you go into any other service after you were discharged from that of the Princess, before you came to England ? No.

Did not your money fail before you came to England ? No.

Did you mean to say, that you were not in want of money before you came to England ? No, because I have money in Switzerland, and I might have got it if I had been in want of it.

Did you never say that you were getting short of money ?

I don't recollect having said that : I had funds in Switzerland, and could get the interest.

Did you never represent that you failed to save money in the service of the Princess?—I don't recollect saying so.

I ask, have you ever represented it to any body?—I cannot swear it, but I do not recollect it.

Will you swear that you have not? I cannot swear it, but I do not recollect it.

I believe you were applied to for evidence, by some person or other, very soon after you were discharged from the service of the Princess? Not very soon.

I don't know what you call soon : I say within half a year? Not so soon as six months. I had been out of her service nearly one year. It was nearly one year since I left her service.

You say that you were applied to, as I understood, to know what you had to say with respect to the Princess? Is not that so? One year after I had left her service.

I wish you to answer somewhat more explicitly.

To the interpreter. Did the witness use the word "yes" at the commencement of her last answer.

The interpreter. I think she did.

Put the question again. Did, or did not, somebody apply to you, in order to know what you had to say respecting the Princess, relative to what she did? One year after I left her service.

Answer me, yes or no? Yes, one year after.

Now, do you mean to represent that an application was not made to you much earlier than a year after you were discharged from the Princess's service? No.

Is it, or is it not, true that an application was made to you within half a year of your quitting that service? No application was made to me earlier than one year after I quitted the service.

Will you swear it? Yes.

Neither by means of a letter, by personal application, or otherwise, in any manner? No. As I know what it is about, may I be allowed to explain the matter?

Mr. Williams. First of all, as I submit to your lordships, the witness must give an answer to my question, and then she may explain, if necessary.

The Earl of Lauderdale directed the question to be read, which being done, he observed that it had been answered.

The witness then proceeded to give her explanation, which some of their lordships did not think necessary to be interpreted.

Mr. Williams begged that it might be interpreted and taken down.

Mr. Brougham, to the interpreter. Do you understand it? Yes.

Then translate it, and let it be taken down.

The interpreter. The witness says, that six months after she left the Princess, she wrote to her sister to say that an application had been made to her, but that communication was a *double entendre* between her and her sister.

Here Mr. Brougham expressed a wish that the Queen's interpreter should proceed with the examination.

The Solicitor General did not see any necessity for it.

Mr. Brougham. I have a right to my own interpreter, Mr. Solicitor, and I will have him.

The Lord Chancellor. I consider it to be the duty of the interpreter not on duty to attend to what the witness says? and, if the interpreter states any thing inaccurately, he ought to mention it.

Mr. Brougham. The other interpreter can stand behind, and will not be in a different situation now from that in which my interpreter was placed during the direct examination of every witness.

The witness's explanation was then read, and, Mr. Williams professing that he did not understand what the latter part of it meant,

The interpreter observed, that the witness remarked, as she sat down, that that was all she had to say.

Examination resumed.—Have you never said that the Princess was surrounded with spies when she was in Italy? I don't recollect having said it.

Did witness ever say it or represent it in any manner? I do not recollect.

Will you swear that you have not? I will not swear; but I don't recollect.

Have you a short memory—a treacherous memory? Not very short; but it is so long since the thing happened, that I have forgotten.

Have you ever stated it in conversation? I cannot recollect what I have said in conversation; it is impossible.

Either by your conversation, or in any other manner, have you represented what I have stated? I recollect nothing at all about it.

Will you swear you have not? I will not swear; but I do not recollect.

Do you know Baron Ompteda? Yes, I have known him.

You have seen him? I have seen him.

Have you spoken to him? Not often.

You have spoken with him? Once, at Villa Villani.

When he was on a visit with the Princess, I daresay? When he was staying in the Villa Villani with the Princess, I believe.

Was he often there? I recollect only having seen him that once for some days.

What do you mean by some days? He remained some days in the house.

I ask whether or not he has been on a visit to the Princess, while you were in her service, more than once? Yes.

How many times have you known him on a visit to the Princess while you were in her service? I have seen him in three different places.

Upon one occasion, you say, his visit was for three or four days: were the other visits for so long a time? I think not. I only remember to have seen him that once for some days.

I understand you to say so; then were the other visits for a day or two? For what time were they? They were of shorter duration.

You cannot recollect precisely how long they were? I cannot say precisely. I have seen him, but cannot speak to the time.

On which occasion was it that a complaint was made by the Princess of his conduct at her house?

The Solicitor-General objected to the form of the question.

Was there not a complaint made by the Princess relative to the conduct of the Baron Ompteda on one of those occasions? Yes, there was.

On which of those occasions was it? As far as I can recollect, it was when Baron Ompteda was at Villa Villani.

Was the complaint about locks, or false keys?

The Solicitor-General submitted that what the Princess said relative to the conduct of Baron Ompteda could not be received as evidence.

The Lord-Chancellor doubted whether it was a proper form of question.

Mr. Williams contended that, on cross-examination, he had a right to put, in the shape of an interrogatory, as he now did, a fact which he assumed for the purpose of eliciting information.

The Lord-Chancellor apprehended that the learned counsel ought simply to ask what the nature of the complaint was. At the same time, he was aware that the ancient jurists gave great latitude in cross-examination; and perhaps the learned counsel would be permitted to put the question in his own way.

Examination continued. Was the complaint about keys or locks? I remember that the Princess made a complaint, but I do not recollect respecting what.

You have told us it was respecting the conduct of Baron Ompteda, while residing at the Princess's house? I don't recollect whether it was whilst he resided there, or afterwards.

I ask you, then, whether the complaint respecting the conduct of Baron Ompteda did not relate to him (Ompteda) while

in the house of the Princess? I do not recollect what was the subject of the complaint.

Why, you yourself say that you took a considerable share in the business of the complaint? I took none.

Why, did you not write a challenge? (Laughter.)

The Solicitor-General: Have you any paper to produce?

Mr. Williams. I am not bound to produce one.

Did you, or did you not, write a letter for Mr. Hannam? I do not remember that I wrote a letter for Mr. Hannam, or any body.

For Mr. Hannam? I don't recollect.

Did he not desire you to write a letter for him to Baron Ompteda? I recollect nothing about it.

Is that your writing? (exhibiting a letter to the witness, which was afterwards handed to the interpreter)—Did you write it? It is not exactly like my writing.

Do you believe it to be your writing or not? It is not exactly like my hand-writing.

Do you believe it to be your hand-writing? I do not recollect having written it, nor do I think it is exactly like my character.

Do you believe it to be your writing, aye or no? I do not think it is exactly my hand-writing. I don't recollect having written it.

That is any thing but an answer. I insist on an answer to my question—the ordinary and legal question which I have put—do you believe that is your hand-writing? aye or no? I cannot decide exactly whether it is my character or not: It is not quite like it. I don't recollect having written it.

Do let me understand you. Do you believe this to be your hand-writing, aye or no? I cannot say yes or no, because it is not exactly like my hand-writing.

Do you believe that it is, or is it not? I do not recollect having written it.

Do you, I ask, believe it to be your character? It is not exactly like my hand-writing.

Do you believe it to be your hand-writing? I cannot answer to a thing of which I am not sure.

Lord Erskine. Let the interpreter explain to the witness, that she is not asked to say whether she knows it to be her hand-writing, but whether she believes it to be her's or not.

The Lord-Chancellor. The interpreter holds the paper in his hands, so as to show her only a part of it; the question can therefore only refer to the part which she sees.

Mr. Brougham. I want her to prove or to disprove her hand-writing, with respect to any given part of the paper.

The Lord-Chancellor. It will afterwards be a question, with a view to its admissibility as evidence, whether only a part or the whole should have been shown to her. Interpreter

tell her (that she is not asked whether she knows it to be her hand-writing, but whether she believes it to be so.

The interpreter having obeyed this instruction, the witness answered—

I cannot say that it is mine; and I cannot say positively that it is not my hand-writing; but I do not think, I do not believe, it is.

How much of that paper which has been so long before you was submitted to your eyes during the time you have been examined respecting it?

By the Lord Chancellor. How much of that paper did you see? A line and a half.

By Mr. Williams. Did you not see higher up in the paper, and more than a line and a half, before it was folded down? Did you not see more of the letter; several lines? I saw something more, but I don't recollect how many lines, nor what it was.

When I held the paper before you, was it near enough for you to see the writing? I do not know whether it was near enough. I have seen the writing, but did not distinguished what the writing was.

I ask you this, was it not, when in my hand, near enough for you to see the writing, and the character of the writing? I have merely half seen the character.

Was it not near enough to you to see it? It was near enough, because I have seen it; but I have only partly seen it. I have seen the hand-writing at a distance; but was not able to distinguish it.

Why did you not complain, when I held it in my hand, that you could not see it? Because the counsellor gave it to me, addressing himself to me.

Do you mean to represent that I did not hold it before you long enough to see the character before I handed it to the interpreter? I cannot see the character distinctly at that distance.

Do you now see distinctly the line and a half before you. Yes.

Do you see it? Yes, I do.

Do you see it distinctly? Yes.

Is it your hand-writing? It does not seem exactly my writing.

Do you believe it to be so, or not? I cannot tell whether it is my writing, because I do not know exactly the hand which do write. (A laugh.)

The question was repeated, and the witness answered—I cannot say whether it is my writing, because it is not exactly as I write.

Was it not in the month of November, 1817, that you quitted service of the Princess? Yes.

Of course, at that time, you knew all respecting the Queen which you have deposed to for two days back? (No answer was returned.)

Did you not, at that time, know all that you have been deposing to here? Yes.

Since the time you have quitted, or were discharged from, the service of the Princess, have you never described the character of the Princess as very excellent? I do not recollect. (*Je ne me rappelle pas.*)

Will you swear that you never said to your sister, you would give half your life, if she could read your heart; you would give half your life for her? I may have said that, but I do not recollect. (*Je ne me rappelle pas.*)

Do you not recollect having said, or represented, that the Queen, if she could read your heart, would be convinced of the infinite respect, the unlimited attachment, and the perfect affection, you entertained for her.

(This question was read by Mr. Gurney, and put by the interpreter in detached portions.)

I recollect to have written several times to my sister, but I do not recollect the contents.

That is not an answer: did you never write to your sister to that effect, without pledging yourself to the precise words? I have written to my sister.

Will you swear that you never wrote to your sister to that effect? I wrote once on a journey to Count Schiavini.

The question I put is, did you write to your sister to the effect I have mentioned? I wrote several times to my sister.

Did you never write to your sister to the effect I have described, since you were discharged? I have written several times to my sister, and I know I have spoken of her Royal Highness, but I do not recollect the expressions.

Did you write to the same effect, or sense? It was in the same sense.

You wrote in the same meaning? Yes, the same meaning.

The expressions I have used may have been those you wrote? If I have written expressions for that.

No, to that effect?

The Lord Chancellor. Words of the same sense? Yes.

Mr. Williams. Did you write to your sister in the words I now use, but the effect or sense you are to attend to—Did you say “that if the Princess could but read my heart, she would then be convinced of the infinite respect, the unlimited attachment, and the perfect affection, I always entertained for her august person.” I have written to my sister, but I cannot exactly recollect the expressions; it was in that sense.

Will you swear that you did not use the words, “O God, if she could but read my heart?” I may have used the ex-

pressions; but at that time I was much attached to her Royal Highness.

It was some time after you were discharged? It was not very long.

Have you not written, that in the circles in which you had been, you spoke of her rare qualities, her great talents, her mildness, patience, charities, and, in short, all the perfections she possessed in so eminent a degree? I do not recollect (*Je ne me repelle pas*) the use of those expressions; I spoke of the manner in which she conducted herself towards me.

Have you not used the very expressions which the interpreter has this moment put to you? *Je ne me repelle pas*—I do not recollect the expressions; but I wrote in the same sense.

You will not swear that you did not use the very expressions? I will not swear that I made use of the expressions, or that I did not make use of them.

You swear that you used words in that sense? Yes.

Did you write words to this effect: "How often have I seen my hearers affected, and heard them say that this world was unjust to cause so much unhappiness to one who deserved it so little?" *Je ne me rappelle pas*—I don't recollect to have used the expressions.

And these words—"and one who is so worthy of being happy?" *Je ne me rappelle pas*—I do not remember the expressions.

Did you use expressions to that effect? I have written to my sister several times to that effect—in that sense.

Will you swear that you did not use the very words? I cannot recollect whether I used the words exactly.

You will not swear that you have not used them? No, not that I have; but I have used words of that sense.

You kept a journal? For what?

You kept a journal generally? Yes.

While you were in the service of the Princess? Yes.

Did you write, "You cannot think what noise my little journal has made?" I wrote several times to my sister, but I cannot recollect what.

Did you use the words the interpreter has stated, or words to that effect? *Je ne me rappelle pas*.

Will you swear that you did not use the words? I will not swear I did not.

Did you write "It (the journal) has been snatched, if I may use the expression, *arrache*?" *Je ne me rappelle pas*—I cannot recollect exactly the expression to my sister.

Did you write, "Every one reads it; Madame Paulizzi asked to take it to Lausanne for some English there who wished to see it immediately." Did you use these expressions

to your sister? I tell you it is impossible for me to recollect what I have written to my sister.

Did you write to that effect? *Je ne puis pas me rappeler.*—(I cannot recollect.)

Will you swear that you did not write to that effect of the journal? I cannot swear to that of which I am not sure.

Who is Madame Paulizzi? A Swiss lady.

You know her? Yes.

Did you show the journal to her? I do not recollect whether it was before or after my return.

I did not ask you that. Has she seen it? She has seen it, but I cannot tell whether it was after or before I returned.

Did you write, "I have been delighted at it," meaning so many seeing the journal, "for you know I say in it a great deal of the best and most amiable Princess in the world."

The interpreter, in putting this question, used the word *maitresse* (mistress) for Princess.

Mr. Brougham. The word *maitresse* is not the translation. No reason has been assigned why the word Princess should not be used.

Mr. Williams read further as expressions used by the witness in writing to her sister of the journal she had written—"I say in it a great deal of the best and most amiable Princess in the world; all the traits of sensibility and generosity she has shown, the manner in which she has been received, applauded, and cherished in all the places where we have visited." Did you write to that effect? I told you that I wrote very often to my sister, and spoke of her Royal highness.

Aye, and to that effect? *Je ne me rappelle pas*—I do not know whether I wrote in the sense of the last expressions.

Will you swear that you did not write to that effect? I will not swear that I did not use the expressions, because I do not recollect.

Again, "You know when the Princess is the subject I am not barren, consequently my journals at Venice is full of the effusions of my heart: my great desire always was that the Princess should really appear what she is, and that full justice should be rendered to her." Did you use these words? *Je ne me'n rappelle pas.*

Did you use words to that effect? Always the same thing; I have written frequently to my sister a great deal about the Princess, as I was much attached to her at that time, but I do not recollect the expressions.

Will you swear that you have not used the expressions? I will not swear, because I am not sure.

The Earl of Liverpool. Read the whole of that question and answer.

Mr. Gurney read the question. Did you write to your sister—"You know when the Princess is the subject I am not

barren, consequently my journals at Venice are full of the effusions of my heart: my great desire always was that the Princess should really appear what she is, and that full justice should be rendered to her?" The answer of the witness—"Always the same thing; I have written frequently to my sister a great deal about the Princess, as I was much attached to her at that time, but I do not recollect the expressions, because I am not sure of it."

Mr. Williams proceeded.

Will you swear that you have not used the expressions? I will not swear, because I am not sure of it.

Have you any doubt of using those words?—*Je ne me's rappelle pas.* I wrote frequently to my sister. I do not recollect the expressions.

Have you not represented that your money began to fall short? I knew nothing of that, but I never wanted money.

Have you not represented to your sister that you were getting short of money—that you were getting poor? I do not know whether I ever said it, but that never happened to me.

Have you never represented to your sister that she should economise as much as possible?—Yes. And retrench every superfluity?—I did represent that she ought to economise, as she had no fortune at home.

Did you write to your sister—"Did you know the regret I feel at not having done so?" I don't recollect whether I wrote so, but I never wanted money.

Did you write—"I do not think I was guilty of extravagance, but I have not deprived myself of many things which were almost useless?" How do you wish me to recollect what I have written?

Mr. Williams. Take her answer.

Lord Whitworth. No, let the witness repeat her answer. The witness repeated, and the interpreter after her, "*Comment voulez-vous que je me rappelle ce que j'ai écrit?*"

Mr. Williams proceeded.

The Earl of Lauderdale suggested a different mode of putting the questions.

Mr. Williams. Well, when you mentioned before a *double entendre* which you had used, was it not to the effect I am going to mention—"I have almost forgotten to confide to you what will surprise you as much as it has surprised me: on the 24th of last month I was taking some refreshment at Aunt Claire's (we could not hear distinctly the house) when I was told that there was an unknown person who had a letter for me, and that he would intrust it to no one else. I went down stairs and desired him to come up to my room. Judge of my astonishment when I broke the seal and found a proposal made to me to go to London on pretence of being a governess. I was promised high protection and a brilliant fortune in a short

time. The letter was without signature, but to assure me of its truth I was informed I might draw on my banker for as much money as I wished."

[Through the interpreter, and handing to him an open letter.] Ask her if that side of the letter is in her handwriting? Yes, it is.

Show her the other side? That is my handwriting to the end.

[Showing another letter.] Let her look also at that? Yes, the whole is my handwriting.

Ask her whether or not—

The Solicitor General interposed, and objected to this form of examination.

The Attorney General said, he understood his learned friend to be about examining the witness as to the contents of the letter which she had acknowledged to be her handwriting. This he submitted, it was not competent for him to do in the course of a cross-examination.

The Lord Chancellor observed, that according to all his knowledge, one of the first principles of evidence was, that a writing should speak for itself.

Mr. Williams applied to be heard on this point.

The Lord Chancellor wished that their proceedings should be conducted with regularity, and the objection should be first stated.

The Attorney General said, his objection was precisely expressed in what had just before fallen from his lordship; it was the writing itself, and not its contents, that could be admitted as evidence.

You have said that you have been thirteen months in England? Yes.

Any more than that? I came last year, in July.

Who came with you? One of my sisters, a friend, Mr. Cross, and Sacchi.

Then the retinue consisted of two females and two males? We travelled in different carriages.

But you travelled at the same time? Yes.

From Vienna, or where? From Switzerland.

You have been at Vienna, have you not? I have not been at Vienna excepting with her Royal Highness.

Have you been at Milan since? Yes, once.

Were you examined there? Yes.

How many examined you? Was Vilmarcati, the counsellor, one? Yes, Vilmarcati, and three other gentlemen.

No other lawyer? There was the advocate Vilmarcati, three other gentlemen, and those who wrote: I do not know if they were advocates.

Was Mr. Powell there? Yes.

Colonel Brown, was he there? Yes.

You were examined more than once, were you not? I was examined but once at Milan.

Any where else? Only at Milan.

How long since was that? It was a year last January or February; a year in February last.

Where did you go from to be examined at Milan? I went from Switzerland to Milan.

You had been at your own home? Yes.

Living at your own home; not in service? I lived at home.

Now tell me, have you finally agreed what you are to have for your evidence? They have promised me nothing for my evidence.

Have you not asked for any thing, or for any promise of any thing, before you came into this country? No.

Nor for any thing else, for your personal presence? No. I have only demanded that they should pay the expenses of my journey.

Do you mean to swear that you expect nothing for coming to this country, and giving your evidence? I expect nothing at all for having come here.

No benefit, nor any profit of any kind, you mean to swear? I expect no profit for having come here.

You do not believe, upon your oath, that you are to receive any money or benefit of any kind for coming to England? I expect no advantage for coming here, only that they should pay my expenses, nothing more.

And that is all you expect? Yes, it is what I expect.

And that is all you believe you are to expect? I expect nothing else.

And you believe you will have nothing else? I do not believe I shall have any thing more.

I think you said that you never had been in service since you quitted the Princess of Wales? I have been in no other service.

Here the cross-examination on this part of the case closed, and Mr. Brougham having handed certain letters to the interpreter,

The Earl of Liverpool suggested that the better course would be first to read the original French, and afterwards a translation.

The Solicitor-General understood that the counsel on the other side meant to put questions upon the letters, so as to bring them within the rule laid down by the house.

The Lord-Chancellor said that time would be allowed the counsel till to-morrow morning to consider of the rule, and of the course they would pursue.

Mr. Williams said, that he would put questions upon the letters, provided he were not bound to occupy a certain quantity of time.

The Solicitor-General submitted that the questions were not to be put merely *pro forma*.

The Lord-Chancellor did not suppose that counsel would not deal fairly and properly by the rules of the house.

Mr. Brougham. Certainly not.

Lord Donoughmore had feared that something of the kind was intended.

The Lord-Chancellor repeated the terms of the rule, and again observed, that as the hour of adjournment was so near, time might be allowed to the counsel to deliberate.

Lord Donoughmore still apprehended that the counsel for the Queen meant to do no more than just to bring themselves within the words of the rule of the house.

Mr. Brougham repeated his assurance to the contrary. It was now very near the hour when their lordships usually separated, and the letters would occupy much time in reading. It might be well, therefore, to accept the proposal of delay until to-morrow, and the rather that the witness might not have access to the letters before she was examined as to their contents. He also again begged the attention of their lordships to the precedent in the case of the Duchess of Kingston.

The house accordingly adjourned at ten minutes before five,

Fifteenth Day, SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 2, 1820.

About 10 minutes before 10 the Lord-Chancellor took his seat; and prayers being read, the Peers were called over.

Cross-Examination of Madame Dumont by Mr. Williams, continued.

To what place did you go when you left the service of the Queen? I went to Switzerland.

To your home? Yes.

Did you go to the house of your father and mother? I have no father, but I went to the house of my mother.

Your mother is married again, is she not? Yes.

How long did you remain with your father and mother after you went home? About a year and a month.

To what place did you go from thence? I went to Milan.

That was, I suppose, to be examined, as you stated yesterday? Yes.

Where did you go to from Milan? To Switzerland.

Home again? Yes.

How long did you remain at home? Nearly three months.

Where did you then go? I came over here to England.

Who desired you to go to Milan to be examined? Mr. Sacchi came for me on the part of the commission.

Who is Mr. Sacchi? He is an Italian gentleman.

Is he a clerk to the Advocate Vilmarcati, or what? No; he is a gentleman.

Pray what is he besides being a gentleman? I do not know what he is. He was a soldier (*en militaire*.)

The translation of the word *militaire* was objected to, and after some observations, it was admitted that the witness meant to say that Sacchi had been an officer.

Do you know of his having been an officer? Yes.

Where did you know this Mr. Sacchi before he came to you? In the house of the Princess.

Then he had also been in the service of the Princess? Yes.

And when he came for you he was no longer in the Princess's service? No.

At that time he was in the service of the Milan commission? I do not know.

Was he not employed by the commission? I know he came to seek for me, but I do not know how he was employed otherwise.

In what year was it that he came to ask you to go to be examined at Milan? It was a year ago; last year.

In what year? was it 1818 or 1819? He arrived in the month of December, 1818, and he left in the January following.

Then that was in the beginning of the year 1819? Yes.

Up to that time, if I take you right, you had been living with your father-in-law and mother? Yes.

Three months more elapsed, and then you came to England? Yes.

How long did you remain at Milan? Two months.

What was given to you for going to Milan? Nothing but paying my expenses. They only paid my journey and expenses; nothing more.

After that, when you were at home, you maintained yourself at your own expense? Yes.

And all the time from your leaving the service of the Princess up to the time of your going to Milan? Yes.

And if I understand you rightly, up to this moment you have received nothing but your expenses? Yes.

Nothing at all? Nothing.

And you have supported yourself here, I suppose? No; they have supported me here; my expenses in England are paid.

That is all; only your expenses? Yes.

If I understood you rightly, yesterday, you said you were only once examined at Milan? Yes; I was examined only once, but I was several days in being examined.

You were several days under examination? Yes.

Were those successive days, or did the examination take place at different times? They were following days.

So that, in fact, it was only one examination? Yes; at Milan.

You have not been examined since you came to England, have you? No; I have not been examined, but I have been sworn.

When were you sworn? About two months ago.

By whom? By a magistrate whom I do not know.

Where? by what magistrate? I do not know the magistrate, but I was at (*chez*) Mr. Powell's—at the house of Mr. Powell.

You say you were there sworn? Yes.

Was it on the subject of the evidence you had given at Milan? Yes.

Then there was an examination in writing produced? I saw my own paper.

Was it marked? I don't know.

Was it the same paper which had been written upon at Milan ? I do not know whether it was my deposition.

Was it the same deposition which you had signed ? I had signed it ; but I do not know whether this was the same paper.

Did you not sign a paper containing the statements to which you were sworn ? You mean the day on which I was sworn ?

On the day on which you were sworn, or at any other time ? I saw my deposition when I signed it ; but I do not know whether it was the same paper or not.

You had it before you ? Yes.

You heard its contents read ? No, I did not hear it read.

But you saw the paper ? Yes.

That paper contained your evidence ? Yes.

And to that paper you were sworn by a magistrate ? Yes.

Mr. Powell was the gentleman who examined you in Italy, was he not ? Yes.

Did he ever examine you in this country, except at the time you were sworn ?

The Solicitor-General objected to this question, as it assumed that Mr. Powell had examined the witness. The question was then put in the following form :—

Did Mr. Powell ever examine you in England ? No.

Has he not often seen you since you arrived in England ? Sometimes.

Has he not seen you frequently ? He has not seen me often.

Has he seen you a dozen times ? Yes, more.

Twenty times, perhaps ? I do not know ; I cannot recollect.

It was not on the subject of this evidence that he visited you ? No.

Did he never speak to you on the subject of this evidence ? No.

What, during all those twenty visits, more or less, had you no talk whatever with him on the subject of your evidence ? I cannot say he said nothing about it, because I do not recollect.

I suppose that, at the time you were sworn, you were sworn upon a book ? Yes.

Then I understand you to say, that, with the exception of this occasion, to which you have been swearing, and the examination at Milan; you have not been examined at all on this subject ? No, I have not.

Mr. Williams. Now, my lords, with your lordships' permission, we propose to read those letters. It is not incumbent on us to read them, but is a matter of option. Therefore we mean to read the first and second. It is not necessary to produce the third, as it contains nothing out of which a cross-examination can arise.

Lord Erskine said, the letters ought to be put in properly translated.

The Lord-Chancellor. You are going to read those letters in conformity with the understanding formerly asked, that they are absolutely required.

Mr. Williams. Certainly, my lord.

The Lord-Chancellor. These letters must be first read in French, and then a translation laid on the table, the authenticity of which must be sworn to by the interpreter.

Mr. Brougham. We propose, my lord, that first the original letter in French shall be read, and then a translation by the interpreter; the original being placed in the hands of the other interpreter, in order to correct any inaccuracy that may occur. This will save your lordships' time.

The interpreter then proceeded to read the letter in French: when he came to the name of a Mons. —, the witness interrupted him.

Mr. Brougham. What does the witness say?

The Interpreter. The witness observes, that she finds the name of Mons. — exposed, and she does not wish any one to be exposed of whom she speaks.

Mr. Brougham. We do not wish to hurt the feelings of any person, and have no objection that the names of individuals should be passed over.

The Lord-Chancellor. Interpreter, you will explain to the witness that the counsel have no objection to the names being left out; and, whenever you come to a name, do not express it until the counsel state whether they do, or do not, wish it to be passed over in silence.

The original letter having been read, a translation was handed to the interpreter.

Mr. Brougham. Look at that paper. Have you compared it with the original, and do you find it to be a correct translation? Yes.

Mr. Brougham. Now the other interpreter will take the original, while the translation is being read.

Earl Grey (as we understood) said their lordships had heard the translation verified, and, to render the evidence complete, he would suggest that the original, as well as the translation, should be entered on their minutes.

Mr. Brougham said, that could be done afterwards. If it were now entered, it would interrupt the course of their proceedings.

The Lord Chancellor. Let the interpreter take the original and the translation, and examine both attentively. If they agree that the translation is accurate, when they are called to the bar they can say so.

[The witness was here directed to sit down].

The interpreter then read the translation of the first letter, which was as follows:—

“Colombier, 8th Feb. 1818.

“Dear and good Mariette,—Although you have not said four words in your last letter, yet I love you too well not to pardon you for it; and it is with real pleasure that I reply to you. I hope my dear sister, you are perfectly happy; but I ought not to doubt it, so well as I know the extreme goodness of her Royal Highness, and of all those with whom you have any thing to do. Endeavour always to deserve such kindness, by continuing the same way of life which has procured it for you, that experience may not be useless to you. Keep always before your eyes the trouble which arises from rashness and inconsistency; you have lately had sufficient proofs of that.

“You will no doubt be very desirous of knowing what is my situation in our little country; I assure you, my dear, I have been

received in such a manner as you would have no idea of. I have been every where sought after, and received with the greatest cordiality at Lausanne, at Morger, and at Catsonay. I passed a whole month at the last town, where every possible amusement was procured for me. You know how fond I was of sledge-riding; well, every day we made a party for it. At the beginning of the new year we had a delightful masked ball; last week two more, the best that have been seen in this town, and a number of other evening parties given by a friend of mine: in short, every day brought some new invitation. Conceive to yourself how, in the midst of all these numberless pleasures, I was sad and silent; every one quizzed me on my indifference: I, who used to be so gay before my departure. I was not insensible of my dulness, but, spite of all my endeavours, could not get the better of it.

"Can you not, my dear, divine the cause of all my sadness? Alas! was it not the regret of having quitted her Royal Highness, and of knowing that she suspected my character, and taxed me with ingratitude? Oh, God! I would surrender half my life, could she but read my heart; she would then be convinced of the infinite respect, the unlimited attachment, and the perfect affection, I have always entertained for her august person.

"I should have wished, my dear Mariette, to have written to the Count, to thank him for the kindness he has shown me, but I was afraid to trouble him; tell him, one line, if he would but have the goodness to write to me, would afford me a little tranquility, since it would make me hope for pardon.

"I was afraid her Royal Highness would be displeased at the course I have taken in my journey. Judge, then, of my happiness when I learned that she was not at all angry at it; but, on the contrary, gave me leave to take it. In truth, this pretence has been very useful to me; for you are sufficiently acquainted with the world to suspect that I have been assailed with questions, particularly by great folks—for I am not vain enough to think that I have been sought after only on account of my beautiful eyes—and that a little curiosity has had no part in the desire to see me. Ah! why was not her Royal Highness at my side? She would then have found if I were ungrateful.

"How often, in a numerous circle, have I with enthusiasm enumerated her great qualities, her rare talents, her mildness, her patience, her charity; in short, all the perfections which she possesses in so eminent a degree! How often have I seen my hearers affected, and heard them exclaim, that the world is unjust, to cause so much unhappiness to one who deserves it so little, and who so is worthy of being happy!

"You cannot think, Mariette, what a noise my little journal has made; it has been, if I may use the expression, snatched at. Every one has read it. — begged me to let her carry it to Lausanne: all the English who were there wanted to see it immediately, I have been delighted at it, for you know I say in it a great deal of the best and most amiable Princess in the world; I relate in detail all the traits of sensibility and of generosity which she has shown; the manner in which she has been received, applauded, cherished, in all the places we have visited.

" You know that where the Princess is my subject I am not barren; consequently my journal is embellished with all the effusions of my heart, my greatest desire having always been that the Princess should appear to be what she really is, and that full justice should be rendered to her. I assure you, that although distant, it is not less my desire, and that I shall always endeavour with zeal that such may be the case, and as far as my poor capacity will allow. You may judge I shall not make a merit of this, since she will be ignorant of it, and even suspects me of ingratitude; but it will be only to content my heart, which would find a sweet satisfaction in this charming success.

" But I had almost forgotten to confide to you a thing which will surprise you as much as it has me. The 24th of last month I was taking some refreshment at my Aunt Clara's, when I was informed an unknown person desired to deliver me a letter, and that he would trust it to no one else. I went down stairs and desired him to come up into my room; judge of my astonishment when I broke the seal: a proposal was made to me to set off for London, under the pretence of being a governess. I was promised high protection, and a brilliant fortune in a short time. The letter was without signature, but, to assure me of the truth of it, I was informed I might draw on a banker for as much money as I wished. Can you conceive any thing so singular? Some lines escaped from the pen of the writer, discovered to me the cheat, and I did not hesitate to reply in such terms as must have convinced him I was not quite a dupe. Notwithstanding all my efforts, I could draw no *eclaircissement* from the bearer; he acted with the greatest mystery.

" You see, my dear, with what promptitude the enemies of our generous benefactress always act. There must be spies continually about her; for no sooner had I left Pesaro than it was known, with all its circumstances, in the capital of Europe. They thought to find in me a person revengeful and ambitious: but, thank God, I am exempt from both those failings, and money acquired at the expense of repose and duty will never tempt me, though I should be at the last extremity. The Almighty abandons no one, much less those who act agreeably to him. A good reputation is better than a golden girdle.

" Since I have introduced the subject of money, my dear sister, I must give you some advice. Economize as much as possible, retrench every superfluity: did you but know the pain I feel in not having done so! I do not think I ever was guilty of extravagance, but I have not deprived myself of many things which were almost useless. You know that every one here, as elsewhere, fancies the Princess of Wales throws her money out of the window, and supposes me possessed of a large fortune: from a species of self-love, and to prove still more her generosity, I do not try to undeceive any one; conse-

quently, though I have great need of money, I don't dare to ask my guardian for any. I know how to be moderate, and am at no expense. I have often reflected, that if I had always acted in the same way, I should not be in the situation in which I am.

"Every one should economise as much as possible; one can gain by no other means. Profit by the lesson I have just given you; be assured that it will be salutary to you, for I speak from experience. M. — has not sent the packet; I wrote to him at Milan and at Paris. I expect his answer one of these days. If it should be lost, it will be very disagreeable, as the cloth cost a great deal. If I had known, it should not have been purchased, as my mother had a good spencer, and might very well have done without it. I regret the velvet very much, as I want it for my hat; besides, we did not get that either for nothing; and three louis are well worth lamenting, without reckoning the other baubles. Money will not come by whistling for it. A sous here and a sous there soon make a livre, and twenty-four livres make a Napoleon. You see I am become an adept in arithmetic. I will answer for it, however, that Mr. — will make all good, if he has lost any thing. I shall show him no favour, and have written to him in such a manner as sufficiently shows I am not very well satisfied with his negligence.

"But, my dear Mariette, I perceive I have almost finished my letter without speaking a word of our dear parents. Our good mother is tolerably well, though her asthma, and complaint in her stomach, torment her sometimes, but nothing compared to what she has suffered this summer; my father is very well; Henrietta is always charming. I give her every day lessons in writing and reading. She sews very well, and *repassé* as well; she has already worked several frills for me, and some gowns, with which I am very well satisfied. Her desire of travelling is the same; pray try to get her a situation; I am convinced she will give you no cause to regret it. She is much altered for the better; she is gay, and always in good humour, mild, obliging, in short, of a character to make herself beloved wherever she goes; for she has an excellent heart, and knows how to be contented in all situations. Margaret is entirely amiable, of a pretty figure, and so lively, that she makes one half dead with laughing. Louisa is very genteel. I assure you, dear Mariette, they are all changed very much for the better, and I am quite contented with them.

"I have been for this month past in my favourite chamber at Colombier, where some repairs have been done; for example, a good chimney, and a small cabinet, wherein I sleep. I make little excursions often in our environs; and frequently receive visits, which afford me amusement.

"I think I hear you say, 'Well, dear Louisa, what do you mean to do? Won't you marry? What does'——do? I will tell you word for word. I every day feel more and more repugnance to marriage: — has done all in his power to induce me to accept a heart, which, he says, he has preserved for me these seven years; what heroical constancy, and little

worthy of the age in which we live ! I shall not, however, be dazzled by it ; and, although he be rich, charming, and amiable, I do not wish to retract the refusal I gave him four years ago.

" If this amuse you, I will tell you of several other lovers, not less desirable than he. I am very foolish, perhaps, to refuse them ; for they are infinitely better than I am—perhaps I may one day repent it. You know the proverb, ' He who will not,' &c. But I cannot do otherwise. Recent events have created in me a sort of antipathy to men ; I can have no connexion, no communication with any of them. I love and cherish sweet liberty alone, and wish to preserve it as long as I can.

" Dear Mariette, I conjure you imitate my example, and never think of marrying. My mother and I forbid it, as long as her Royal Highness shall wish to keep you in her service. You can have no greater happiness. It is impossible ! Beware of forming any attachment—you are too young—remain free. Be assured you will be a thousand times more happy.

" I do not recommend prudence to you, because I know you too well to distrust you ; but, although it may be said of me that I would die rather than abandon it for an instant, and deviate from the strict path of virtue, the most precious good we possess, yet I have known some persons suspect my conduct. But I have God and my own conscience for witnesses. Are they not sufficient for my peace ? No one can deprive one of that. No, I have nothing to reproach myself with on that head, and you know, therefore, I can give you such advice as you should follow, especially as it is also that of our mother.

" Dear sister, if you dare, place me at the feet of her Royal Highness, beseeching her to accept my humble respects : do not fail, I entreat you, when she speaks of me, to endeavour to convince her my repentance is still the same ; that I conjure her to restore me to her favour. Tell me if her Royal Highness is still so enraged against me, and if there is not any appearance of a pardon ; but tell me always the truth. Try also to persuade her Royal Highness that I am and always shall be so entirely devoted to her, that no sacrifice I could make for her would appear too great, and that she may even dispose of my life, which shall for ever be consecrated to her service. Tell the Baron also that I am very sensible of his remembrance, and beg him to accept the assurance of my perfect acknowledgment. Embrace for me the charming Victorine ; repeat also my thanks to the Count, and assure him I shall never forget his kindness. Remember me to the Countess, Madame Livia, and Mr. William, begging them to receive the assurance of my sincere friendship.

" If I were to tell you all those who send you salutations, I

should want two more pages ; for every one is interested for you, and they never cease to wish for your happiness. Believe, however, the most sincere wishes are made by us.

" You will tell Mr. Hieronymus that John is quite well, and that Mr. — is very well pleased with him in all respects. His board is not paid for ; and tell Mr. Hieronymus, on the receipt of this letter, I beg he will immediately send an order to — for six months' pay, and address it to me. He must not delay, for I have no money.

" You will not do wrong if you send at the same time the two Napoleons, to make up the twenty-five, if you can. It is I who send you the gown ; instead of lace, you should trim it with muslin. Make my compliments to Mr. Hieronymus, and tell him the first time I write again I will give him more particulars respecting his son, because I hope to have more room. I wish very much to know how ink is made with that powder which he gave me, and what he has done with the two pictures I sent him at the Villa d'Este.

" Adieu, dear and good sister. We embrace you cordially. A reply at once if you please,

" 8th February, 1818.

" LOUISA DE MONT.

" A Mademoiselle Mademoiselli Mariette Bron, a Pesaro."

The interpreter then read the original of the 2d letter, and afterwards the translation, as follows :—

*Letter from Mademoiselle De Mont to the Queen,
dated Remini, 16th November, 1817.*

" It is on my knees that I write to my generous benefactress, beseeching her to pardon my boldness, but I cannot resist my feelings. Besides, I am convinced that if her Royal Highness knew the frightful state into which I am plunged, she would not be offended at my temerity. My spirits cannot support my misfortune ; I am overwhelmed by it, and I am more than persuaded I shall sink under it. I feel a dreadful weakness : a mortal inquietude consumes me internally, and I do not feel one moment of tranquillity. A crowd of reflections 'on the past goodness of her Royal Highness,' and 'on my apparent ingratitude,' overwhelm me. May her Royal Highness deign to take pity on me ; may she deign to restore me her precious favour, which I have unhappily lost by the most deadly imprudence ; may I receive that soft assurance before I die of grief ; she alone can restore me to life.

" I dare again to conjure, to supplicate, the clemency and compassion of her Royal Highness, that she will grant me the extreme favour of destroying those two fatal letters ; to know

that they are in the hands of her Royal Highness, and that they will constantly bear testimony against my past conduct, kills me. The aversion which I have merited on the part of her Royal Highness, instead of diminishing, would be increased by reading them.

"I permit myself to assure her Royal Highness, that it is only the granting of these two favours which can preserve my life, and restore to me that repose which I have lost. My fault, it is true, is very great and irreparable, but Love is blind. How many faults has he not caused even the greatest men to commit! I dare flatter myself this is a strong reason why her Royal Highness should condescend to grant me the two favours which I take the liberty of asking of her.

"I allow myself to recommend to the favour and protection of her Royal Highness my sister Mariette, and also her who is in Switzerland. Her Royal Highness gave me to understand that, perhaps, she might be allowed to supply my place. The hope of this alleviated my distress. It would be an act of charity, for my sisters have only moderate fortunes, and in our small poor country they are not to be acquired. I am certain her Royal Highness would have no cause to repent her great goodness and extreme kindness towards a young girl who has always gained the esteem and friendship of all to whom she has been personally known.

"I cannot sufficiently thank her Royal Highness and the Baron for their kindness in sending Ferdinand to accompany me; he has paid me all the attention and taken all the care of me imaginable; I know not how to acknowledge so many benefits; but I will endeavour by my future conduct to merit them, and to regain the favourable opinion which her Royal Highness entertained for me during the days of my good fortune.

"It is with sentiments of the most entire submission, and the most perfect devotion, that I have the honour to be, her Royal Highness's most obedient servant, "LOUISA DE MONT."

The letters having been read in French and English, the cross-examination of Mad. De Mont was resumed by Mr. Williams.

Who is the Count to whom allusion is made in the first letter? Count Schiavini.

Was he at that time in the service of the Princess? Yes.

I wish to know whether the journal of which mention is made in the first letter was a journal comprising the whole time you were with the Princess?

The Solicitor-general objected to this question, as referring to the contents of a writing.

Mr. Williams contended that it was competent to ask the

question. He did not ask the contents, or any thing respecting the contents, but the time which it comprised.

The Solicitor-General persisted in his objection.

Mr. Williams then said he would take the decision of the judges upon the question.

The Lord-Chancellor consulted with the judges for a moment, and immediately after stated that it was their opinion that the question might be put.

Ans. I do not think it comprised the whole time.

Did it not comprise the greatest part of it? Yes.

I wish you to tell me more particularly who Madam Boland is? She is a Swiss lady.

Residing where? At Lausanne.

How near Lausanne is the residence of your father and mother? Within three leagues.

Is that lady a relation or merely an acquaintance of yours? Only an acquaintance; she is not any relation.

Where did your aunt Clara, to whom you allude, live? At Colombier?

In the same place as your father and mother? Yes.

Do you not, in the letter, state, that while you were taking some refreshment at your aunt Clara's, a person unknown desired to deliver a letter to you? I have already said the letter was a *double entendre* between me and my sister.

Is it true, or not, that a person unknown desired to deliver you a letter? If I may have permission, I will explain every thing respecting that letter.

First of all, is it true or false that a person did deliver you a letter? Answer that question. I once received a letter without any signature.

Was that letter delivered by an unknown person, when you were at your aunt Clara's? I do not recollect perfectly whether it was at my aunt Clara's, but it was delivered to me at Colombier.

Did that unknown person deliver it to you, whether at your aunt Clara's or not? I do not recollect where the letter was given to me.

I say again, did any unknown person deliver to you a letter? I received a letter at Colombier, but I do not know who delivered it.

Was that the letter now read? I don't recollect.

Is that the letter alluded to in the letter now read? It was a letter without a signature, but it did not contain what was now read.

Then it is not true that when you were taking refreshment at your aunt Clara's you received a letter, proposing to you to go to London, and so on? I do not recollect whether I received it at my aunt Clara's.

Did you receive such a letter at all? I received a letter like that, but not exactly that which you have read.

Did the letter contain any proposal to you to go to London as a governess? I wish to explain that letter; I wish your would permit me to do so.

I wish you to answer the question. Did you or did you not receive a letter proposing to you to go to London? Answer me that, and explain then as long as you like. I received a letter proposing to me to go to London, and saying that I would be received as a governess, if I should be provided with letters of recommendation.

The Lord Chancellor. Did you wish to add any thing?

I wish to explain why I wrote the letter to my sister, if you would have the goodness to hear me. (Hear, hear.)

No objection was made to this request.

Witness continued. I wish to go back to the time when I was dismissed from her Royal Highness's service. The same evening that I was dismissed by her Royal Highness, and was to start the following morning, Mr. Bergami came to my room. He said —

Here Mr. Williams said, that any conversation with Bergami in her Royal Highness's absence could not be received.

The Solicitor-General argued, that the witness ought to be allowed to state all the circumstances that led to the letter, and that might explain its meaning. Whether it might be evidence or not, it was necessary for explaining matters in evidence.

Lord Erskine said, that such conversation was admissible as explanation.

The Lord Chancellor overruled the objection.

Witness continued.—Mr. Bergami came to my chamber, and said her Royal Highness wished to dismiss my sister also, on account of my conduct. I was very sorry on account of my sister, for she had no fortune at home, and could not live at home. I begged M. Bergami would speak to the Princess to keep my sister. He promised to do so, and at the same time he advised me to write a letter to her Royal Highness, because she was much offended against me, and to recommend my sister to ask her pardon. I wrote the letter at Pesaro the following morning, when I parted with my sister. He recommended me, when I wrote, not to write any thing to prejudice my sister. I promised, on the contrary, to do all in my power to enable her to keep her place. I also wrote a letter to the Princess at Rimini. I wrote several times to my sister, and always spoke much in favour of her Royal Highness, because I knew they would be intercepted. About the same time that I wrote the letter, I formed the idea of quitting Switzerland and coming to England. At the time I received information, if I got letters of recommendation I might be placed here as go-

verness. At the same time I was afraid her Royal Highness might dismiss my sister, and it was therefore that I wrote to her as I did. I dared not write freely, for fear of my letter being seen; and I wrote only that if she should be dismissed I would find means of placing her here and paying her journey. At the same time, I know that since I left the Princess she was afraid I should speak against her. I knew the Princess would read my letter, and I wished to convince her Royal Highness I would say nothing against her, even if I came to England. In several private conversations, although many questions were put to me, I avoided saying what took place at the house. These are my reasons for writing that letter to my sister.

At the request of several peers, Mr. Gurney read from his notes the explanation of the witness.

Mr. Williams. Ask her if she has given a full explanation. I have said so to my sister to pay the journey. The reference to the banker is to say, that I wish to take the money now with my guardian, and place it here. They told me the interest would be double. If I had some of it here, I could make use of it for myself or my sister.

Ask her if she has any more last words—any further explanation? No more.

Don't let her be in any hurry; let her take her time; now, any further explanation to give? (After a pause.) I wished by that to convince the Princess, who doubted my speaking of her, that money would not tempt me.

Have you now any other explanation? (After a long pause.) I will say also I felt at that time a great degree of attachment to her Royal Highness, and I felt grateful for the kindness she had shown me while in the house.

Any thing more? I do not remember entirely all the circumstances respecting the letter.

[Here several explanations were read by Mr. Gurney.]

You saw the letter last night? I have seen it. I said I knew it again, but I do not know the whole contents of it.

Did you not see the letters last night when they were put before you? I saw two letters placed before me.

I know it, and that is the reason why I ask you, did you not see the date? I did know the date when I saw it.

Did you not see the date of both? I saw the date of the letter from Colombier.

You did see Colombier? I saw Colombier at the top.

When you left this place last night—I don't ask you where you went, I am sure—who accompanied you? A lady, one of my friends.

Do you mean to represent that no one else saw you since you were examined here last night? I have seen the people of the house, and the person sent to fetch me; I don't know his name.

Were you not some time in a place near the place where you now are before you went home? I went directly home.

The Interpreter. The word used (*directement*) is equivocal; it may mean that she did not go out of the direct way home.

Did you not stop in some other place? I went directly home.

The Interpreter. There is the same ambiguity still.

Witness. I went directly home without waiting.

I want to know, not whether you went straight home without going to another place, but whether, before you went home, you stayed any where?

The Lord Chancellor. Before you began to go home? I remained a moment in a room above.

You say you remained a moment—how long? I don't recollect exactly.

Do you mean to represent it was not above a moment? No answer.

Will you swear it was not half an hour? I do not swear it; I may have remained half an hour.

An hour? I cannot swear the time.

What did you mean by saying a moment? did you mean only a short time? I meant it was not a long time.

Will you give us some notion of the time? Will you swear you did not remain there two hours? I cannot swear the time, because I do not recollect the time.

Do you mean to say that there was no one with you during that time but the lady who accompanied you? I saw the lady and the person who came to fetch me.

I offered you time, if you wanted it, to recollect every thing you had to say. Do you mean to say you have not been thinking of the letters since you were cross-examined yesterday respecting them? I have not passed the time reflecting on them; I have been talking of them.

Do you mean that you have been thinking of them, but not the whole time? I was not thinking of them the whole time, because I retired to my bedchamber.

In that letter, what place do you mean by the capital of Europe? I can't recollect to mind what I meant, because I was accustomed to write in a double sense, and it is so long since I wrote that letter that I can't recollect.

Having heard that letter read in French and in English, don't you know what you meant by the capital of Europe? It is impossible for me at such a distance of time to recollect what I meant by all the words. By the capital of Europe I meant Lausanne or Colombier.

Were you in the habit of calling Colombier the capital of Europe? I was often in the habit of calling it a capital in writing to my sister or friends; not that I considered that the capital of Europe, but because I was in the habit of writing in a double sense.

Very well; and whether you called that place the capital of Europe in this letter, or whether you had any other meaning for that expression, you can't tell? I cannot.

You say in that letter that you wanted money? Yes.

Was that true or not? I had no money at home; but if I wanted any, I could have got it from my guardian.

Had you no money at home? I don't recollect whether I had any money at home; if I needed, I should have had it from my guardian. Perhaps I had no money at home.

Do you mean to say that you were at all supported by your father and mother in Switzerland, after you quitted the service of her Royal Highness? I paid board to my mother for my keep and maintenance.

You were not assisted at all with money during that time by any body? I don't recollect that any one gave me money.

Nor advanced you any? No.

You mention in this letter a sister besides Mariette? Yes.

I hardly need ask if you are much attached to that sister? I was always much attached to her.

And that sister you wished to go into the service of her Royal Highness? I wished to place her in the service of the Princess, because she wished to travel, and had often spoke to me to place her out.

What age was she? Near 19. I can't recollect exactly.

Was she then 19, or is she now 19? At that time.

Where does your father live? At Colombia.

Of what trade is he? He is an agriculturist, a farmer.

Does he farm his own estate? He has a small demesne, which he cultivates.

Is he rich? He subsists by what he farms.

Does he not maintain himself by his own labour? Yes.

He lives in a small cottage, does he not? A small house.

Has he not some of the family living with him? My mother and two of his daughters live with him.

This closed the cross-examination of the witness.

Re-examined by the Solicitor-General. Has your father any property of his own? My father has some land which belongs to him.

Is that the land he cultivates? Yes.

Is it by that land and his labour that he maintains himself. Yes.

Have you any property? Yes.

To what amount a year? Something about 50 Louis.

Is your sister Mariette still in the service of her Royal Highness? Yes.

Has she any thing of her own but her wages? She has nothing but what she receives from the Princess.

You told us yesterday that you were dismissed from the service of her Royal Highness for saying something that was not true: state the circumstances of your dismissal? I was dismissed from the service of the Princess because she had been told that Mr. Sacchi had been told that the Princess was in love with him, and that I had told him so. This proceeded from a letter which I wrote to Mr. Sacchi, and which was taken up at the post; and because I said in the end of it that the Princess loved (*aimoit*) Mr. Sacchi. I did not mean love, but that the Princess liked him as well as others of

the house—in the same manner as other persons of the house. After this letter I was dismissed, because the Princess thought I meant love, but it was not literally love that I intended.

What did you mean by the expressions of the letter about the Princess? As far as I can recollect, I said in the letter that the Princess was in love with him, and esteemed him as in former times.

The Solicitor-General wished the word "aimoit" used by the witness, to be inserted in the minutes.

The Lord Chancellor complained that both the Solicitor-General and the interpreter, the one in proposing the question, and the other in delivering the answer, addressed the witness instead of the house, and thus rendered it impossible for their lordships to hear.

While you were writing that letter did any person come into the room? Yes.

Who was it? M. Bergami.

Did he see you writing? Yes.

Did you afterwards yourself go to Pesaro? I went myself.

With the letter? Yes.

Was any body appointed to go with you? My sister and Hieronymus were to go with me.

After Bergami came into the room was any other person appointed to go with you? M. Bergami came into my room and told me I was to go with his cousin Bergami, who was going to Pesaro.

Did Bergami's cousin go to Pesaro? Yes.

Did you put the letter into the post-office with your own hands? Yes.

Whose? The Princess's.

Did you afterwards write a second letter? Yes.

Was that letter also intercepted? Yes.

Did you afterwards see it? I saw it long afterwards.

Did you, when writing that letter, communicate its contents to any one? No.

To whom was it addressed? Not to M. Sacchi, but to a person of another name.

Whom? I don't recollect if it was Panchio, or what other name.

Now, you have told us you did not communicate the contents of the second letter to any one; did the Princess say any thing to you about its contents? It was after this second letter that I was dismissed.

That is not an answer to my question, I am asking if the Princess said any thing to you about its contents? I don't recollect that she mentioned any thing about the second letter.

Did you on any occasion state that the Princess was in love with Sacchi? No.

Then was the charge made against you true or false? It was not true.

Mr. Williams could not see the object of this course of re-examination, and wished to know what the Solicitor General was aiming at.

The Solicitor General said he wanted to show that the words made use of by the witness in the letter, when properly explained by her, did not warrant the charge of falsehood, which in the cross-examination had been sought to be established against her.

The Lord Chancellor said, that if that was the object of the Solicitor General, he ought to ask the witness why she used these words.

Solicitor General. Who were in the room when her Royal Highness communicated to you the contents of the first letter? M. Bergami and several other persons.

Where was Bergami? In the same room with the Princess.

To what place was that letter addressed? To Milan.

How far is Milan from Pesaro? One may travel in two or three days by the post.

I am speaking of the letter you yourself put into the post-office; was that it? Yes.

A letter introduced her is dated at Rimini; did you write it? Yes.

Besides the letter produced to-day, have you written other letters to your sister? I have written other letters to her.

Few or many? Neither too few nor too many.

[This answer seemed to excited general dissatisfaction, and the witness added, "I mean some letters"].

Tell about how many, you need not be very accurate? Five, six, or seven: something like that.

While your sister was in the service of the Princess? Yes.

Did your sister correspond with you and your mother? I never had any news from my sister.

What do you mean? She never answered my letters.

Did you or your mother receive any answers to the letters you wrote to your sister? It was some other person that wrote in the name of my sister.

Who was it? I can't say.

Do you know the hand-writing of her Royal Highness? Yes.

A written paper was shown to the witness, and she was asked if that was the hand-writing of the Princess? It resembles very much the hand-writing of the Princess of Wales.

Have you ever seen her Royal Highness write? Very often.

I don't want you to swear positively, but to say you believe this to be her hand-writing? I believe it is her hand-writing.

Do you recollect if ever you or your mother received a letter in the hand-writing of your sister? My mother received a letter from my sister while I was at Milan.

In the hand-writing of your sister? Yes.

You said Bergami was present when the Princess produced

your letter that had been taken from the post, tell us what Bergami said about it during that interview? Respecting the letter, he said it was true that I had said the Princess was in love with M. Sacchi. I proposed to the Princess to write to M. Sacchi to have the truth, and M. Bergami opposed it. M. Bergami accused me of having passed the night with M. Sacchi. I said my sister was present, and might declare that I had slept with her.

Was your sister present? Yes.

Had you slept with her? Yes.

Was the charge of Bergami true? No.

Were you asked about two months ago to take an oath? Yes.

Who applied to you to swear? Mr. Powell.

For what purpose was it to be used? I don't understand the purport of the question.

Mr. Brougham objected to the conversation that passed between Mr. Powell and the witness being received as evidence.

The Solicitor General did not wish such conversation to be taken as evidence; he only desired to ask the witness if M. Powell had explained for what purpose the oath was taken, because it was right to have that explained.

Mr. Brougham thought it preposterous to ask the witness for what purpose Mr. Powell made her take that oath, as none but Mr. Powell could answer that question. The regular course here would be to ask the witness if Mr. Powell told her for what purpose he wished her to swear.

Did Mr. Powell tell you for what purpose you were sworn — what use was to be made of your depositions? I don't recollect what Mr. Powell said to me.

How long is that ago, as nearly as you can recollect, and try to recollect accurately? As far as I recollect, two months, or something about two months, or something more than two months.

Was it after the Queen arrived in England? Yes.

How long after? I don't recollect nearly at what time it was the Queen arrived.

Though you don't know at what time the Queen arrived, do you know how long it was after her arrival that you were applied to take this oath? It was not long after the Queen's arrival.

Had you ever heard of a committee of the House of Lords? Yes.

Was it after you heard of that committee? I rather think it was after.

Before you took this oath was your deposition read over to you, or did you yourself read it over? I read it myself.

Let us go back for a moment to Naples. You mentioned that you saw Bergami in a small corridor in his shirt, and that you then went out at a door? Yes.

Did you observe any thing done to that door after you went out? I saw that they shut the door (*on fermoit la porte.*)

On what side was the door shut? on the side on which you went out, or on the side of the corridor? It was shut on the inside.

Do you know if it was locked or not? I mean to say that when they shut the door they gave a turn to the key. I heard them give a turn to the key.

Mr. Brougham's interpreter gave a different translation, and said that the literal meaning of the words used by the witness was "one shut the door," "one turned the key;" and therefore the answer of the witness should have been rendered, "when the door was shut, a turn was given to the key. I heard a turn given to the key."

Several Peers cried "No, no;" and the shorthand-writer was directed to take down the French expression used by the witness.

How long after your arrival at Naples did you begin to make the beds? About two months.

Who had made them up to that time? Annette Prior.

How long did you continue to make them at that time? About three months.

You said the door of Hieronymus opened into a corridor, at Naples. I wish to ask you if that was a small interior corridor, or any other corridor? It was another corridor.

Was it a private or a public corridor? It was a corridor through which one passed to go to the Princess's room; through which passed Hieronymus, myself, and William, to our rooms.

Why did you go through that corridor? In order to be more tranquil.

Since the arrival of the Queen, have you seen Hieronymus? I have seen him on the staircase where we lived.

Where? When we were in Dean street.

Did he call on you? He called twice in the same morning.

How long is that ago? Seven weeks nearly.

Were those the only times he called on you? No.

You have been asked about Schiavini. When any of the servants left her Royal Highness, was it his business to give them characters?

Mr. Brougham objected to this as a leading question. Let the witness rather be asked what situation he held in the household of her Royal Highness.

In what situation was Schiavini in the Princess's household? About the latter time he was master of ceremonies.

When any body quitted her Royal Highness's service did they get characters?

Mr. Brougham objected to this question, on the ground that in the course of the cross-examination no questions had been

put to the witness that could lead to a re-examination on this subject.

The Solicitor-General, addressing the Lord-Chancellor. If this line of examination does not arise out of the cross-examination, will your lordship put the questions for me?

Through the Lord-Chancellor. Do you know, when servants quitted the service of her Royal Highness, if it was customary for any one to give them a character? Yes.

Who was the person who usually gave it? I think, on some occasions, it was Count Schiavini.

By a Peer. You have alluded in the course of your examination to a large bed in the Princess's room at Naples; I wish to know what was the state of the bed on that occasion? If I were to describe it, I should be obliged to use terms that are not decent.

What was the state of the bed? It was very much pressed down in the middle, and there were things there which I never saw before.

What things do you mean? I mean stains, very large stains.

On the outside, or within the bed? On the outside, in the coverlet.

Did you make any further observation? No other that I recollect.

By another Peer. Did you speak to your sister of what you then observed? Yes, I did:

What passed between you on the subject?

Mr. Williams objected to this question, and it was withdrawn.

You have stated that the theatre of St. Carlos the Princess wore a monstrous dress; what did you mean by that expression? I meant that she wore an habiliment without any shape.

What did you say respecting her conduct during the ball? I said that during the ball I saw her going into the upper rooms.

Earl Grey. On the night which has been referred to, where did you pass the remainder of the night? In the same room with the Countess of Oldi and my sister.

Did you go to bed there? Yes, I made a bed for myself on the floor.

How long did you remain there? About four or five hours.

I wish that passage of the letter to be turned to, in which the witness speaks of the bitterness with which the Princess's enemies pursued her, and of her being surrounded by spies. What did you mean by writing that passage? It is so long since, that I cannot recollect.

Was the statement in that passage true, or not? I knew that thousands of people had informed themselves in Switzerland about the affairs of the Princess.

Do you mean now to say that she was surrounded by spies and informers? The Princess told me so, often.

But this letter was written from Colombier ? I knew nothing myself, I said only what had been told me by the Princess.

Did not this passage follow that in which mention was made of a person coming to you ?

[The letter was here read, as far as it contained the passages in question.]

Now that you have heard both passages read, do you admit that the assertion about spies and informers was founded upon the fact stated in the first passage, and not on what was communicated to you by the Princess ? I knew nothing but what I was informed of by the Princess.

The question was repeated.—*Ans.* The letter contained an allusion to what had been communicated to me about coming to England, and getting the place of a governess if I brought letters of recommendation.

When you wrote that letter to your sister, did you think that the fact mentioned in it was a proof that the Princess was surrounded by spies ? No, because the fact took place when I was not near the Princess.

Am I to understand that the circumstance stated was true, or otherwise ? I had received such a letter, but what I wrote concerning it was a *double entendre* for my sister.

Do you mean to say that you added what was false to what was true ? I added something.

Was that something false ? It was not added for the purpose of falsehood, but that my sister might understand me, because I was afraid to write freely.

What did you expect your sister to understand by the addition ? I wished her to understand that if she should be discharged from her place in the service of the Princess, I had the means of procuring her another situation.

And was it necessary for that purpose to say that you had been promised a brilliant fortune, when the promise only referred to a governess's place ? In speaking of fortune, I meant to say that I would pay the expenses of my sister's journey to England.

And was it necessary in order to communicate this meaning to say that the Princess was surrounded by spies and informers ? I do not know whether it was necessary, but I did it expressly to make her understand me.

Then are we to take it, that your saying that the Princess was so surrounded, and that a brilliant fortune had been offered to you, was a mere pretext, and was only intended to make your sister understand that you would pay the expenses of her journey to England ? Yes, and also to let her know that I could get her a place in England, as my sister had said she did not wish to quit the Princess's service from a fear of not getting another situation.

Did you write in this mysterious manner from an apprehension that your letters would be intercepted ? Yes.

Did you take care, then, not to insert any thing in them which might injure or expose a third person ? I do not think I ever harmed or exposed any body.

Were you not afraid of exposing the name of that gentleman which you wished to conceal to-day ? I did not think he would

know it, and I now also wish to conceal his name because he is since married. I know that what is said here will be made public, and I do not wish what is passed to be generally known.

Were you anxious that your sister should remain in the Princess's service? Yes; and when I wrote was afraid of saying any thing that might lead to her discharge.

You were anxious, then, that she should remain notwithstanding all that you had witnessed? There were particular reasons for her remaining at that time.

Marquis of Buckingham. Had you any reason to believe that the Princess was surrounded by informers or spies? I never saw any body near her whom I thought to be a spy.

Did in point of fact any person write to you promising you a brilliant fortune if you would come to England? I received a letter in Switzerland promising me a place if I would come.

But did it promise you a brilliant fortune in a short time? No; that was not in the letter. I intended it only as an illusion for my sister.

Then it is not true that any such offer was made to you? None such exactly.

But any to that effect? As I said before, if I came I was promised to be placed as a governess advantageously.

Did her Royal Highness wear the same dress (I speak of what occurred at Charnitz) during the night which she wore in the day-time? I have seen her with it in bed, but do not know whether she wore it at night.

Now, with regard to the polacre, do you know whether, when the preparations were made for her Royal Highness to take the bath, she did afterwards actually take it? I only know that she told me so, and advised me also to take it, saying it was warm and would do me good.

Were there any clothes lying about the bath, or other appearances indicating that the Princess had taken it? I saw none.

Was the bath in the same cabinet in which she slept? As well as I can recollect the bath was in the dining-room.

By the Earl of Derby. Did you write in this mysterious manner to your sister in consequence of any clue which you had given her, or of any understanding that subsisted between you? Yes, there was an understanding.

Was it such that you could convey your meaning to each other in a way that other persons could not understand? When I left my sister, we concerted a plan of writing to each other, and of using certain marks by which we might communicate what could not be understood by others. My sister said she should begin, and put some mark upon her first letter.

Earl of Liverpool. You say the bath was in the dining-room; was the occasion you have alluded to the only one in which her Royal Highness used the bath? No, she used it more than once; I recollect two occasions distinctly.

On one of those occasions was there a bath in the cabinet? I have bathed there myself, but do not know whether her Royal Highness ever did so.

Lord Ellenborough. By whom did you apprehend that

your letter might be first read? I believed it might be read by the Princess, or by Mr. Bergami.

Were they acquainted with the names of the Swiss persons mentioned in that letter? I believe the Princess was acquainted with one of them, but not with the others.

Was there any other circumstance which led you to believe that your letter might be intercepted? I feared that it might, because my sister had written to my mother, stating that a letter which she had put into the post-office at Pesaro had been taken out, altered, and put in again.

You have stated that when her Royal Highness was at Catania, you one morning saw her coming out of Bergami's room with a pillow under her arm; how long had you been with your sister in the room at that time?

Mr. Brougham objected to this form of putting the question; as it assumed that the witness's sister was with her at the time.

Was your sister in the same room with you when you saw the Princess? Yes, she was, as well as I recollect.

How long had you been there without leaving it? I had not been out that morning.

How long had you been awake? About two hours.

What period elapsed, when at General Pino's, you say that Bergami entered the Princess's room, between that circumstance and your falling asleep? I cannot remember exactly; it might be a quarter of an hour.

When you state that at Naples you saw Bergami enter the Princess's room undressed, how far were you from the door by which you escaped? About four or five paces.

How far was Bergami from the door? I cannot say precisely, it might be eleven or twelve paces.

Did Bergami enter by the door at which you escaped, or by another? By another.

On board the polacre, was not Bergami's bed in the cabin? I have seen a bed in the cabin, but I cannot say whether it was Bergami's because I have seen other people sleep there.

Did you ever see Bergami sleep there? Not after leaving Jaffa.

Marquis of Lansdown. Having stated that you agreed with your sister upon a particular mark to facilitate and conceal your correspondence, can you point out any such mark in the letter which has been read? (The letter was handed to the witness.)

Lord Redesdale said that it might be necessary to refer the witness to the evidence she had already given regarding the mark.

The witness here begged leave to retire, and was absent for about ten minutes. On her returning, her testimony regarding the private mark in her letters was read over to her. The Marquis of Lansdown put the following questions upon it.—

Did you ever receive a letter from your sister containing the mark on which you had agreed for your future correspondence? I only received one letter from my sister, and I do not recollect whether there was any such mark upon it: the letter I mentioned before, which had been taken up at the post.

If you had not received from your sister the mark agreed upon, why did you conceive that your sister would be enabled to comprehend the double meaning contained in the letter shown to you without that or any mark agreed upon between you? We had not agreed upon that mark as far as I can recollect, for this reason—my sister told me when she wrote to me she would put a mark at the foot of her letter.

That is not an answer to my question.—I believed my sister would understand me, but I do not recollect for what reason I believed so. It is so long since this occurred that it is impossible I can recollect.

I understand you to have stated that you did receive a letter inviting you to go to England, where you might have an opportunity of being placed in some situation as a governess that would be advantageous: was that letter anonymous or signed? That letter was not signed.

In what language was it? As far as I recollect, it was in French.

By whom was it delivered? I have already said that it was delivered to me at Catania, but I do not recollect by whom.

Was it delivered by the post, or by an individual? I do not recollect by whom it was delivered.

You must say yes or no: was it by the post or not? I do not recollect.

In point of fact, did you know, or had you reason to think you knew, by whom the letter was addressed to you? At this moment I cannot say whether I had an idea from whom it came. Since this occurred I never thought of it afterwards, and I cannot recollect.

Did you return any answer? I do not recollect making any answer.

Can you state whether there was any thing contained in the letter besides the fact you stated of a proposal to you to go to England as a governess? I do not recollect whether there was any thing else.

Have you the letter now in your possession? I have it not here, and I do not believe I have it at Colombier, because when I left I burnt my letters.

The Earl of Lauderdale. Was it the information contained in the anonymous letter which induced you to think of coming to England as governess? I already had thoughts of it.

Had you tried to get the place of a governess before? No.

Was the letter, which your sister wrote to you, and which was put into the post, addressed to you, or to your mother?

I cannot positively say, but, as far as I recollect, it was addressed to my mother.

Was that letter, which you said was the only one received from your sister, received by your mother while you were at Milan? I heard that it was the only letter which had been received before I wrote this one.

Was it while you were at Milan? I do not know; before: after this one was written, my mother received three or four letters from my sister.

Which letter did your mother receive from you at Milan? Another letter.

Can you tell how many letters your mother received from your sister after you had quitted Pesaro, and before your departure for Switzerland? I cannot say how many she received, but I know she did not receive many.

Did she receive five? I do not know.

Was it four? I cannot say positively; it is impossible.

Do you recollect that part of the voyage up the Levant where Bergami was sleeping in the eating-room, and the Princess in the room adjoining? Yes.

You said, that on two occasions, when both were in bed, you saw them speaking together? Yes.

What did they say? I cannot recollect what they said, but they spoke together.

Do you remember, the day when you went to the threshold of the room of the Princess when she was in bed, and Bergami in the room, she asked for something: what did she ask for? It is impossible for me to recollect at present.

You perfectly well recollect that she did ask for something? She asked for something.

Do you remember saying in your evidence, that at Jerusalem Bergami came into the room and threw himself on the bed in a jesting way? Yes.

Was the Princess there? Yes.

What did Bergami say or do on that occasion? I saw only that he laid himself down on the bed laughing.

Then you saw nothing but that Bergami was on the bed laughing? Yes.

When you saw Bergami undressed, with a candle in his hand, what distance was he from the door at which you made your escape? I cannot say positively; it might be 3, 4, or 5 paces.

Lord Viscount Falmouth. If when the Princess bathed there had been any wet linen in the bath-room which the Princess had used, would it have been your business to have removed it? Either my business or my sister's.

When you went into the bath-room, did you in point of fact observe any marks whatever of the Princess having used the bath? I only recollect seeing the bath.

I wish to know whether you were sincere in your praise of the Princess at the time you wrote that letter with the *double entendre* : whether you mean that the whole letter was a *double entendre*, or only passages in it? There were only some passages of the letter; because when I wrote it I was extremely attached to her Royal Highness, and I was willing to speak of the extreme kindness with which she treated me.

The Earl of Lauderdale. You were sincere in those parts of the letter which spoke the praises of the Princess? In speaking of her personal qualities, that she was good and affectionate, I was sincere.

Is there any praise bestowed on the Princess in that letter in which you were not sincere? I do not recollect whether all was sincere, but I recollect that the greater part was sincere.

By the Earl of Darnley. You have said more than once that you were much attached to the Princess; when did that attachment cease? That attachment ceased when I heard that her Royal Highness had said several things of me in the house of her Royal Highness. That several things had been said of me in the house of her Royal Highness.

You have denied every other motive: was it in consequence of the ceasing of that attachment that you have been induced to come into this house to give your evidence? No.

(Some disapprobation of this question was evinced by the house.)

What then is your motive? ("No, no," "order, order.")

What is your inducement to come here? I was asked to come to declare the truth.

By whom? By Mr. Sacchi, on the part of the commission.

You described the state of the outer covering of the larger bed at Naples; do you recollect the colour of the coverlet? Yes.

What was the colour? White.

Are you quite sure? Yes.

On board the *polacre*, on the return from Jaffa, you say that there was a communication between the tent and the dining-room: was it open or closed during the night? It descended into the dining-cabin.

That is not an answer: was it open or closed during the night? It was open during the night from the upper deck.

The Earl of Morton. When you were on board the *polacre*, you mentioned not having seen any linen: was the water of the bath salt or fresh? I do not recollect.

Is it usual for persons to use linen on coming out of salt water? (No answer.)

Was the communication between the dining-room and the tent always open, or always shut, or only at times? I do not recollect whether it was open or not. I do not recollect seeing it closed during the night.

The witness then withdrew, and the house adjourned.

Sixteenth Day, MONDAY, SEPTEMBER 4, 1830.

The Lord Chancellor took his seat a little before 10 o'clock, and, the usual forms being gone through, counsel were called to the bar.

Mr. Brougham proposed that translations of the letters of Louisa De Mont, which had been read on Saturday, should now be put in, certified by the translators.

The two French translators, Mr. George Pinario, for the King, and Mr. Edward Gastano, for the Queen, were called in and sworn. Being asked whether they had together compared the translation with the originals, and agreed upon the translations now produced, they answered in the affirmative.

The letters were then delivered in, and a new witness in support of the bill was called.

LUIGI GALDINI, *examined by Mr. Park.*

What country are you a native of? Biglio, in Italy.

Is Biglio on the lake of Como? Yes.

What is your profession? I am a mason.

Have you ever worked at the Villa d'Este? Yes.

How long did you work at the Villa d'Este? About 15 days, more or less.

During that time were you employed in the house of Gaugiari? Yes.

What was his other name? Sardini, and he is an agent at the Villa d'Este.

Was he the agent of the Princess? He was.

Do you recollect one morning being employed in making a cornice in his house? Yes. I do not remember the day, but I remember working at the cornice.

Was Gaugiari at his house at that time? He told me, the night before, that I was to get ready all the materials for my work, such as plaster of Paris, marble dust, &c. by five o'clock; and I wished to have all things necessary there, because I was working by contract.

Then Gaugiari was not at the house in the morning? He was at the Villa d'Este. I waited till 9 o'clock: I was waiting for the materials he was to send me. He did not send to me; and as I had 12 or 15 men engaged, I set out to go to Villa d'Este, in order that I might obtain the materials.

The Earl of Limerick expressed a doubt respecting the translation of the answer, and some explanation took place, but no alteration was made in the sense.

What distance was the house of Gaugiari from the Villa

d'Este? He lived in the house of her Royal Highness the Princess of Wales.

What distance was the house you were working at from the Villa d'Este? About three gun-shot.

When you went to Villa d'Este, did you inquire for Gaugiari? I did.

Did you go any where to look for him? Yes.

Did you go up stairs? Yes.

When you went up stairs, were you in a large room? I went into a room, but it was not a great room.

How long did you wait there for him? or did you find him there? I opened a door—I saw a great many doors—I was rather out of humour, because I had lost a great deal of money by having so many men unemployed—and I opened a door and shut it again.

When you opened a door, whom did you see? I saw the Baron and the Princess, who were both seated.

Whom do you mean by the Baron? Bergami.

How were the Princess and the Baron sitting? They were sitting together, and the Baron had his arm across her neck.

What were they sitting on? I do not know whether it was a sofa, an easy chair, or a small bed—I cannot tell, for I was there only a moment.

How was the Princess dressed as to her bosom? It was uncovered from here (drawing his hand across his breast.)

Can you describe in what position the Princess was? She was sitting.

Was there any other person in the room besides the Princess and the Baron? I saw no other person.

When you opened the door, what did the Baron do? He took away his arm, and said, "What do you want here, you dog?"

[The Interpreter added, that the term in the original was much stronger: the witness said, that Bergami called him *ragazzino*, and a *figlio di cane*, which might be translated "the son of a dog."]

What did you say to the Baron? I told him, you must excuse me, Signor Baron, for I am here to look for Gaugiari.

Did the Baron make any reply to you? He told me that that room was not to be entered; that it was not a place for masons to work in.

Did you afterwards see the Princess and Bergami together? Yes, I saw them once more.

Where did you see them together? They were descending the staircase arm in arm.

Did you see them do any thing to each other at that time I saw them, while descending, stand for a moment on the stairs, for I was crossing them.

Did you see them at any other time besides this last you

have mentioned? I saw them three or four times on an ass, as they were passing me.

Was Bergami himself walking or riding? He was on foot.

Was he near the Princess? He was:

How did Bergami hold his hands with respect to the Princess? He had one hand behind the back, and at another time on the thigh, because she was sitting on an ass.

Behind whose back? Behind the Princess's back, because she was on an ass.

Was any other person there? There were people passing—passing up and down on the public road, because it was in the day-time.

Cross-examined by Mr. Tindall.

When did you first mention this subject to any person? I first spoke of it to the son of the factor.

Did you go to Milan? Yes.

Who applied to you to go there? His name was——

Do you recollect when that was? No.

When did you go? In the year 1818.

Did you go alone, or with others? I went with others.

Whom did you see when you went to Milan? I went to the house of the advocate Vilmarcati.

Did he examine you? He did.

Was any one else present? Yes; three more persons were present.

Do you know who they were? I was told one was a colonel, another an advocate, and I do not know what the third was.

Was the advocate an English lawyer? They told me so.

Was the colonel's name Brown? Yes.

How long did you continue at Milan? I stopped four days and a half.

Were you under examination all that time, or the greater part of it? I was examined on the third or fourth day, because others were there before me.

What did you receive for going to Milan? I received nothing but ten liri per day, to pay my expenses.

Do you mean to swear that you received nothing more? I do.

When were you applied to in order to come to England? Towards the end of March or the beginning of April last winter.

Do you mean March or April of the present year? Yes.

Who applied to you? The same gentleman who had called upon me to go to Milan.

Did you see Vilmarcati at Milan before you came to England? No.

Did you make any agreement with Vilmarcati about coming to England? I have made an agreement that they have given me ten liri per day, to pay my expenses.

Will that pay your expenses? That was for my expenses; that was for me.

Who paid your expenses for coming over to England? The courier paid me ten liri per day.

Who pays for you here? I do not know that.

Where do you live in London? Near this.

Where did you come from when you came here this morning? Out of a place not very far from this; but I do not know where it is.

Are you alone, or are the other witnesses with you? I have seen a good many of them, and a number of strange people.

Is Theodore Majochi there? Yes.

Do you know Majochi? I have known him since my arrival here, but not before.

Does he occupy the same room with you? No; he is in one lodging, and I am in another.

Had the room in which you saw the Princess and Bergami several doors? I went in by one door. There were more doors; but this was the first time I went into that room.

Do you recollect what time in the morning it was when you went into the room? It might be half past nine, ten o'clock, or eleven; I do not know.

Were there other workmen employed at the house at this time, and servants? Yes; they were working at the building.

Do you recollect at what time of the year, and how long ago, this was? It was about the latter end of September, or the beginning of October.

Re-examined by Mr. Park.

You have said that you received on your way here ten liri per day: do you receive the same here? No.

What place did you land at when you came first to England?

Mr. Tindall objected to this question.

The Attorney General insisted that the question was perfectly regular, in consequence of the course of cross-examination had taken. Questions had been asked in order to prove that the witness had met with other witnesses. It was necessary to counteract that evidence by showing what was the reason for the witnesses being together.

The Solicitor General contended that his learned friend was entitled to put the question, and added, that he conceived their lordships had already decided the point.

The Lord Chancellor was of opinion that the question might be put.

Where did you land when you came to England a first time? Here, in London.

Where was it you were landed before you went to Holland ?
I came for London by sea to Dover.

Were there any Italians with you when you landed at Dover ? There were four.

Did any thing happen to you at Dover ?

Mr. Brougham objected to the question.

Mr. Park said he had no more questions to ask.

Examined by the Lords.

The Earl of Liverpool. For the better understanding of the witness's answer, I wish to ask him, when he opened the door and saw Bergami with his arm round the Princess's neck, whether her Royal Highness's breasts were bare ? I have seen it so ; and, so far as I am concerned, I have seen it uncovered.

The Lord-Chancellor. Ask him how far he did see her Royal Highness's breasts uncovered ? I did not stay to look ; I saw it, and made my escape ; I saw it in the twinkling of an eye (a laugh) ; it was uncovered as far as here (drawing his hand across his breast.)

Lord Viscount Falkmouth. Read that answer.

Mr. Gurney read it.

A Peer. I wish to know whether the Princess was differently dressed in this respect when the witness saw her going down stairs from the time he saw her in the room.

The Lord Chancellor. Will the noble lord who asked the question condescend to let others hear him ? Answer from the witness. I say yes.

The Duke of Hamilton. How was the Princess dressed at that time ? I cannot say so ; I saw what I saw, and was surprised at.

Was there a handkerchief or any thing else that covered her Royal Highness's neck ? I say no. I saw it with my own eyes : I saw her bare.

I wish to know whether Bergami's hand was round her Royal Highness's neck, or behind her neck ? I am the Princess, and you (the interpreter) are the Baron (much laughter). The witness here passed his hand round the interpreter's neck.

Does the witness say that Bergami had his hand round the Princess's neck ?—I have repeated it many times ; I have even shown it.

A Peer complained of the great impropriety and indecency of the witness's conduct in making such motions, and then laughing, as on this occasion ; and said it ought not to pass unnoticed.

The Earl of Liverpool said that, whatever impressions might have been made on the minds of noble lords, the conduct did not seem to require further notice.

The Lord-Chancellor said he did not think this sort of thing excusable.

ALESSANDRO FINETTIS was next called in and sworn. He was examined by the Attorney-General. (He was black meagre young man.)

Are you an ornamental painter ? Yes.

Were you ever employed at Villa d'Este? I was.

The Lord-Chancellor. When you put a question, Mr. Attorney-General, hold your head up.

By whom were you first employed at Villa d'Este? By the Baron.

What Baron? Baron Bergami.

How long were you at Villa d'Este? More than two years.

Did you afterwards go to Rome with the Princess? I did.

How were you employed when you went to Rome—in what situation? I do not comprehend the question.

In what situation were you employed when you went with the Princess to Rome? I was a servant.

During the time you were at Villa d'Este, did you ever see the Princess and Bergami together? Many times.

Where have you seen them together? Walking about the grounds.

When they were walking about the grounds, in what manner? She was holding the hand of Bergami.

Were they alone, or was any other person with them? They were sometimes alone, and sometimes the *dame d'honneur* was with them.

Did you at any time see them in a boat together? Many times.

When you saw them together in a boat, were they alone, or was any person with them? Sometimes alone; sometimes the *dame d'honneur* was with them.

Do you know the room of Bergami at Villa d'Este? I do.

Do you remember at any time being in the ante-chamber? Yes.

At what time of the day was it that you were in that room, the ante-chamber? It was in the morning between 10 and 11 o'clock.

Did you see Bergami at that time? I have; I saw him going out from the side where the Princess's room was.

When you saw him then, what dress had he on? He was in a morning-gown, with his drawers on.

In what direction did he go—Bergami? He was going towards his room.

Did you see where he went? He was going to his room—he went to his room.

Did he see you? He saw me.

When you were at Rome, at Villa Brandi, did you wait at table? I did.

Did you wait at dinner and supper at the Villa Brandi? I did.

Who used to dine and sup with the Princess? All of the court, and sometimes persons visiting at Rome.

Did Bergami use to dine and sup with the Princess? He did.

Did Lewis Bergami use to dine and sup at the Villa Brandi with the Princess? He did.

Did Bergami's mother dine and sup with the Princess at the Villa Brandi? She did not. At the Villa Brandi the mother was not.

Do you remember being at the Roocanelli with the Princess? I do.

Was Bergami ill during your residence at the Roocanelli? He was.

Was he confined to his room? He was.

Was he in his bed, or was he only confined to his room? He kept his bed.

Did you ever see the Princess in the room? Many times.

What did her Royal Highness do in that room? She was there conversing.

With whom? With Bergami.

Did you see Bergami taking any medicines? I have seen him taking medicines.

Who gave him the medicines? Sometimes I have seen her Royal Highness the Princess give him the medicines.

Were you ever present when Bergami's bed was warmed? I was not present when the bed was warmed, but I brought the fire.

Have you seen Bergami get out of bed for the purpose of having his bed warmed? I have.

Was the Princess in the room at the time? She was.

Do you recollect going from Ancona to Rome with the Princess? I do.

On any evening, in the course of that journey, do you remember seeing the Princess and Bergami together any where? Not in any.

At any other time of the day or night did you see them together? Never in the night; I have in the day.

Did you see them together? Yes.

Where? what time of the day? I do not remember whether before or after dinner.

At the time you saw them together, did you make any observation on their conduct? I have.

What was it? Passing through a court, I have seen the Princess so (making a motion).

Who was with the Princess at that time? Bergami.

What did you see? I have seen the Princess put her arms so. —

Mr. Brougham objected to signs: facts to which a name and intelligible description could be given was the only evidence hitherto known in English courts.

The Lord-Chancellor. Be so good as to tell the witness not to answer by signs, but by words; and desire him to speak up.

The Attorney-General. Describe how you saw the Princess and Bergami at the time you were passing? Bergami was embracing the Princess.

Were you ever at Caprini, near Pesaro, with the Princess?

Mr. Brougham. I am sure your lordships will permit me to submit that the Attorney-General ought not to leave the evidence so. You have got simply the word embrace. The witness places one hand before and another behind, and says

"they embraced." I submit the evidence ought not to be left so.

The Attorney-General. My learned friend before objected to signs, and now he objects to words.

Mr. Brougham. I object to words and signs which do not correspond together.

The Lord-Chancellor. The witness may be asked what he means by embracing.

Ans. She was making so with her hand.

The Lord-Chancellor. No gesture; describe by words.

Ans. The Princess was putting her hand round under his arm.

[This answer was repeatedly read.]

Attorney-General. Do you mean that the Princess was putting her hand round under Bergami's arm? I do.

Mr. Brougham. I can only express my hopes that your lordships saw the sign.

The Attorney-General. In what direction were their faces? One against—opposite to the other.

Were they near each other, or how? Their faces were at a distance, for she is short and he is tall. (Laughter, and cries of "Order, order.")

This question and answer were repeated by Mr. Gurney.

I ask you again, were you at Caprini, near Pesaro, with the Princess?—I have.

With the Princess?—Yes.

Did you ever see the Princess and Bergami together at Caprini? I have seen him there many times.

Do you remember any particular occasion, after dark, seeing them together?—Yes, on the first evening, there.

Where did you see them?—Out of the house, on the steps which led into the garden.

What were they doing, when you saw them?—I went to look for the key, because I thought it was the wife of the agent, and I found it was the Princess embracing Bergami.

Did you ever see them in that situation at any other time?—Not at Caprini.

Did you at any other place?—I have seen them sometimes also at Villa d'Este.

Have you ever seen them do anything else to each other?—I saw them kiss each other.

Was that more than once, or only once?—I think only once then, other times I do not remember.

This witness was not cross-examined, nor did any of the Peers ask any questions. He was ordered to withdraw.

DOMINICO BRUZO was next placed at the bar, and sworn.
Examined by Mr. Park.

What countryman are you?—I am a native of Bellinzona.
Of what trade are you?—A mason.

Were you at any time employed in the service of the Princess of Wales ?—I was.

How long were you employed in her service ?—From the year 1815 till 1817.

Were you at Villa Villani ?—Yes.

And also at Villa d'Este ?—Yes.

At the Barona also ?—I was also at the Barona.

Did you ever see the Princess and Bergami together ?—Yes.

Often ?—I have seen them once, twice, three times ; many times.

Were they walking ?—Yes.

How were they walking when you saw them ?—They were in a boat on the lake.

When you saw them walking, were they alone ?—They were alone.

Were they separate, or arm in arm ?—They were alone, but he was rowing.

When they were walking together—

Mr. Denman said, the learned counsel was assuming that they were seen walking together ; whereas the witness, in answer to a question on that point, had stated, that when they were walking, they were in a boat on the lake.

Were they on land when you saw them walking together ?—I never made any observation on their walking on land.

Who was walking with the Princess ? A certain Baron.

Who was that Baron ? He was called a certain Bergami.

Was Bergami sitting at the same time ? He was, on the evening of the feast.

What feast do you mean ? The feast of St. Bartholomew ; the day of the house-warming at Villa d'Este.

What time did you see them sitting together : what time of the day ? In the evening.

Whereabouts were they sitting ? They were sitting on a bench, under some trees—in an arbour.

Was there any one there besides ?—I saw the Baron and the Princess, and none else.

Do you know Ragazzoni ? Yes, I do.

Do you recollect being at work at Villa d'Este, near a Corridor ? I do.

Were you working in a room ? There was a room, and there was another ; there were two rooms.

Was there a door from the one door to the other ? There was.

And opposite to that door, at the other end of the room, was there another door ?

Mr. Denman objected to this as a leading question.

Was there any other and which second door, in that room ? There was another door.

In what direction was that door in respect to the first door ? They were opposite to each other.

(Several peers objected to this translation ; and the interpreter amended it as follows : One led one way, and one another.)

When the door of the room that you mentioned first, and the other door, were opened, could you see through them both?

(The interpreter paused a considerable time before he gave the answer.)

When I was going Ragazzoni was coming out, and we met.

When you met Ragazzoni, or the "garçon," could you see into the other room? I could, because the door was open.

Could you see any person in that room when the door was open? I did.

Whom did you see? The Princess and the Baron.

What baron? Bergami.

What were they doing when you saw them? They were caressing each other with their hands.

Was the Princess sitting or standing? She was standing.

Was Bergami sitting or standing? Both were standing.

In what way were they caressing each other? They caressed each other with their hands. (The witness illustrated his answer by, stroking down the cheeks of the interpreter in a whimsical manner.)

What part of the body did they touch? On the face.

Do you know which was Bergami's room at the Villa d'Este? I cannot distinguish it because there were many other rooms; but I was told that *that* was it.

Do you know of any alterations in the room which you suppose to be Bergami's after Bergami returned from Greece?

Mr. Denman objected to that question.

Mr. Park wished the learned gentleman to state the ground of objection.

Mr. Denman said, the witness was supposed not to know the situation of the rooms, but to have been told by somebody else; and yet he was now asked if any alteration had been made in a particular room.

The Lord Chancellor, after consulting the judges, said the witness might be asked if any alteration had been made in the room which he had been told was Bergami's, but that that room could not be considered as proved to be room of Bergami.

Do you know if any alteration was made in the room which you were told was Bergami's? I have not seen it.

Do you know of any thing being done to the wall of that room? I have seen the Princess and Bergami, and these caresses. I have seen nothing else.

The last question and answer were read by the shorthand-writer.

Mr. Park desired the interpreter to repeat the question to the witness. This was done, and the following answer was obtained:—"I have not at present my mind,"

Mr. Park had no more questions to put to the witness.

Mr. Denman. My lords, we have no questions to put to this witness.

The witness was then ordered to withdraw, and

ANTONIO BIANCHI *was placed at the bar. Bianchi was dressed in a coarse grey jacket, and had a most stupid and clownish appearance.*

The witness having been sworn, was examined by the Attorney General.

Are you an inhabitant of Como?—I am.

Do you know the Princess of Wales? I do.

Do you remember her when she lived at the Villa d'Este? I do.

Have you ever seen her on the Lake of Como in a small boat? Many times.

Who was with her when you have seen her in a small boat? There were two in the boat.

Who was the other? A certain baron called Bergami.

Were they alone?—They two were alone.

Do you know the river Brescia? I do.

Have you ever seen the Princess and Bergami in that river—on the river? I have.

What have you seen them about there? I have seen them in a little canoe, near to a gate—a flood-gate, which was put in to prevent the water from overflowing the country.

What were they doing there? I have seen the canoe first empty, and then a moment after the Princess and Bergami were in it.

Where did the Princess and Bergami come from when you saw them in the canoe? From the flood-gate (*riparo*.)

The Attorney General thought that “flood-gate” was not the proper interpretation.

Mr. Denman thought it was.

Where was this gate on the river? It was a bank: *this* is the river, and *this* is the *riparo* (which the interpreter conceived to be a bank) to prevent the water from overflowing *this* tract of land, where there is a vineyard. The witness went into a confused topographical description, and stated that farther on there was a little road.

Where were they when you first saw them? They were coming from the *riparo*, and coming to this little road.

Was that the only time you saw them on the river Brescia? I have seen them several times; but then I saw them go back and forwards.

How were they dressed when you saw them? Both in white.

What sort of a dress had they on? I cannot describe it, for I did not go to touch them.

Did you see if they had been in the water or not?

Mr. Denman objected to this question. Two persons were seen near the water by the witness, and he was asked if they had been in the water—a fact which could only be inferred from appearances, and therefore the witness should be questioned as to such appearances.

On the suggestion of the Lord Chancellor, the witness was asked if their clothes appeared wet or not? I thought they seemed to appear wet, but I am not sure, as I did not touch them.

Did they get into the canoe when you saw them? They did.

Which way did they go? They came down a small canal towards the Villa.

What small canal is that you mention? A small canal leading towards the Brescia.

What time of day was it? About two. After two.

I ask you again whereabouts they were when you first saw them? I saw them the first time leaning against this *riogo*, this embankment.

Was there water where they were standing, or was it dry land? There was little, not much.

How much? To the height of about three feet (*braccio*.)

When you first saw them were they standing in that water, or on dry land? I saw them, that they were leaning against this bank, and then afterwards I saw him immediately take her to conduct her to the boat.

Was that place, where you said the water was a yard deep, sometimes used for bathing?

The Duke of Hamilton said that *braccio*, the word which the witness had used, did not mean "a yard."

The two former questions and answers were read by the shorthand writer; and the witness explained his meaning by holding up his hands to a certain height.

Was that place used for bathing? Many gentlemen went there to bathe.

The Queen's interpreter said, the witness had not added the words "to bathe."

The question was therefore repeated, and the witness said—many gentlemen go there to take a little bathing, because the bank is good, and the water is clear.

When you first saw the Princess and Bergami in that place, were they in the water, or not?

The interpreter having put the question to the witness,

The Earl of Limerick complained that it had not been accurately translated, as the word "first," which the learned counsel had used, had been omitted.

Witness. They were in the water, but they came out immediately as soon as they saw me.

You say the Princess was dressed in white; what sort of a lower dress had she on? A species of loose trowsers, which reached to the feet.

This closed the examination in chief of the witness, and Mr. Denman declined putting any questions in cross-examination.

A Peer asked what the witness meant by a "braccio?" The witness answered, as he had done before, by holding his hand at a certain elevation.

The witness then withdrew from the bar.

GIOVANNI LUCCINI *was next called to the bar, and sworn after the customary formalities.—Examined by Mr. Pratt.*

Of what country are you a native? Of Gleunio, near Como.

What trade or business do you follow? I am a whitewasher.

Have you ever been employed at the Villa d'Este? I have been.

Were you employed in the service of the Princess of Wales? I was.

Do you know Bartholomew Bergami? I do.

Whilst you were employed at the Villa d'Este, did you ever see her Royal Highness and Bergami together? Yes, often, many times.

Did you ever see them riding together in a carriage called a *pado-ranella*? How were they sitting? The Princess was sitting on Bergami's knees.

How was Bergami's arm placed? His arm was under that of her Royal Highness.

Were you ever at work in the tower at the Villa d'Este? Yes, often.

Did you ever see them there? Yes, I have seen them.

What were they doing when you first saw them? They were reading a book.

Did you observe whether they were walking or sitting? They were sitting.

What did you see them do? They got up and went into a cabin.

In what way did they walk? Bergami laid hold of the Princess's arm to help her up.

And where did he place his arm after they had risen? I do not know, as they went immediately into the cabin.

Did you know which was the room that Bergami slept in at the Villa d'Este? Yes, I knew it well.

Did you ever see him at the window of it in the morning? Yes, I have seen him.

How was he dressed? He was in a morning-gown of a lead colour.

At what hour? Between the hours of 10 and 11.

Did you observe any other person in the room at the same time? Yes, I saw the Princess.

What were they doing? They looked out of the window a short time, and then retired.

Did you observe any thing more on that occasion? No, nothing more.

Were you ever in the theatre at the Villa d'Este? Yes, I have been there.

Were there any performances at the time? Yes, there was singing. The Princess sang, and Bergami accompanied her in the *tarototello* on his guitar.

Cross-Examined by Mr. Denman.—Did you ever say at Milan that you knew nothing about this business, but that you should like a trip to London. I was examined at Milan.

By Earl Grey. Is not a *pado-ranella* a carriage commonly made use of in that part of Italy? It is.

How many seats are there in it? But one seat.

Can two persons sit side by side in it? No, they cannot.

Is it the custom for a person to sit on the driver's knees, and for him to drive with his arms surrounding that person? Certainly, one person sits before.

By Lord Ellenborough. Have you often seen two persons riding in that manner? Yes.

CARLO GARATTI was then called, and, being sworn, was examined by the Attorney-General.

Were you ever in the service of her Royal Highness the Princess of Wales? Yes, I was.

How long were you in her service? About two years.

In what situation did you enter it? As confectioner.

Where did you first see the Princess of Wales? In a room at the Villa d'Este.

Do you know Bergami? Yes.

Did you ever see the Princess and him together at that place? Very often; constantly.

When they were together, what was their conduct to each other, or what observation did you make respecting it?

Mr. Denman objected to this question as much too general. Here was a servant asked to speak to conduct for two years, and to state observations which must of necessity include matter of opinion.

The Lord-Chancellor suggested the propriety of striking out the word "observation" from the question, and of substituting for the word "conduct" what act or acts he had seen them, or either of them, do, requiring the witness also to fix the time of each act.

What have you ever seen them doing to each other? I have often seen them walking amongst themselves, walking together.

How did they walk ? They walked as if they were true friends, as if they were husband and wife, or something like that.

The question was here repeated.

They walked arm in arm, like man and wife.

Did you go with the Princess of Wales to the Villa Brandi, at Rome ? I did.

Did you prepare breakfast at that time ? Yes, that was my business.

Did you ever see Bergami there ? Yes, often.

At what hour in the morning ? Sometimes at 9 o'clock, and sometimes earlier, at 5 o'clock in the morning.

Did you see from what room he came at that early hour ? From his own room.

Did you ever see him come from any other ? No.

Did you go to Pesaro with the Princess of Wales ? Yes, I did.

Did you ever see her Royal Highness and Bergami together there ? Yes, I have.

Did you see them together at Caprini ? I did.

Did you see them do any thing ? I have seen them going to walk a thousand times.

Did the Princess keep a bird then ? Yes, a nightingale.

Did you ever carry food to the nightingale ? Yes, I did.

Do you recollect seeing the Princess and Bergami together on that occasion ? Yes.

What did you observe them to be doing ? They were kissing each other.

Did you hear the Princess say any thing to Bergami ? She said, "do not remain so long out, *mon cœur*."

Did you know which was Bergami's room at Caprini ? Yes.

Did you ever see him at the window, or hear him call for his servant ? Yes, very often.

At such times did you ever see the Princess also ? Yes, in Bergami's room.

Were you ever present when the Princess came down to breakfast ? Yes, it belonged to my situation to attend.

When she came down was she usually accompanied by any body ? Yes, she had Bergami usually under her arm.

Cross-examined by Mr. Williams.—Were you constantly in the house ?—It was part of my duty to wait on the Princess.

Where was the nightingale kept ? In a room before the cabinet of the Princess.

What was the room called ?—It was generally called a room for company.

What time was it you carried food to the nightingale ?—About 10 o'clock.

Was that the usual hour ? It was.

FRANCISCO GASSTINO was next called, and examined by *Mr. Pratt*.

Of what country are you a native ? I come from the neighbourhood of Como.

What is your occupation ? I am a mason.

Do you know the Villa d'Este? I have been employed there 17 years.

Were you employed there whilst the Princess resided in it? I was.

Did you know Bergami at that time? Yes, I knew him before.

In what situation had you known him? I had known him as a valet.

Had you known him to wait at table? Yes, I had.

Do you know what was the situation of Bergami's room at the Villa d'Este? Yes.

Do you recollect when the Princess of Wales returned from the voyage to Greece? Yes.

Was any alteration then made about Bergami's bedroom? Yes. I was employed to make one.

What alteration was it? I opened a door in it, one which had been before walled up, which I had stopped myself.

Do you know whether the bedroom of her Royal Highness was changed about the same time? Yes; it was changed about two days after the door in Bergami's room was re-opened.

Did this door open a communication to the new bedroom of her Royal Highness? It did; there was a room between them, which led from one to the other.

When the new door in Bergami's room was opened, how did you go from it to the room of the Princess? From that door into an adjoining room, then through a small corridor into the Princess's chamber.

Before the new door was opened in Bergami's room, how would a person have to go from that room to her Royal Highness's? He must go first by a staircase, then through a large room into an ante-chamber, and so by the corridor.

Did the door you speak of open an easier communication between the two bedrooms? Yes, it was made shorter.

Cross-Examined by Mr. Denman.

The door he spoke of was not a new door; but an old one re-opened.

The next witness, GIUSEPPE RASTELLI, was then called, and examined by the Solicitor-General.

Were you ever in the service of her Royal Highness the Princess of Wales? I have been.

In what capacity? As superintendant of the stables.

Where did you first enter into her service? At Como.

At what time? At the latter end of August or the beginning of September, 1816.

How long did you remain in it? Till the latter end of December, 1817.

Where was her Royal Highness residing when you entered her service? At the Villa d'Este.

Did Bergami at that time live there? He did.

Did you ever see him ride out in any carriage with the Princess? Several times.

Did you ever see them in a *pado vanella*? Yes, I hav

Describe how they were seated. She was seated on Bergami's knees.

Did you ever see them on the lake of Como? Yes, several times.

Did you ever see the Princess in a canoe with Bergami. Yes. Have you often seen her in the canoe? Yes: sometimes alone, and sometimes with other people.

Did you ever see Bergami in any other carriage than the *pado vanello*? Yes, every day, almost.

Do you remember Bergami's sometimes wearing a cloak? Yes, a cloak that was a present.

Did he ever ride out with that cloak on? Yes.

How have you seen it placed? I have seen the Princess extend it over herself and Bergami also, so as to cover Bergami with it.

Whilst residing at Pesaro do you recollect going with them to Fano? No, I do not.

To Caprini? Yes.

Was it your duty to accompany the carriage on horseback? It was my business to ride before, and to come near the carriage when I was called or sent for.

Do you recollect any particular occasion when you went near the carriage? I once went near the carriage to inquire what road I should take.

Was the carriage open? It was.

When you came near to the carriage, did you observe where the Princess's hand was? Yes, I observed it; it was in Bergami's small clothes.

Did you see this distinctly? Yes, I saw it distinctly, and was so ashamed that I turned away.

Did you accompany them to Catolica? Yes.

Did her Royal Highness go out for the purpose of meeting Bergami? Yes.

Did she return again before she met him? Yes.

Did you afterwards see her Royal Highness in the carriage of Bergami, and before you got home? Yes, and almost immediately after.

Was Bergami in the carriage? He was; in the brown travelling carriage.

When he came up to the carriage of the Princess, what did he do? Bergami dismounted from his carriage, and ran to the door of the Princess's carriage, and then she dismounted, and I saw them together.

Then she also dismounted? Yes.

It being suggested by a noble Peer, the last two or three questions and answers were read over by the shorthand-writer.

The Solicitor-General. And after they had both so dismounted from their carriages, did her Royal Highness address Bergami in any way? in what terms or expressions? They

spoke to each other, but I have not heard (did not hear) what words or language they used ; but they embraced each other.

Did you hear any expressions that were made use of by her in return ? I only heard "*caro amico mio*," or to that effect. [The interpreter explained the expression to have the force of *mon cher ami* in French.]

After they had embraced each other, and this expression had been made use of which you have mentioned, what did they do ? They took each other by the arm, and they went into the same carriage together. This was by night.

Do you remember the little Victorine at Villa d'Este ? I do.

How, or by what name did she call the Princess ? Mamma, *mit*.

Does the witness recollect any conversations between her Royal Highness and the little Victorine at Villa d'Este ? Her Royal Highness caressed her always like her own child, and called her *ma chère fille*.

Were you ever at Bologna ? I have (been).

Did you ever see the wife of Bergami there ? I have ; but it was at a time when the Princess was not there.

Did you ever see her when the Princess was there ? She was there once whilst her Majesty was arriving ; and they all escaped ; they all went away.

[The counsel for the Queen requested that the latter part of the preceding evidence might be read, which was done.]

Mr. Denman then objected to the last questions and answers. They related to what passed in the absence of the Princess, and were therefore irrelevant. He ought properly to have objected to them when they took place. Any thing which had occurred in her absence could not be material to the case. He must therefore submit to their lordships that this part of the evidence ought to be expunged.

The Solicitor-General contended that the questions were perfectly proper. The notes were again read, and

The Lord-Chancellor, having consulted the judges, observed that their lordships were of opinion that this part of the evidence ought not to be expunged. Such questions might be asked.

Cross-examined by Mr. Denman. Speak louder, Sir ; we must hear your voice as well as the interpreter's.

When were you dismissed from the service of the Princess ? Towards the end of December, 1817.

Ask him, was he not dismissed for stealing the corn ? No.

Was not that the charge on which he was dismissed ? No.

Then what were you dismissed for ? Because I gave leave to two of her (the Princess's men,) to go to an inn or tavern ; and, on their return, the Baron and Bernardo, his cousin, and some others, went to stop these men ; and when they came to

complain to me of it, I said that I never knew that masters should turn "*shirri*," thief-takers—impeachers.

[The house appeared to be dissatisfied with this interpretation: the interpreter explained, that "*shirri*" implied a very low kind of constable in Italy.]

Why were you turned away, I ask? The day after, Luigi came to me with the money which was due to me for my two or three months' salary, and he told me, that "as I was an honest man I ought not to be among the *shirri* any longer" (much laughter); and therefore I took my salary and went away.

And you went? Yes.

Was he never charged, when in the service of the Princess of Wales, with stealing the horse provender? Never.

I don't mean charged before a magistrate; but was he not charged by some one of the family, or in the service of the Princess? No, never.

You swear to that as well as to all the rest of your evidence? I do.

You never said, then, I should think, to any body, that you had been dismissed upon a charge of stealing corn? I have not, because I never told a lie.

So; does he mean to say that he never told a lie, or that he never told one without being well paid for it? (Order, order.)

The Solicitor-General objected to this question, and it was quorruled by the Lord-Chancellor.

Do you understand English? Not at all.

How long have you been in England? Since the day before yesterday.

When did you first hear that a commission was sitting at Milan? Towards the end of December, 1818.

Between that time, and the time of your leaving the Princess, were you in any other service? No.

How did you support yourself in the mean time? I have a pension, and have always been in my employment of a courier.

From what government have you a pension? From Italy; my government.

Did you offer yourself as a witness to the Milan commission, or did those who paid you your pension induce you to go there; or how? I have not been at Milan for this purpose; but I am married; I am settled: I have my house at Milan.

I did not ask you whether you went to Milan, but how you went to the Milan commissioners? Were you induced to go there, or did you go voluntarily? I was sent after.

Who sent after you? The first time, a man of the name of Riganti came; he came to tell me to go before the advocate, Vilmarcati.

Riganti is a tobacconist at Milan, is he not? He is.

How soon after Riganti spoke to you did you go before the commissioners? (The witness) "I have only spoken to Riganti that once."

I ask how soon after his speaking to you was it that Riganti sent after you? The day after.

Was any body with the advocate when you first went? There was not.

Did the advocate then take your deposition? He did not.

Did he ask you any questions about what you knew? He did.

How soon after this did you go before the commissioners? I believe in a day or two after.

How many persons did you find assembled there? I found the advocate, three English gentlemen, and two Italian writers, or amanuenses.

Ask him, did he then tell the same story that he has told to-day? I did.

Was it taken down in writing? It was.

Was witness sworn to the truth of it? They did not swear me, but they told me that I should be obliged to swear to the truth of what I said before a tribunal; and I said, that I would.

Did you then take out your own cross and kiss it? I did not: they only told me that I should be obliged to swear to the truth of what I said before a tribunal; and I said, that I would do.

Did not the witness then become one of the most active agents of the Milan commission?

The Solicitor-General objected that this was a question which could not be put, because it was not known that there were any agents of the commission of that description which the learned gentleman assumed. He had no right, therefore, to say, "the most active agents."

Mr. Denman. [To the interpreter.] "Oh, never mind, don't put the question. Did he not become a *very* active agent there?"

(An objection was here taken to the mode in which the interpreter put this question: he observed, that he had not said, "most active," as was imputed to him; but, "one of the most active.")

Ans. I was not an active agent. They gave me orders only as a courier, which is my profession; and as a courier I have done.

Then you have been employed as a courier by that commission? Yes, sometimes; whenever they had need of me.

Where did you first go to in this capacity of courier to that commission? I went to Westphalia.

Whom did you see there? I went with a letter to a man of the name of Credi, to come to Milan.

Did you know Credi before? Yes, I have known him in the house of her Royal Highness.

Where was he in Westphalia? At Cassel.

Credi was, was he? Yes.

You say that you took a letter to Credi, I ask you whether you did not persuade Credi to go to Milan? I did.

Did you not offer him money to go, to Credi? I did not.

What did witness say to induce Credi to go? I told him that the advocate and the commission at Milan required him, and that the expenses of his journey, both in going and returning, would be paid him.

Where did you go next, as messenger to the Milan commission? I went, accompanied by Mr. Cook, and by desire of — Leon, who told me to go to Frankfort; and I had despatches thence for Milan.

Did you go to Cassel and back again? Not at that time.

I mean the first time, when you went to Credi; did you go there and come back?

(We did not hear any answer.)

Whom did you see at Frankfort? I saw Credi.

Whom else? I saw at a distance, but I could not speak to her, Prisson.

Who is she? A maid, who was in the service of her Royal Highness.

When? When I was in the service of her Royal highness myself.

When was that? At the time when I was in that service in October, 1816, at the Lago di Como.

Did you see any other woman at Frankfort? I did not; I saw this woman by chance but I did not speak to her.

Did you go back from Frankfort to Milan with Mr. Cook? I did not go with Cook; I went back alone, with my despatches.

But you did go back from Frankfort to Milan? I did.

What was the next journey that you made as courier to the Milan commission? I was going with despatches to Lord Stewart, at Paris. I took my despatches to Lord Stewart, and then returned.

Do you mean Lord Stewart, the English ambassador at Vienna, or Sir Charles Stuart, our ambassador at Paris? "Le Chevalier Stuart," the ambassador at Paris.

Where did witness go to next, on the same business, from Milan? I do not exactly know where: I have been several journeys.

You say you went back from Paris to Milan; whither did you next go, as courier to the commission? I went several other small journeys, which I don't now recollect: but I have

now lately come to England, together with eleven other witnesses.

Were you ever at Vienna on the same business? I was not.

Has the witness had any other means of getting his bread since he left the Princess of Wales's service? Yes; for I am, besides being a pensioner of my government, by trade a coach-maker.

Who recommended witness to the commission? does he know? Nobody recommended me; but, when I spoke to the advocate, he told me that I should tell the truth, and then I should do.

Does he know Enrico Ravizzo? I do not, not that I know of.

But let the witness recollect; I mean Enrico Ravizzo, of Lodi? I don't know him.

Have you ever offered any body money for coming here as a witness? I have not.

Have you proposed to several persons, besides Credi, to come? Credi has not come with me.

The Solicitor General objected to this question.

The interpreter observed, that the witness added, "Credi did not go back to Milan with me."

Mr. Denman resumed.

Do you know Riganti? I do.

Did you never attempt to persuade him to appear as a witness? No; I have spoken to him in confidence; but I never endeavoured to make him.

When did you leave Milan to come here? The first time I left it on the 29th of June.

Did you bring your father with you, and your wife, and your children? I have not.

What are you to have for coming here? They have promised me nothing.

What do you expect to have? Nothing—they have promised me nothing; I have nothing to expect.

Do you mean us to infer that you expect nothing? Yes.

Who are the persons whom you came over with? Some I know, some I do not know: those I know, I know because we came together; but I never saw them before.

I beg to know who they are whom you do know? There were various; I knew them by sight, at first; but I know them not: I have no acquaintance, I mean, nor intimacy, with them.

I only ask their names? Some I know, and can say; others I don't know.

I don't want him (witness) to tell me any thing he does not know. I want the names of those whom he does know? There were Reganti, Miardi, Carlo Gione, Enrico Ragazzoni, Enrico Baji, and the wife of Majochi.

Is Credi in England, does the witness know? I do not know.

Is the maid-servant in England, whose name he has mentioned, when he speaks of having seen her at Frankfort? I did see her; she is.

Does he know Cicerri? By sight; I have heard him spoken of.

I mean a man who is so called? I know him by sight, but he never spoke to me.

Does witness know that Cicerri was one of the agents of the Milan commission? I don't know that.

Has he ever seen Colonel Brown? I have.

Where did witness see him? In his house, when I went to take him the letters or despatches, which I had for him.

I believe you said you have never been in any service since you left the Princess? Have you been in any service since leaving her's, down to the present time? I have not; in no other than as in the employment of a courier, of course.

Ask the witness whether he ever sought Draconi; he knows the man I mean? I have been sometimes looking after him, and seeking for him, for we are friends—but not on this business; so he has come sometimes and looked after me.

Then he never offered Draconi any money to come forward as a witness? I have not.

Did witness never say to any one that he would give him money for his testimony? I have not.

Does he know Colonel Vassali? I know Vassali—the Count Vassali—but not the Colonel.

Did you see him some short time after you left the Princess's service? I did.

Did you have any conversation with him respecting the cause of your dismissal? I had.

Did you not tell him any thing about the charge of stealing corn? I did not say so: I only said that I was discharged, and I told him in what manner, by the *sbirri*.

That is all you told him about your discharge? That is what I said. If I said something more, it is what I cannot remember at present.

Let him remember whether he did not tell Vassali that the charge, whatever it was, was false? I did not say so; I only said that I had been discharged for that which I have spoken of; for what I had said; and it is true that I did say so.

With regard to the time when he says that he saw the Princess and Bergami together in a carriage, and when he deposes to having seen her hand in that peculiar situation, ask him whether it was an open carriage? It was a species of *pado-vanella*, a carriage for two persons. The top opened from the sides, and there was a kind of covering which came here (de-

scribing it with his hands;) but at the moment I came up to the door to ask for orders, I saw the hand of the Princess suddenly withdrawn from that part, which was here.

Was that part of the "*cabroni*," from which the Princess withdrew her hand, above the covering or apron you speak of? The apron did not reach as far as here; there was only the cloak which covered the *cabroni*.

Then you came back for orders, did you? I did.

How far had you got beyond the carriage before you turned back to receive the orders? To a distance about as far from here (the bar) to there (the pillars supporting their lordships' gallery); three or four paces.

I think witness had said that he was in the habit of stopping the carriage, and receiving orders as to which way they were to go? Not always: because sometimes I received those orders at the places whence I set out. If not, I used to go to the door to ask for them.

Just so; but when you had not received your orders at setting out, you were in the habit of coming back to the carriage in order to receive them? I was not always; that was only the second or third time; her Royal Highness made me go in the way in order to look after the road to Catolica.

Then you had three or four times before received these orders? They have given me their orders before we set out; and on this occasion they thought that they would be sufficient in this case. This was the first time such a thing occurred, after giving me orders.

Did they call you to the carriage? They did not hear me, I went by myself. (Loud cries of "No, no.")

(The Queen's interpreter objected that the expression was "of myself," or "my own accord," which was repeated as the true translation.

How often have you been on that road before with the Princess? Several times.

Had you always before received your orders as to which way you should go? Sometimes I received those orders; but on those occasions, when I did not, I merely looked to the carriage with my eyes, and they made signs with their hands which way I must go. It was not so at this time.

What did you see on this occasion? I saw very distinctly the Princess take away the hand, and I was ashamed to see her do so.

Was it broad day-light then? Yes, it was between 2 to 3 o'clock, or after.

On a public road? Yes.

On which side was she sitting? The Princess was sitting on the left, and Bergami on the right driving the horse.

To whom did you first tell this story? I never said it before, except to the commission.

How long was that after you saw it? About 11 months or a year after, perhaps.

Just tell us in what month it was? I don't know precisely, but it must have been in the end of November, or beginning of December.

In what year? 1817.

You can't say which of the two months? No.

Who at that time lived at the Villa d'Este? There were Majocchi, Bergami, and 6 or 7 others.

With which of them were you most intimate? I had no intimate acquaintance with any; being chief, I had none particularly.

Did the Princess remove her hand when she saw you? Yes.

Did she appear confused? I did not see that; for immediately after I observed her hand, I turned away my horse.

How long after were you turned out of the service? I don't know precisely; but perhaps about a month after; I am not certain.

The Earl of Liverpool. You have said you hold a pension from the Italian government; on what occasion did you get that pension, and what account? I have received it 7 or 8 years ago, when in the service of Prince Eugene.

When did you get that pension? I got it about the year 1815, but it was granted to me in 1814.

Did the present government of Milan continue your pension? Yes, they did.

Have they ever employed you as a courier since? No; if they had, the pension would cease.

What is the amount of it? Two hundred and sixty livres.

The Earl of Lauderdale. At the time witness saw the carriage, which way was he ordered to drive? Which road was he to go? My order was to enter the town at the right hand, and to take up a person.

Who gave you that order? The Baron.

How did you get the order? In a single word, like this—"Go down to the castle." I knew the way.

Were these words "Go down to the castle" uttered before or after you saw the Princess's hand? At the time when I turned round, on getting the order, she withdrew the hand.

The witness was then ordered to withdraw.

GIUSEPPE EGALI *was then called in and sworn, and examined by Mr. Park.*

Do you live in Italy? Yes.

What is your occupation? A waiter.

At what place? At the Crown Inn, 13 miles from Milan; it lies between Milan and Como, half way.

How long have you been a waiter at that inn? Five years.

Have you ever seen the Princess of Wales there? I have.

How often? Three times.

When did you first see her there? The first time she came in a carriage, and took something for breakfast in the carriage; that was about three years ago.

Who was with her in the carriage? There was a certain Bergami.

What Bergami? He was called Bartolomeo.

When next did you see the Princess at that inn? About six weeks after.

What did they do at the inn then? They came to dinner, after the Princess breakfasted in the carriage.

Were the Princess and Bergami together there? Yes.

What was their conduct to each other? The Baron was sitting near the Princess.

Was that before or after dinner? Bergami arrived a quarter of an hour before the Princess, and the Princess arrived a quarter of an hour after Bergami. (A laugh.)

How did they address each other? I saw nothing before dinner, for there were nine or ten altogether in the room; they were the suite of the Princess.

Did you see any thing at dinner? Yes; they paid compliments to each other. I observed they offered delicate morsels to each other.

What did they say? They spoke in French.

What did they do? The Baron offered something from his plate to the Princess, and she in return offered something from hers to him; they were offering delicate morsels to each other.

In what manner did they address each other? I can't well understand French.

Do you remember the Princess having two rooms appropriated to her when she came to dinner? Yes, I remember.

What numbers were they? Nos. 7 and 8 were the rooms.

Did they communicate with each other? Yes.

How many doors in No. 7? One.

In No. 8, how many? Two; one went to No. 7, and the other opened out.

Was there any thing in No. 8? Yes, a bed.

Did you see the Princess in No. 8 on that day? I did.

How many were in company? At which of the times do you allude to?

The time she came to dine, say how many? There were about 10 in her suite.

Did she dine in No. 8? Yes.

Did you leave Bergami alone with the Princess after dinner? Yes, I did.

Did the company quit the room at the time you speak of? They had gone out.

What did you see particularly pass between them when they

were together? I went to enter the room and clear the table where the company had dined, and I saw the Baron holding his arm on the shoulder of the Princess. At that moment, as I was going into the room, I saw the Baron give the Princess a kiss. But I did not go in, for they immediately told me to go away.

-In what way was the arm of the Baron placed? The Baron was on the right, and the Princess on the left of him, and he had his left arm upon her shoulder.

Did you observe how they went away the day you allude to? Yes.

How was it? They went away in a charaban.

The interpreter said that a charaban meant a small carriage, in which two persons sit, one of them as if behind another on the back of a horse.

The witness was here desired to explain the structure of the vehicle, and he described it just as the interpreter did, and added, that there was a seat for a driver, and a long cushion to sit upon in the middle.

Was any body else in the carriage with the Princess and Bergami—any servant? No, there was nobody.

Where did Bergami sit? In the middle of the carriage, on a cushion on which any person may sit astride, and Bergami was there.

How did the Princess sit? On the seat.

Cross-examined by Mr. Williams.—In what year was this? About November or December, 1817.

Was the inn you speak of the ordinary stage to change horses between Como and Milan? No: where the horses change it is no inn, it is only for horses.

At the time you speak of, were there not 9 or 10 persons of the Princess's suite with her? Yes.

Who were they? There were two ladies called *dames d'honneur*, a little child, a young lad, and other persons, but I do not know them by name.

The Earl of Lauderdale. Was it in the month of December that the Princess came twice to your inn? There was, I think, about three weeks between her first and second visit.

When you saw them quit the inn, with the Baron's hand upon the Princess's shoulder, had they been long alone in the room? I think about half an hour.

Did any body during that time enter the room where they were? I don't think any of the servants did; I can't say of the other persons who were with the Princess, and who might go in the second room.

This witness was directed to withdraw.

The Lord Chancellor took this opportunity of stating to the house the manner in which the letters read on Saturday, and the previous question upon them, were placed on their lord-

ship's minutes. The questions as they stood applied to two of the letters, not to the third, a line and a half of which was only shown to the witness, and no further explanation given.

The Earl of Donoughmore said, he approved of the manner in which the minutes were arranged.

GIUSEPPE DEL ORTO *was called in, and sworn, and examined by the Solicitor-General.*

What is your trade? A baker.

Were you in the service of the Princess of Wales at Villa d'Este? Yes.

Did you serve her before she went on her voyage in the *polacre*? Yes.

After her return, did you see her on any occasion sitting in the garden? I did.

Was she alone, or was any person with her? Baron Bergami was with her.

Was he sitting at the same time? He was.

Did he do any thing? He was doing something.

What was he doing? He had his arm round the neck of the Princess; he was making love to her, and kissed her. (The witness put his arm round the neck of the interpreter, and offered to kiss him.) [Laughter.]

Before he put his arm round her neck, had he got up from his seat? Yes.

When he got up, did the Princess do any thing to him, or to the breast of his coat? She took him by the flap of his coat, and made him sit down again.

Was it after that the arm was put round the neck? It was.

Have you ever seen the Princess in the kitchen? Yes.

Was Bergami there at the time? Yes.

Was there any *polenta* there? Yes.

Did Bergami do any thing with the *polenta*? He took a little.

What did he do with it? He went to the Princess, who told him something in French, and then Bergami, with a spoon, put half the *polenta* into the Princess's mouth, and half into his own.

Did you some days after this see the Princess in the pantry at Villa d'Este. Yes.

Was Bergami there at the same time? Yes.

Did Bergami do any thing, or the Princess? They were both together.

What did Bergami do? He took a piece of sweet-meat, and put it into the mouth of the Princess.

Have you ever seen the Princess on the Lake in a canoe? Yes.

Who was with her? Bergami.

Were they alone? Yes.

Have you seen that once or oftener? I do not remember: once I remember. I cannot exactly recollect.

Cross-examined by Mr. Tindall.—Were you in the service of her Royal Highness, or did you only bring bread to the house? I served her with bread, and bran for her horses.

Were you in her service? I was not.

GIUSEPPE GOURGIARDI was then sworn. He was examined by Mr. J. Park.

Are you a native of Zenobia?—Yes.

Of what business are you? A boatman.

Do you follow your business on lake Como? I do.

Do you know the Princess of Wales? I do.

Did you ever carry the Princess of Wales in one of your boats on the lake? I served her Royal Highness with the boat of General Pino the first time she went a distance of 40 miles from Como.

When she was at the Villa d'Este did you not carry her on the lake? Whenever she went in a boat.

Who was with her? Sometimes all the gentlemen who came from Comb, the Vice-prefect and the Doctor, and among them were sometimes the *dame d'honneur*.

Was there a theatre at Como? Yes; and whenever they went to the theatre we carried them.

Has Bergami gone in your boat with the Princess to the theatre? He was with her.

Did you ever observe any thing pass between the Princess and Bergami on these occasions? I have seen her kiss him.

More than once? About four times.

Did you observe any thing on these occasions besides kissing? Not in the boat.

At any other place have you seen any thing between the Princess and Bergami? I saw them while in the pantry: they were taking themselves away from the table, and they went into the room, and locked themselves into it.

What room do you mean? The bed-room of the Princess. There was the room where they lived; and here, on the other side, there was the room of the Princess, into which they went and locked themselves.

Were you employed in the house of the Princess? I was working in the pantry, at 25 sous per day.

Was it during the time you were working in the pantry that you saw the Princess and Bergami lock themselves into the Princess's room? I can swear to have seen them.

Was that while you were in the service of the Princess? It was.

Cross-examined by Mr. T. Wilde.—Were you examined at Milan?—By Vilmarcati.

Who took you there? A certain man, named Mazzarini.

When first did you mention what you saw in the pantry? I was examined before the advocate Vilmarcati.

Was that the first? That was the first time I spoke of what I had seen.

Are you sure that you mentioned nothing of it to any body before you saw Vilmarcati? He asked me whether I had seen something, and I told him I was always there. This was at Como. When this advocate Vilmarcati said, "Have you any objection to come with me to Milan?" and I said, "I have no objection; I will come with you."

When was that? In January.

Of what year? Three years ago.

When was it you saw this circumstance in the pantry? In the evening.

How long before you went to Milan? About five or six months before.

Have you a brother of the name of Sanchino? He is my cousin.

Was he in the boat the time you mentioned? He was not.

Was a man of the name of Tomaso in the boat? He was.

Any body else? We were ten boatmen.

Name one or two of them. I can mention all.

Only three or four. Tomaso of Lago Maggiore; another called Balsetto, Basilio, and Brunello.

Did you ever tell any body that Vilmarcati had offered you money for what you had to say? No; because he told me to go to Milan, where all expenses would be paid.

Have you not told other persons that Vilmarcati had offered you money for your information? No.

Did you ever say that any other person had promised you money? No.

You were at work in the pantry? Yes.

Did you go on with your work? Yes.

At the time the Princess and Bergami went out of the room, you remained at your work? I was near the bed-room.

In the pantry? I went to clear the table of the room where they had been at dinner.

And when the Princess and Bergami left the room you continued attending to your work? I did.

Re-examined. Was the things in which the rooms were laid for dinner up stairs or down stairs? Above stairs.

Did the room of the Princess communicate with that room? There was only a landing place between them—a corridor.

By Earl Grosvenor.—How do you know that the Princess and Bergami locked themselves into the apartment? We saw it with our own eyes; we were there, and we saw them take themselves away from the table, and go into the room.

Did you hear the key turn in the lock? Yes.

Did you attempt to open the door? I did not.

You will swear that you heard the key turn in the lock? I am sure of it; we were there; we saw them pass, and then went into the room to clear away.

Who was with you in the pantry? My brother and one John Capella.

Were these persons with you when you heard the key turn in the lock? Yes, either one or the other.

At what distance were you when you heard the key turn in the lock ? Hardly two paces.

By the Earl of Lauderdale. Were you in the pantry when you heard the key turn ? No.

Were you in the room where they dined when you heard it ? I was not ; we had not got there.

Where were you standing when you heard the key turned ? We were still in the corridor.

In the corridor between the dining-room and the bed-room ? Yes.

By the Earl of Belmore. When you saw Bergami kiss the Princess in the boat, were several other boatmen present ? Yes.

Could they have seen that as well as you ? All could not see it, because some were looking, and some were not.

Could any of them see it ? Some, if they had been looking, might have seen it ; but sometimes they drew the curtains.

But was it done publicly, without any intention of hiding it ? I do not know ; I saw a little kiss, but I do not know.

Were the curtains wide open when you saw it ? Yes.

By the Marquis of Lansdown. Had you ever any conversation with any of the men who were in the boat with you on the circumstance you have mentioned ? No.

Then you never mentioned the circumstance of having seen the kiss from the time you saw it till you were brought before the advocate Vilmarcati, at Milan ? No.

By the Duke of Hamilton. Who was with you in the corridor when you heard the door locked ? Either my brother or John Capella.

Do you recollect which ? Either the one or the other, for we were always two.

Can you tell me who was there at this time ? The first time was my brother : the second time the other, for we were always two.

State who was there ? John.

When this happened did you ever make any observation to the person who was with you ? We made our observations, but we made no words of it because we were attending to our business.

Adjourned at ten minutes before five.

Seventeenth Day, TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 5, 1820.

About ten o'clock the Lord-Chancellor took his seat ; and, after the usual forms, the business commenced by calling—

GIUSEPPE SACCHI.—Examined by the Attorney-General.

From what country are you ? Bellingino, in Italy.

Were you in the service of her Royal Highness the Princess of Wales ? I was.

When did you enter into her service ? On the 7th of Nov. 1816.

Where did she then reside ? At the Villa d'Este.

How long did you continue in the service of her Royal Highness ? One year.

What was your situation in her service when you first entered ? I was a courier.

Did you remain in that situation, or did you change it for any other ? I was four months a courier ; after which I was promoted to the situation of equerry.

How long did you remain at Villa d'Este ? About six months.

Did you know Bergami ? I did.

Was he at the Villa d'Este when you entered the service of the Princess ? He was.

After you entered the service of the Princess, were you sent with any despatch to the Duchess of Parma ? I was.

Did you bring back any answer to the Princess ? I brought back another despatch.

Where was the Princess when you brought back the other despatch ? She was sitting at dinner.

Was any body sitting by her at dinner ? There was, Bergami.

To whom did you deliver the despatch ? To her Royal Highness.

What did she do with it ? She read it, and laid it on the table.

Did any one afterwards take it up ? Yes, while her Royal Highness was speaking to me, Bergami, after the Princess had laid it on the table, took it up and pretended to read it without asking leave.

Do you recollect, after that, being sent to Milan ? Yes, I was sent in the beginning of the month of December to the Governor, General Saurau.

Did you receive any direction, on going to Milan, as to bringing back the answer ? I was directed by Bergami to make the utmost speed, and to bring back the answer that night.

Did you bring the answer back that night, or on the following morning ? I returned immediately after midnight.

When you returned, where did you go ? I dismounted from my horse and went into the kitchen, where I saw the footman : I asked him where Bergami was, and he told me.

In consequence of the answer he gave you, where did you go ? I mounted upstairs to Bergami's anti-room.

What did you do on going into the anti-room ? I found Bergami's servant asleep, and I went towards his bedroom. Finding the door open I went into his room. I saw the bed tumbled, but nobody was there.

What did you then do ? I then went away, and as I was going I heard a noise on the opposite side, and at the same time heard somebody say, " Who's there ? " I thought it was Bergami, and I answered that I was the courier from Milan. Bergami then came to me, and told me there was no such necessity for delivering the answer.

How was Bergami dressed at that time ? He was in his dressing-gown.

Had he any clothes under his dressing-gown ? I thought nothing about that. I saw nothing else but his shirt.

Where was it that you saw Bergami? I saw him in the room where there is a door opposite to the door of his room.

Can you say where Bergami came from at the time you have spoken of? No; I did not see, because it was dark.

Where did the door of Bergami's room lead to? It led into two rooms.

Who slept in those rooms? No one.

Do you know where the Princess slept? No.

Do you know where the Princess's bedroom was? No.

Whilst you was at the Villa d'Este you have seen the Princess and Bergami together? Yes.

Have you seen them often together? Several times.

Where have you seen them? I have seen them walking in the garden.

How were they walking? Arm in arm.

While you were at the Villa d'Este, do you recollect carrying any letter to General Pino? Yes.

Did you bring back an answer from the General? Yes; I brought back a verbal answer.

To whom did you deliver that answer? To the Princess.

Where was the Princess when you delivered that answer? In her own ante-chamber.

Whereabouts was that ante-chamber? Immediately after ascending the stairs, on turning to the left there was a corridor, then on turning to the left in that corridor there was a room, and that room was the ante-chamber of the Princess.

Was it near the place in which you had before seen Bergami? Yes; it was near where I saw him.

You mean when you saw him at night? Yes, I do.

How near it was to that place? In the same corridor there was on the right, and more particularly opposite the door of her Royal Highness's chamber, a room which led to another room, which led to that in which I saw Bergami.

You say that the Princess used to walk arm in arm with Bergami; how used she to address him? Familiarly and confidentially; by familiar expressions.

What were those expressions? She used to say, *mon oncle*, *mon amour*, and *mon cœur*.

Do you remember the journey of the Princess to Turin?—Yes.

Did you accompany her to that city? I did.

At what inn in Turin did the Princess lodge? At the Albergo del Universo.

Did you go before the Princess to Turin? I went before her for the last post.

When you arrived at the inn, did you make any arrangement respecting the rooms of the Princess and her suite? Yes; I made the distribution with the innkeeper; for her Royal Highness, the best apartment, and others near it for the *dame*.

d'honneur and the *femme de chambre*; for the gentlemen were allotted other apartments, separate from the rest.

Did that arrangement continue, or was it altered after the Princess arrived? No; on the arrival of the Princess and Bergami, I showed them the distribution I had made, but it did not meet the approbation of either the Princess or Bergami, and the apartments I had chosen for the gentlemen were allotted to her Royal Highness, the *dame d'honneur*, Bergami, and the *femme de chambre*.

How near was the room of Bergami and the Princess after the alteration was made? Between the room of her Royal Highness and that of Bergami was the room of the *dame d'honneur*.

Was there a communication from Bergami's room to the Princess's through the Countess of Oldi's? Yes, the Countess of Oldi's was in the middle, and the rooms communicated. There was a mutual communication.

How long did the Princess remain at Turin? About six days. I do not know exactly.

Do you remember going with the Princess and Bergami to the Barona? I do.

Whilst you continued at the Barona were any balls given by the Princess? Yes, many.

What description of persons attended those balls? At the beginning, besides her Royal Highness's suite, there came also some persons of distinction, and persons of all ranks.

But afterwards what people attended? People of very low condition; people of rank were no longer seen except the suite of her Royal Highness, because some low freedoms were allowed.

What sort of freedoms do you allude to? Those persons who were allowed to come used freedoms, and made the women go out with them at their pleasure and will.

The question was repeated, and a similar answer given.

Did the Princess know this?

Mr. Denman objected to the question, because, in the first place, it must be doubtful to the witness whether the Princess knew or not; and, secondly, because the fact of her knowledge must be derived from some facts with which the witness was acquainted. It should therefore be proved from what facts the witness judged of her knowledge.

The Lord-Chancellor said, the Attorney-General had better ask the witness what the Princess saw or said.

The question was then correctly translated, and the witness answered—I have not.

Did you hear her say any thing or did any thing pass between her and yourself, about those females that were at the ball? (The interpreter was again corrected in putting the question.) One day, while I was in court, and her Royal

Highbness and Bergami were there, the Princess told me these precisa words. She said she wished to make a present to some of these girls; and then she asked me and said, "How can we dress these these young maids?" (*verginelle*.) Then she asked me, "Do you believe they are so (or such?)" and I answered that, as far as I was concerned, I believed them to be honest (*honeste*) girls, and that I had nothing to say against them. And the Princess told me, "I know you rogue, that you have been in bed with three of them, and how many times you have had intercourse with them;" and I, being surprised at this compliment endeavoured to persuade her Royal Highness that she was deceived. And Bergami was present, and began to laugh, and to cry aloud, "It is true! it is true! it is true!"

Did you learn from her Royal Highness to which of those girls that present was made? I did not.

Have you seen the Princess at those balls in the same room with those persons of low condition? Several times.

Did her Royal Highness join in those dances? Sometimes.

Have you on any of those occasions heard her Royal Highness make any other remarks on these women? When one of those women came to the house of her Royal Highness, and when she was seen by her Royal Highness, she pointed her out with her finger, and laughed; and on such occasion she once exclaimed, How much the population of the Barona would be increased!

Did you attend the Princess in her tour through Germany? I did.

In the course of that journey do you remember Bergami purchasing a carriage for two persons? I do.

After that carriage was purchased, who used to travel in it? During the nights and during days, when it was bad weather, it was for my use.

Did the Princess ever travel in it herself? Yes, during days of fair weather, many times she travelled in that carriage with Bergami.

Do you remember at any time, when the Princess and Bergami were travelling in it, that you went on before them? I remember that on the day whilst they remained at a place, the name of which I forget, the Princess and Bergami set out suddenly in this small carriage; for I was not in time to follow them, as I was obliged to see about getting the other carriages ready; and having followed them as soon as I could, making the most haste, I could not overtake them till they had arrived at the first station.

When you arrived at that place, did you see the Princess and Bergami any where? I asked about them, and I was pointed to a room where they were.

Did you go to that room? I went, and, knocking at the

door, inquired whether I could enter. Bergami answered I could come in, as I did. After I entered, I saw the Princess and Bergami on the bed; but I must observe that they were decently dressed, and at a distance from one another.

How were they seated on the bed? They were lying on the bed as far as the middle, and their backs were leaning or resting against the wall.

In the course of that journey did you stop at any inn at which there were any English persons? I don't know.

Had you received any directions from any person upon the subject of the English? I remember, when I preceded her Royal Highness on the road to Munich, she told me that the first thing, on settling for lodgings, was to inquire whether there were any English; and if there were any English, I was to inquire after their rank, and to go somewhere else for lodgings for her Royal Highness.

Now, in the course of that journey, what was the general disposition of the bedrooms of Bergami and her Royal Highness? I continued to bespeak the lodgings as far as Carlsruhe; but when we arrived at Carlsruhe, the same thing happened as happened at Turin with regard to the arrangement of the rooms. I did not meddle with it any more during the rest of the journey, leaving her Royal Highness to choose any rooms she liked.

I asked you what was the disposition of the bedrooms of Bergami and her Royal Highness during that time? Generally, they were as near as possible.

In the course of that journey did they go to Mount Falconi? Yes.

At what time of the day did they arrive at Mount Falconi? We arrived at night, when it was already night.

Where did the Princess and Bergami go on their arrival at Mount Falconi? Having been overtaken by a violent storm and darkness, we were obliged to stop at a miserable inn.

Where did the Princess and Bergami go then? They mounted the stairs, and went into a room where there was a bed.

Did they remain in that room alone? They remained alone till the rest of the suite arrived.

How long was that? About an hour or an hour and a half.

After that journey did they return to Milan, to the Barona? They did.

Did they afterwards visit Rome? From the Barona did they go to Rome? They did.

In going to Rome, did they stop at a place called Savignani? I don't know such a place.

Do you remember, on that journey, the Princess being taken ill?

(The interpreter, we believe, said that was at Savignani.)

In going to Rome did they stop at Savignani? They did.

Was the Princess taken ill there? She was overtaken with violent pains.

Did you see any persons attend her Royal Highness on that occasion? Bergami and the Countess of Oldi.

Do you know if any medicament was made for her? I don't know whether it was intended for her Royal Highness or not; but I saw Bergami and the Countess of Oldi make hot cloths.

Was any medicine ordered? As these cloths were made warm, Bergami, as well as the Countess, carried them to the room where was her Royal Highness.

Did they go to Ancona? They did.

At Ancona do you know what was the situation of her Royal Highness's bedroom with respect to Bergami's? One day I was called by M. Bergami, while he was sick in bed; and while he was speaking about something, there was an open door (the interpreter added "a door open") which led to another room.

Was it open when you came into Bergami's room, or was it opened while you were there? The door was open when I went into Bergami's room.

Do you know into what room that door opened? Into another room, which I believe was the Princess's.

Why do you believe that that was her room?

Mr. Denman objected to the question.

The Attorney-General said, that till the answer was heard it could not be determined whether it was evidence or not.

Mr. Denman replied, that nothing could be more incorrect than the doctrine of his learned friend, which founded the propriety of a question on the answer that was to be given.

The Lord Chancellor said the witness should be asked if he knew whether that was the Princess's bedroom.

This question was put, and the witness answered—I cannot say certainly.

What did you see in that room when the door was open? I saw some things belonging to her Royal Highness, as, for instance, the boxes belonging to her toilette.

Did you see a bed when the door was open? There was one.

Did they go afterwards to Roocanelli? Yes.

Was Bergami ill, and confined to bed there? He was.

During Bergami's illness, had you occasion to go into his bed-room during the night? One evening I was going to visit him, and when I was at the door, which was part open, I saw Bergami in bed.

At what hour was that? About 11 o'clock at night.

You say you saw Bergami then in bed; did you see any one else in the room? There was also her Royal Highness.

Where was her Royal Highness? She was by the side of the bed, stretched on the sofa.

Did you see what was on the sofa? Some cushions.

On seeing the Princess in that situation, did you go into the room or turn back? I withdrew immediately.

From Roocanelli did they go to Villa Grande? Yes.

In what part of the house did you sleep at Villa Grande? I slept in the wing of the house, on the left of the entrance-door.

Do you know where Bergami slept at Villa Grande? He slept on the right hand, exactly opposite to my room.

Do you know where her Royal Highness slept? Her Royal Highness also slept on the same side of the house with Bergami.

Do you remember any time at Villa Grande, when the rest of the family were in bed, seeing Bergami any where? I remember one night, after midnight, while it was insufferably hot, I was at the window of my room; and as I heard a noise on the side of the room of Bergami, I withdrew a little. I saw Bergami come out of his room and go to the door that led to the apartment of her Royal Highness. He opened the door, entered, and I saw him come out no more.

How long did you remain at your window after you saw Bergami enter? About an hour.

On any other night did you see Bergami? A few days after I saw the same thing.

At what time was it you saw Bergami the second time? About the same time as the first.

Did you upon the second occasion see Bergami return to his room? I did not.

How long did you remain at your window the second time, after you saw Bergami go in at the door? About a quarter of an hour.

While you were at Villa Grande, did you see any busts? Yes, two.

Whose busts were they?

The Interpreter wished to know if the learned gentleman meant to whom did they belong, or whom did they represent.

Whom did these busts represent? I was told one was the bust of her Royal Highness, and the other of Bergami.

I don't ask whom you were told they were represented, but whom you thought they represented from the likeness? One her Royal Highness, and the other Bergami.

Where did you see these busts? In Bergami's room, at Villa Grande.

Were they busts of the same size? Nearly so.

At what time of the year was it that you saw Bergami entering the Princess's room? In the month of July.

Did the Princess go from Rome to Senegaglia? Yes.

Did she travel by night or by day? She travelled always by night.

Was it very hot weather at the time? Very hot.

In going from Rome to Senegaglia, did you go to the carriage in which her Royal Highness was? I was always by the side of it.

Were there curtains round the Princess's carriage? There were.

Did you at any time go to the carriage and draw aside the curtains? Several times.

For what purpose? Every morning, when day appeared, I went to the carriage, to ask her Royal Highness if she wanted any thing.

Whom else have you seen riding in her Royal Highness's carriage? Sometimes the Countess Oldi and Bergami's child.

What have you ever observed on these occasions, when you found her Royal Highness and Bergami together in the carriage? I have observed them two or three times asleep, and with their hands on each other.

Will you describe how they were situated? Bergami had his hand on a particular part of her Royal Highness's person, and her Royal Highness's hand was in a similar position with regard to Bergami's.

Did you ever observe any thing with regard to the state of Bergami's dress—his *calyoni*? I once observed that they were half loosened, that they were free from the braces, and unbuttoned.

Did you observe the situation of the Princess's hand on that occasion? Yes, it was on the person of Bergami.

Was there any other person in the carriage at that time? *Non mi ricordo.*

You said, I think, that they were asleep at this time? Yes.

Did you ever see any thing else pass between them? Yes, I once saw Bergami kiss the Princess's neck.

Did you attend them to Pesaro? Yes.

The Lord Chancellor entreated the Attorney General to raise his voice, in order that the questions might be audible as well as the answers.

Whilst the Princess remained at Pesaro, did Bergami go away for any time? Yes, he went to Bologna for two days.

Did the Princess go to meet him on his return? Yes, she went to meet him, with part of her suite.

Did she meet him, and where? They met at the toll-gate.

What did you observe then to take place between them? They alighted from their respective carriages, kissed, and embraced mutually.

Did they then return to Pesaro? Yes.

In the same, or in different carriages? In the same.

Did Bergami dine with the Princess at Pesaro, and before they went there? I do not know, as I was not present.

Do you know where Bergami's mother and brother dined when you entered the Princess's service? When I entered the

service of her Royal Highness, they dined in a room by themselves.

The Lord Chancellor again requested the Attorney General to keep up his voice.

Did any alteration afterwards take place in this respect ? I do not know.

Do you recollect any person visiting her Royal Highness whilst you were at the Villa d'Este ? Yes, I once saw General Pino.

Did you ever see any other person ? I do not remember any other.

Was there any person named Verona in the Princess's service ? Yes.

What was he ? A messenger.

In what situation was he before ? I do not know.

Did you ever hear the Princess converse with Bergami about him ? No.

Cross-examined by Mr. Brougham.—You don't understand English, I take it for granted ? No.

Not at all ? No.

How long have you been in this country ? About 14 months.

Where have you lived all that time ? Sometimes in London, and sometimes in the country.

Is your name Sacchi, or Sacchini ? Sacchi.

Were you never called Sacchini ? Yes, I was called Sacchini at Milan.

But is it true that you have also been called Milani in this country ? Yes, it is true.

You have stated, that when you came to this country, you assumed the name of Milani, what was the reason why you assumed that name ? I took this name, on account of the tumult (tumult) which had taken place, and of the danger I should have run, if I had come under my name, knowing that I should have been known.

You have stated, that you have taken another name ; when was it that you assumed that name ? Immediately after I landed at Dover,

Is it true that you have always gone by that name here ? It is.

With whom did you live at Stevenage ? I was at Stevenage sometimes.

How long did you live there ? I never lived there.

Where, then, did you live when you were in the country ? At Aston.

How far is that from Stevenage ? Four miles.

With whom did you live there ? I lived in the house of the Rev. Phillip Godfrey.

Have you seen him lately in London ? I have seen him once.

After you left the service of the Princess, where did you first go to live ? I went to Milan.

Did you go into any other service ? No, into no other.

How long did you remain out of place ? I have been always out of place since that time.

Have you never been in any other service since? Never.

When were you first examined at Milan upon this business? In November, 1818.

Was that the first time you told this story to any person at Milan? No, I had told it at other times.

What was the first time that you were ever examined on the subject? In the month of November, 1818.

To whom had you told the story before that time? To different people.

Can you name one of them? I do not recollect at present.

Who asked you to go to Milan to be examined? A messenger was sent for me by the advocate Vilmarcati.

Whom did you see with him? I saw no one else.

Did he then examine you? No, not at that time.

When was it, then, that you were first examined? About a fortnight afterwards.

Who were present when you were examined? There was the advocate Vilmarcati, Mr. Powel, Colonel Brown, and a gentleman whom they called Cook.

Did they take down in writing what you said? Yes.

Did you make oath that what you said was true? No, not then. Where then? In London.

At Mr. Powel's chambers? Precisely.

In what way did you support yourself at Milan, when out of service? I had always means of my own.

What wages had you after you were advanced from the station of courier in her Royal Highness's service? They were never settled.

What! did you serve the Princess as a volunteer? No; I received something, but I had no certain salary.

How much, in point of fact, did you receive during the first six months that you acted in the capacity of courier? Whilst in her Royal Highness's service I received money at three several times, amounting in the whole to 60 or 70 Napoleons.

How much did you receive as a courier only? I do not remember.

How long did you continue in the situation of courier during the year that you were in the Princess's service? About nine months.

Who hired you? I entered her Royal Highness's service through the good offices of M. Chivani, a banker, the Baron Caroletti, and Bergami.

Do you mean to say, that at that time you were in easy circumstances? I was always, thank God, in easy circumstances.

Do you mean to say that you were as well dressed then as you are now? Yes, I was always.

Always: well, but you know you were called Count Milani when you were introduced to M. Marietti, don't you? No, I do not know it.

Do you mean to swear that you don't know whether you were so called or not, on your introduction to M. Marietti? I am sworn to tell the truth, and the truth alone, and I swear that I was not introduced under the name of Count Milani.

Mr. Brougham here reproved the interpreter for having omitted two material words in the witness's answer: he had entirely passed over the words "*non so*."

The question was then repeated.

I will swear that I do not know that I was called the Count Milani on that occasion.

Will you swear that you were not called Count Milani in the presence of M. Marietti, in London? I am sure that I never heard myself called "Count" in the presence of M. Marietti.

Do you mean also to swear that you were never called "Count" at Aston, in the presence of Mr. Godfrey? I am sure that I never heard myself so called at Aston.

Will you swear that you was not introduced to M. Marietti as a merchant? Never.

That you never stated to him that you had come to this country for commercial purposes? Never.

How did you represent yourself? I always said that I came here in the service of a Spanish family.

What is the name of that Spanish family?

The Attorney-General objected to this question, as assuming the fact of the witness having really lived in the service of a Spanish family.

Mr. Brougham submitted that on a cross-examination he had a right to put this question without reference to what had preceded it, for the purpose of trying the witness's credit. He would, however, to save time, shape it in a different way.

Is it true that you came over in the service of a Spanish family? No, it is not true.

Did you ever say to M. Marietti or to any other person, that the Princess of Wales owed you money? I have said that I had a law-suit with her Royal Highness, but never that she owed me money.

Was it true or not that you had a law-suit with her Royal Highness? I meant to say that I was engaged in the process which was making against her Royal Highness.

Do you mean to say that you told M. Marietti that you were one of the witnesses in the prosecution against the Princess? No.

Was it then a *double entendre* that you meant when you told M. Marietti that you had a law-suit with her Royal Highness? I never said any thing to M. Marietti on the subject.

Then to whomsoever you did represent that you had a law-suit with the Princess, did you, when you made that statement, mean a *double entendre*?

The Attorney-General objected to the question, on the ground that his learned friend was not entitled to inquire into what was passing in the witness's mind.

Mr. Brougham observed, that this was an attempt to set up a new rule touching the cross-examination of a witness. The witness had said that he told some person that he had a law-suit with the Princess, and immediately afterwards had stated that he meant something else, something essentially different, different as the situations of a party and a witness to a cause. This was sufficient to justify him in asking whether he had meant a *double entendre* at the time he spoke of the law-suit. He had a right to put this question, if only to try the credit of the witness. It was the common practice in cross-examinations, to inquire into the motives by which witnesses were actuated—to ask what was their expectation of reward for their testimony, what was their hope or belief on that point. If it were necessary to cite authority on the subject, he would refer to the cross-examination, by Mr. Mansfield, of a witness named Phillips, in the Duchess of Kingston's case. (Mr. Brougham here read several of the questions and answers.) The fact was, that similar questions were allowed on a re-examination, which was a species of examination in chief. He had known it done in this very case, in the re-examination of the witness De Mont, or Colombier, or whatever was the name she might be best entitled to. She had been expressly asked, on the other side, as to what had been passing in her mind.

The Lord-Chancellor wished the terms of the question to be repeated, and thought that, for the better understanding of it, the shorthand-writer should read several of the preceding questions and answers.

Mr. Gurney accordingly referred to his notes for that purpose.

The Lord-Chancellor observed, that if the objection had been urged when the question was first put, he should certainly have considered it a little strange to ask a witness whether he meant a *double entendre*. He should have been inclined to think that it ought to be put some other way. But the witness had already answered the question once, and he could not therefore see any good reason why it should not be answered a second time.

To whomsoever, then, you told this story of a law-suit, did you tell it as a *double entendre*? I did.

Did you ever allow M. Marietti, or any person in his family, to discover ———

The Attorney-General objected to this mode of putting a question.

Mr. Brougham. Well, then, did you ever disclose to any part of the family that you were one of the witnesses against her Royal Highness? Yes, I think I did.

At what time? About two months ago.

Did you mention your real name, for instance? Yes, I did mention it to some one else.

Did you mention it to any of the family of Milan my real name to one of the brothers of Signor X was in the family too.

When was it—how long ago—that you told ? About two months.

How long ago, I ask, from the present time ? Seven months.

How is that ? you told me two months ago : to you tell your name two months ago ? I don't remember (mi ricordo).

Did that gentleman of M. Marietti's family to whom disclosed who you were, ever see you afterwards ? It time since he set out from Milan.

Have you ever been in Mr. Marietti's house since that in London ? Several times.

When was the last time that you were there on a About three or four months.

Did they (the family) then know that you were M Sacchi, or Sacchini ? The brother, who had set out Milan, knew that I was Sacchi.

Did the others of the family call you Sacchi the last day you were there visiting ? Never.

Did you tell the family of Mr. Godfrey, at Aston, that you were Sacchi, or Milani, the last time you were with them ? said I was Sacchi.

Did you tell them that you were one of the witnesses, told in this case ? I did not say so myself ; but I caused it to be told to them.

Whom did you cause to communicate that piece of information to the family ? I caused it to be told by a Mr. Sperati.

Who is Sperati ? A Milanese gentleman, whom I have known in the house of Marietti.

Is not he a relation, a near relation, of Marietti's ? I have been told that he is a cousin.

Now, just tell us, since you speak of Sperati, when was the first time that Sperati knew who you really were ? It was one day when he had asked me to pay him a visit ; then I told him who I was.

How long ago is this ? Seven or eight months.

You swear that it was at least seven months ? It was about seven months.

Did you ever make application to be taken back into the service of her Royal Highness ? Non mi ricordo.

Did you ever represent to any one, after you had left the service of her Royal Highness, that you were in a destitute condition ? Never.

Did you ever entreat any person of her Royal Highness's household to have compassion on your miserable situation ; I

tion it to any of them after you had left her Royal Highness? I have never to one of the gentlemen in a miserable situation. (A laugh.)

Will you swear that you never entreated any of the suite of Royal Highness to take pity or to have compassion on you or you had left her service? (The witness) "On what account, from the person to have compassion on me?"

That, Sir, is a question and not an answer. I must have an answer to this question; will you swear that you never entreated any of the Princess's suite, after you had quitted her service, to take compassion upon you? It may be that I have.

Did you ever represent to any person, after you had left her Royal Highness's service, that you taxed yourself with ingratitude towards a most generous mistress?

Upon this question, a long debate ensued, on its legality; at length it was withdrawn by Mr. Brougham.

Cross-examination resumed. Did you ever say to any person that your conduct to the Princess was liable to a charge of ingratitude with respect to a generous benefactress? Never.

Is that your hand writing? (A paper was shown to the witness.) Yes.

And that? (Another paper.) You need not read the whole of it. It is my writing.

Then give me them both.

Here Mr. Brougham expressed some uneasiness at the immediate proximity of the Attorney-General to the letters in question.

The Attorney-General. I cannot read the letters.

Mr. Brougham. I know you cannot; I know you would not, if you could.

Did you ever go by any other names than Sacchi and Milani? I have been called by another name; I am still called by another.

What is that other name? I beg as a favour from the honourable house that I may not answer; because if I should tell that name by which I go, I should be exposed to the fury of those who have ill intentions against me. I beg, at all events, the house to interpose its authority that the name may not be inserted in the public papers.

Mr. Brougham, after such an intimation, would not ask the name.

Did you ever go by any other name than those when you were abroad—in Italy? I do not remember to have ever been called by any other name.

Did you ever make use of any other name while you were in Italy, for the purpose of corresponding with any other person? *Non mi ricordo.*

Have you ever been in Switzerland? Many times.

Were you ever at Morges? I have been.

At Colombier? Yes.

How long at a time have you been at Morges or at Colombier? About six weeks.

Did you let it be known at that time to any one that you were in the neighbourhood, or did you conceal yourself? I made myself known to all.

Under what name did you go? By the name of Sacchi.

Had you not money in your name at a banker's at Lausanne? I had.

How much? Fifty louis.

Will you swear that you had not, at any time, more money at your banker's than 50 louis? I had no more.

Will you swear that you never had credit at that banker's, which allowed you to draw for greater sums? I never had.

Did you ever say to any one that you had either greater credit or a greater sum? I do not remember to have ever said so.

But you will not swear that you have not say so? I cannot swear when I am in doubt.

Did you fetch Mademoiselle De Mont from Lausanne to Milan? Yes.

Did you take her back? No.

But you went to prevail on her to go to Milan? Only to ask her if she wished to go—would go or not.

Who employed you to fetch her—to get her? I was desired by the commission which was at Milan.

When Mademoiselle De Mont went away with you to Milan, did you tell any one that she was gone back, or going back, to the service of the Princess? Never.

Who did you come over with to this country? Mr. Crouse.

Is that Mr. Crouse the gentleman who was lately arrested at Paris on a charge of dealing in forged notes? I never heard speak of that.

Did Mr. Crouse come with you to London or remain in Paris? He came to London.

Is Mr. Crouse a regular messenger, or is he only employed in this Milan commission business? I do not know.

Have you made any other journeys with Mr. Crouse? Never.

How much money did you get from the Milan commission for your trouble while you were at Milan? I have received no other sum except for the expense of my journey to Lausanne and back, and for the other journey which I took to Charnitz and back.

Do you mean to swear that you have received no promise of any sum from the Milan commission for your trouble? I can swear never to have received any promise.

Do you mean to swear that you have never received a promise

of recompense from any person for your trouble in this business? I can swear never to have received any promise.

Do you mean to swear that you have never received any promise from any person of any advantage of any sort? I have never asked for any thing, nor has any thing been offered to me.

I do not ask if you have asked for any thing, or if any thing has been offered to you; but if any promise has been made to you of any sort of advantage? No one has ever promised me any thing.

Have you ever said to any one that you had received any thing, or any promise of any money or advantage? I have never said to any person that I had received any money or advantage. I may have said that I have received the expense of my journey.

Do you expect to receive nothing more than those expenses for your trouble in this business? I hope that my time will be paid for.

Have you ever seen Mademoiselle De Mont since she came to this country? Many times.

Have you seen any of the other witnesses here? No.

Re-examined by the Attorney-General.—Where does your family live? My family now resides at Broglio.

Were you ever in the army? Ten years. Several years.

In what army did you serve? In the army of Italy.

Whose army? Buonaparte's army. The army of the kingdom of Italy, headed by Buonaparte.

What rank did you hold in the service when you quitted it? Lieutenant of cavalry.

When were you made lieutenant of cavalry? On the 6th of September, 1803, on the field of battle.

At the time when you left the service of the Princess, did you receive from her Royal Highness a certificate of your character? I did.

[The witness produced a paper.]

Is it signed by the Princess herself, in her own handwriting? When it was given to me I was told that it had been signed by the Princess.

Have you ever seen the Princess write? *Non mi ricordo.*

Have you ever seen any letters written by her?—

Mr. Brougham objected to the question.

Do you know who sealed this paper? whose seal is it? I have seen the seal upon the letters of the Princess.

Who gave you that certificate? Schiavini.

The Attorney General proposed to read the character.

Mr. Brougham, rather for the sake of regularity than that he cared a rush about the paper, objected. The certificate had in no way been brought home to the Princess. "It was received," said the learned gentleman, "from Schiavini." *Non constat* who was Schiavini. It had upon it a seal (of which,

by the way, the impression is now entirely effaced;) and the witness has seen the same seal upon letters which he has carried to the post. *Non constat* that it was the seal of the Princess. *Non constat* who put the seal, whatever it was upon the paper.

The Attorney General submitted that the evidence was this :—The paper, sealed with the seal with which the Princess used to seal her letters, had been given to the witness by Schiavini; and it would be found upon the minutes of their lordships, that Schiavini was the persons who used to give characters to the domestics.

The following question and answer were then read from the minutes.—“When the servants quitted the service of her Royal Highness, did any person in her household usually give them characters? Several times it was Count Schiavini.”

The Lord Chancellor. That evidence may, or may not, apply to the time at which this witness received his character.

Re-Examination resumed.—That paper you say, was given you by Schiavini? Yes.

Is the body of the certificate written by Schiavini? Yes.

At the time—about the time—you received that certificate, was Schiavini the person who was in the habit of giving characters to the servants who left the service of the Princess?—

Mr. Brougham suggested, as an improvement on the question, “What was, at that time, the situation of Schiavini?”

What situation did Schiavini fill in the service of the Princess? Marechal di Palazzo.

When servants quitted the service of the Princess, did any person in the household commonly give them a character?—I have seen none but Majochi receive his certificate, and that was given to him by Schiavini.

Had Schiavini the office of Marechal di Palazzo at the time when he gave you that certificate? He had.

Did you apply for it to him? I did not.

How long before you left the service of the Princess did Majochi quit it? Majochi went away before me.

How long before?—I do not remember.

Nearly how long?—About two months.

The Attorney General submitted that he was now in a situation to read the paper.

Mr. Brougham submitted, that the Attorney General had not carried the thing one step farther.

Lord Erskine said, that the situation of Schiavini would not entitle him to grant certificates without the instructions of the Princess. A number of questions and answers were then read by the shorthand-writer, and

Mr. Brougham contended that that part of the witness's answer, in which he said that he had been told by Schiavini that the paper was signed by the Princess, should be expunged.

The Lord-Chancellor. Certainly, what the witness was told cannot be evidence. The better way would be to call some one to prove the hand-writing of the Princess,

The Attorney-General thought that if he could prove her authority given, it would be sufficient. The evidence of the witness joined to that which had been read from the minutes, laid, he contended, a *prima facie* case that Schiavini filled such a situation as empowered him to give characters to the servants.

Mr. Brougham would merely request their lordships to look at the seal upon which the Attorney-General was pleased to rely: The eye was out of the question, but not even with a microscope could any one discover the impression which the wax had borne. There was a piece of wax, and something like two circles upon it; but what those circles meant it was quite impossible to conjecture. Besides, there was no evidence to show that the seal had been affixed by the Princess.

The Attorney-General had not very good eyes; but he thought the impression on the seal was sufficiently obvious.

The Lord-Chancellor. Will you allow us, Mr. Brougham, to look at the seal?

Mr. Brougham. Most certainly; but, even if it were the seal of the Princess, I should still object to it as evidence,

Mr. Denman observed that there was no evidence that the seal had not been affixed by the witness himself.

After some further argument from the Attorney-General, who submitted that he had made out a *prima facie* proof that the certificate was signed by order of her Majesty, the house decided that the evidence was not sufficient, and accordingly it was not read.

Do you know whether the Mariettis were the Princess's bankers at Milan? I know that they once were so.

You said that about two months ago one of the Mariettis called upon you? Yes.

Upon that occasion did he state for what purpose he called upon you?

Mr. Brougham objected: no conversation between Marietti and the witness could be evidence, unless the house meant to lay it down as a rule that because a person was banker to the Queen, all he said on any subject at any time was evidence against her.

The Attorney-General observed, that the question he had put arose directly out of the cross-examination.

By order of the Lord-Chancellor, the shorthand-writer read the evidence of the witness during his cross-examination on this point.

The Attorney-General then submitted, that as Mr. Brougham had asked as to a portion of a conversation between the witness and Marietti, he was entitled to obtain the whole of it.

Mr. Brougham argued, that all that the witness had said was, that he told Marietti that he was to be a witness against the Queen, but it did not appear that Marietti had spoken one word to the witness on that occasion. If any doubt existed as

to what had passed, and further explanation were necessary, the case would be different.

By the desire of several Peers, the evidence of the witness on this subject was again read.

The Lord-Chancellor said, that what was to be stated by the witness as to the observation of Marietti, must be relative to the subject matter of this inquiry, and it must have passed at the conversation wherein the witness said that he was to appear against the Queen.

Mr. Brougham admitted that the witness might be asked what led to his reply that he was to give evidence on this occasion.

Lord Erskine concurred in the view taken by the Lord-Chancellor: what the witness had said on the occasion alluded to might be the consequence of some question by Marietti, but that did not yet appear.

The Earl of Liverpool wished for the opinion of the judges on the point whether the whole of the conversation between the witness and Marietti ought not now to be given in evidence. He did not presume himself to offer any decision.

The Lord-Chancellor added, that, assuming that part of a conversation had been given in evidence, the Attorney-General had a right to have the whole of that conversation on the minutes.

By his lordship's order the notes of the shorthand-writer were read a third time.

Lord Erskine said, that it appeared on the notes merely as the remark by the witness, that he was to give evidence, and not that Marietti had put any question leading to such an answer. For any thing that stood on the cross-examination Marietti might have been dumb.

The Attorney-General then moulded his question thus, Mr. Brougham stating that he did not object to it:—

On what occasion did you tell Marietti that you were a witness against the Queen? On the occasion that he came to pay me a visit two months ago at my lodging.

What was it that made you state that to Marietti; had nothing passed to induce you to state that to Marietti? Marietti said to me that before he came he heard—

Mr. Brougham interposed, and insisted that the witness had said nothing in his cross-examination leading to such an explanation as he was about to give. It was not because A. B. had told Marietti something, that it was to be made evidence against the Queen. Marietti might have been dumb, as had been remarked, for any thing that the witness had stated in his cross-examination.

Mr. Denman further enforced this objection, contending that the answer formerly given by the witness required no fur-

their explanation, which formed the only reason for allowing more questions to be put on re-examination.

The Attorney-General fully allowed that all questions on re-examination must arise out of something said on the cross-examination : for this reason the question he had put was perfectly regular : the witness had told Marietti that he was to give evidence against the Queen, and what he (the Attorney-General) wished to know was, what Marietti had said to lead the witness to give him that information. He would not waste time by arguing at length a matter in itself so clear.

The Lord-Chancellor. You have a right, as it seems to me, to ask any questions relating to that topic during that conversation.

The Attorney-General put the following question :—

Did any conversation take place between you and Marietti at that time relative to your being a witness on the present occasion? Marietti came to me in the morning, and told me that another Marietti had told him that Mr. Brougham's brother, brother to the counsel for the Queen, had desired him, and as Marietti had received some favours of those two brothers—

Mr. Brougham. See, my lords, to what your permission leads. (Order.) Do any of the judges refuse to allow me to speak? (Some confusion.)

Lord Viscount Exmouth said, that he had called to order, as he had a right to do, when the counsel had interrupted the witness.

Earl Grey begged to inform the noble viscount that counsel were at full liberty to interpose if a witness stated what was not legal evidence. Counsel would ill discharge their duty as advocates, if they did not interpose, and their lordships their duty as judges if they did not allow that interposition. (Hear.)

Lord Exmouth continued, that the counsel had interrupted the witness in the very middle of an answer.

Earl Grey repeated that such was the constant and regular course.

Lord Holland asked the noble viscount if he thought it a part of his duty as a judge, to interfere with the discharge of their functions by counsel? If he were so competent to instruct counsel in their duty as advocates, it might perhaps be as well if he went a little further, and gave their lordships some light on their duty as judges. (Hear, hear.)

Lord Exmouth would not submit to be cross-questioned in this way : he had as much right as the noble baron to give his opinion : he had completely lost the sense of the answer of the witness on account of the interruption : he was not to be set down on every occasion when the noble baron thought fit to rise up.

The Lord-Chancellor. When a proper question is put to

a witness, and the witness gives an improper answer which ought not to be continued, it is consistent with the duty of a counsel to interrupt the witness. (Hear.)

Mr. Brougham added, that he presumed their lordships did not mean to wade through all the conversations between the two Mariettis; if so, there could be no end to such matters. The favours he had done to Messrs. Marietti by keeping an account with them were exceedingly small.

The Lord-Chancellor. Now you are giving evidence.

Lord Erskine maintained, that as nothing appeared on the minutes to show that Marietti had put any question to the witness, no inquiry ought to be made regarding any such question.

Lord Redcudale was of opinion that the question to the witness ought to relate strictly to what led to the answer he had given, that he was to be a witness against the Queen.

Mr. Brougham did not resist that.

The Lord Chancellor (to the Attorney-General.) Cannot you ask the witness what induced him to state to Marietti that he was to give evidence against the Queen?

The Attorney-General put the question in the form prescribed, and the answer was, "When he came to pay me a visit, he had already been told by somebody that I was a witness against the Queen, and he asked me if it were true: I answered in the affirmative, and he then told me—"

Mr. Denman could not allow the witness to go further without submitting that he was going beyond the limit prescribed. All that the Attorney-General had a right to inquire had been answered: and with great humility, but confidence, he argued that the interrogatories on this point ought not to be pursued further. What had already passed ought to operate as a considerable warning; and when the cross-examination had been so strictly circumscribed, he thought the house would not refuse to limit the re-examination according to the practice of all courts of justice.

Mr. Brougham added a few words on the same side.

The Attorney-General answered, that a counsel who in cross-examination put a question regarding a conversation, knew, or ought to know, that he thereby ran the risk of having the whole of that conversation brought forward in the re-examination. This was only the common case, such as occurred every day at *Nisi Prius*, and their lordships would deal with it accordingly.

Mr. Brougham begged to be indulged with a few words.

The Lord Chancellor. It is no indulgence; you have a right to be heard in reply.

Mr. Brougham proceeded to enforce the inconveniences that must necessarily arise if a door were thus opened to conversations of any kind, and with any persons. The primary issue

regarded the Queen, and there was a collateral issue on the credibility of the witness, but neither of them could be affected by the dialogue between the witness and Marietti. Suppose the witness had conversed with Mademoiselle De Mont respecting the Queen, would the house think of inquiring into all that had passed between them?

The Earl of Lauderdale supported the contrary opinion, and the last question and answer were read.

The Lord Chancellor wished the Attorney-General to put a distinct question, on which the opinion of the judges, if necessary, might be taken.

The Attorney-General put it as follows: "What did Marietti say to you, after you told him that you were a witness against the Queen?"

Mr. Brougham objected to the form, and was confirmed in that objection by Lord Erskine.

The Lord Chancellor. My opinion is, that the question is put too generally in any way of arguing the subject. Why do you ask—"Did Marietti say any thing, and what, to you at the time, with respect to your being a witness against the Queen?" (Hear.)

The Attorney-General put it as directed, and Mr. Brougham took the objection already argued.

Mr. Denman submitted that the witness could be asked as to no part of the conversation between him and Marietti, after the latter had been told that the former was a witness against the Queen.

The Attorney-General then put the following questions:—

Before you stated to Marietti that you were a witness, had he said any thing more than you have already stated? No.

On your saying that you were a witness, did Marietti make any and what observation on that subject?

Mr. Brougham. To that we object. What Marietti said cannot touch the Queen, unless agency be first established.

The Earl of Liverpool suggested that the decision of the judges ought to be taken.

The house adjourned a few minutes before five o'clock.

Eighteenth Day, WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 6, 1820.

A little before ten, the Lord Chancellor took his seat, and prayers were read by the Bishop of Winchester.

The early part of this day was engaged in the judges giving their opinion as to the legality of putting the question which Mr. Brougham yesterday objected to, and which they also decided against.

The Lord Chancellor. My lords, shall I inform counsel that they ought not to put the particular question as follows:

" On your saying that you were a witness, did Marietti make any observation ?"

It being decided that this instruction should be given to the counsel, they were called in, and apprized that they must ~~not~~ put the question last submitted to the witness.

The witness was then recalled, and the Attorney-General resumed his re-examination.

The witness has stated that, when he first came here, he assumed the name of Milani; I wish to ask why he assumed that name? I took this name on account of the tumult which then took place, and the danger that I should run if my own name was known.

When did you assume that name? Immediately after the business, or the affair, that happened at Dover.

You stated that you took an oath when you made your deposition: when was that? I do not remember the day exactly, but it was about two months ago.

For what purpose were you sworn to that deposition?

Mr. Brougham here suggested, that the better way would be to ask the witness on what occasion he took the oath.

The witness answered—It was proposed to me by the advocate Powell.

For what purpose did he propose it to you? He told me—

Mr. Brougham here submitted to their lordships whether the question could be put consistently with the decision that their lordships had already arrived at. If this question was not evidence, for the sake of regularity and the rules of evidence let it be rejected. He felt how a counsel was exposed to the imputation of wishing to conceal a truth, that a witness might disclose in his answer, when he interposed an objection of this nature. In the courts below, the judges would relieve him from this difficulty by stopping the question as irregular.

The Lord Chancellor. Can any body doubt that the occasion on which he was sworn was to make him a witness.

The question being again put to the witness, he answered—He (Mr. Powell) told me that he had received a letter from Lord Liverpool, who thought it necessary that he should be sworn.

Mr. Brougham said he had made the objection after the first three words used by the witness. The remainder of his answer showed how necessary it was that he should have interposed at that moment, for it disclosed not only that the witness was giving in evidence what Mr. Powell told him, but also what Lord Liverpool wrote to Mr. Powell.

The Lord Chancellor said, that Mr. Brougham was right to take his objection whenever it best suited him, but that their lordships could not shut out the answer given by the witness.

The Attorney-General maintained that his question was regular.

Did he state any thing more of the purpose for which the deposition would be used ? He added nothing else.

The Attorney-General here stated that he had no further questions to ask the witness.

Earl Grosvenor then examined him.

The witness has stated that he was in the army ; has he any pay as such ? I have no pay.

When he was discharged from the army in which he had been serving, did he offer his services to any other government—I mean as a soldier ? After three years I asked to be taken into the service of Switzerland, which had capitulated to grant commissions to the army of France.

The answer, as read by the shorthand-writer, after some explanation between the interpreter and witness, was—" which had capitulated to furnish troops to the King of France."

What answer did you get to that application ? As I asked for the same rank as an officer which I had before held in Italy, they answered they had no vacancy.

Did they offer you any inferior situation ? Yes, they offered me the rank of serjeant.

Is it customary with persons in the situation which you filled in the service of the Princess, to draw the curtains without permission, particularly in the case of persons in the rank of her Royal Highness ? Every morning I was in the habit of going to the carriage of her Royal Highness to see if she had orders for me ; sometimes I found the curtains shut, sometimes open. I never was told by the Princess that I had done wrong.

Earl Grosvenor. The witness has described himself as having been in company with a person calling herself Countess Colombier. (Cries of " No, no.") He came to England with Madame De Mont and Mr. Crouse. Crouse was a friend of Madame De Mont ; was the witness also a friend of Madame De Mont ?

[The form of the question was objected to.]

Does the witness know that Crouse was a friend of Madame de Mont ? I have never tried to search into the affairs of other people.

Do you know whether Crouse was or was not a friend of Madame De Mont ? I do not know.

Were you a friend of Madame De Mont ? I have known her in the house of the Princess.

Do you know whether she assumed the name of the Countess Colombier in London ? I know that she assumed the name of Colombier, but never the name of Countess.

Did she not assume the name of Countess Colombier in Frith-street ? and did she not pass by it in Oxford-street ? I never knew her assume the name of Countess.

You have said that you have assumed different names at different times—one name, among the rest, the exposure of which might lead you into difficulty. I wish to know whether, exclusive of that particular name by which you now go, and the disclosure of which you think might bring you into difficulty, you have any objection to inform the house of the number of names which you have assumed within the last ten years ? (A laugh.)—I have never changed my name before I changed it for the last two times.

The Earl of Kingston. You have stated in your cross-examination that you were not offered any money to induce you to come here to give your evidence ; have you been offered any money by any person, or has any person endeavoured to persuade you not to give your evidence since you have arrived in England ? No one has ever made me any promise of money ; and no one has ever endeavoured to dissuade me from coming, because I have never communicated this thing to any one.

The Marquis of Buckingham. How long have you known Marietta ? Since my arrival in London.

Is he a banker at Milan ? I knew, at Milan, the family of Marietti.

Are they bankers ? It is said they are bankers ; but I have never had business with them.

Who is this Marietti whom you say you knew in London ? I have known the three brothers Marietti.

In London ? Yes.

You have stated in your examination that one of the Marietti's knew of your being a witness in this case ? I have said that Marietti knew I was a witness when I told him so.

Did any one of the Mariettis whom you knew in London make any proposition to you touching the evidence which you were to give in this case ? Giuseppe Marietti came to my lodging one day, and told me that he wanted to speak to me ; and he told me that he was directed by Mr. Brougham, the brother of the Attorney-General of the Queen, who had called upon him in the morning and inquired if he knew me. He (Marietti) answered that he did know me, and then the brother of Mr. Brougham asked him whether he might be able to learn from me something relating to the Princess. Marietti added, " as the Messrs. Broughams had done me some services while I had some transactions with the Princess, so I should like to do them also some service ; but, before I communicate to you what I have got to say, I beg to tell you that I come as a friend, and not to dissuade you from doing what you have resolved on ; having also represented to Mr. Brougham that I would not either commit myself, or wish that the parties should commit themselves." And he added, " As the ministers have refused to grant a list of the witnesses or of the heads of the charges against the Queen, we should like to know something from you, if you know any of the witnesses, if you know their number, and if you can inform us any thing of the depositions which they are to make." Then I answered, that although I knew something, I would never tell it, for that it might commit me ; that I knew only one of the witnesses ; that I knew no deposition of any other witness, and that I could give him no other account. Marietti added, that it was wished to know so much, because the Queen might prepare her own defence. Afterwards he asked me whether I might know something concerning the depositions, and gave me various assurances that he did not wish to know this from me to commit me, or to commit any of the parties. I remember no more.

Did Marietta give you any advice as to the evidence which you were at any time to give ? Never.

Did Marietta offer you any money with respect to the evidence you were to give? Never.

The Marquis of Buckingham would very readily put to the witness any question which the Attorney-General of the Queen might suggest.

Mr. Brougham felt much indebted to the noble marquis: but he had no reason to be dissatisfied with the answer of the witness, although perhaps others might.

Earl Grey. Have you ever gone by the name of Milani, before you came to England? I took that name in Paris, four or five days before I set out for England.

When did you set out for England? In July of the last year.

Be so good as to say what was your motive for taking that name at that time in Paris? After I knew that I was known in London by my own name, I tried to shelter myself against any thing which might happen to me.

What tumult had happened at that time which induced you to take that name? I was warned that the witnesses against the Queen might have run some risk, if they had been known.

Had you been informed that they actually had run any risk? They had not had any mischief.

What did you mean by saying, that, "in consequence of the tumult which had happened," you took that name? What did you mean by that statement?

A Peer desired that the former answer of the witness, in which he had made that statement, might be read to him.

[Some confusion occurred in consequence of a delay in referring to the former answer.]

Earl Grey insisted that the question should be put in his own words, without reference to the former answer; and he would take the sense of the house on it.

The answer referred to was then read:—I took that name in consequence of the tumult which took place, and the danger I should run if my name were known.

The Lord Chancellor. Was the Italian word used for "tumult" put down?

The interpreter (Marchese Spinetto.) My lord, I then made use of the word "*tumulto*" as I have done now.

The question was then put in the following words:—Having stated that at Paris you changed your name to Milani, in consequence of the tumult which took place, what did you mean by that statement? While I was at Paris, a gentleman came, accompanied by the courier Crouse; and this gentleman (it was the first time I saw him, and I have seen him no more) told me that it would be necessary for me to change my name, because it would be too dangerous to come to England under my own name, as I had told him I was known in London under my name.

Did he say that a tumult had taken place? He told me of some disorder.

On what occasion did he say that the tumult or disorder had taken place? He told me no more.

I understand you to say that it was in respect of other persons: what do you mean by other persons? I meant to say that some disorder had already taken place in respect to other persons on the same account—for similar causes.

What do you mean by “same account” and “similar causes?” I have repeated what the gentleman told me.

Did you understand that it referred to witnesses who had come to give evidence in the case of the Queen? I believe it was for this purpose.

Did you know that any witnesses had at that time come over to give their evidence in the case of the Queen? I did not know certainly, but in the same way that I was coming I thought it probable that others might have come.

It was in consequence of having been sent for, that you came at that time to England? Precisely.

Where did you lodge when you first came to England? In Leicester Square, at Sablonniere’s hotel.

How long did you continue there? About a fortnight.

Where did you then go to? To Arundel Street.

How long did you bear the name of Milani? Until the affair of Dover happened.

It was then you changed it, and not before? Not before.

The Earl of Darlington. What was the reason of your being discharged from the service of the Princess? There was a difference which I had with the confectioner.

Who was the person that discharged you? Schiavini sent for me in the morning, and said that he had received orders from the Princess to set me at liberty, to discharge me.

I think you said that you had lived with a Mr. Godfrey since you came to England? Yes.

I wish to know who Mr. Godfrey was; of what profession; and in what capacity you were employed by him? As I was ill in London, I sought a place in the country, where I might go to re-establish my health; and it was proposed to me to live with Mr. Godfrey.

You have spoken of balls which took place at the Barona; I wish to know whether those balls took place before the Princess went to Turin? Some of them before.

Do you remember, at Turin, the King and Queen of Sardinia, or either of them, coming to the Hotel de l’Univers, to visit the Princess? *Non mi ricordo.*

The Marquis of Huntley. When Schiavini gave you your discharge, I wish to know if you did not receive a character signed by the Princess?

Mr. Brougham said, that it had been proved that the paper in question was not signed by the Princess.

The Attorney General denied such proof.

Mr. Brougham corrected himself. He should have said that no proof was given that the paper was so signed.

The Marquis of Huntley would alter his question.

The Lord Chancellor thought, that after what had passed, the question "signed by the Princess," would not do until there was some proof that the certificate had been so signed.

The Marquis of Huntley. Did you receive a certificate at the time of your discharge from Schiavini? He did not give it me at the same moment, but on the following day.

I wish to know what rank you had when first you joined the army of Italy? Private soldier.

And you were raised to the rank of lieutenant on account of your good conduct? Yes.

Earl Grosvenor wished to ask one question on that point. Was the witness acquainted with any officer who served with him in the Italian army, and who had afterwards obtained a commission in the Swiss army of which the witness had spoken? I do not know.

By Viscount Falmouth. The witness has stated that young women were taken out of the ball-room at pleasure: does he recollect any instance in which they were taken out in her Majesty's presence? It has sometimes happened.

Does he remember it happening on any one occasion? I never made any particular observation.

Did you consider yourself as entitled to mix among the company at those balls? All had the same liberty; all had equal liberty.

Then I understand you did consider yourself entitled to go? I did.

Were you, or any other servant, allowed to invite your friends to those balls? As far as I am concerned, certainly I did not: with regard to others I do not know, but I don't believe they were allowed to invite people.

Then I understand that the Princess herself or some other person directed by her, asked the company? Certainly.

Now I wish to ask, with respect to your quitting her Royal Highness's service, whether, at the time you left it, you had had any recent quarrel with Bergami? *Non mi ricordo.*

By the Earl of Lauderdale. Does the witness speak and understand the French language? I do.

Was the speech which the Queen made to you in the court, when she was with Bergami, in French or Italian? Her Royal Highness spoke to me always in French.

Can you state, in French, the terms she used for the occasion alluded to? Yes, her Royal Highness, being in the court, said—[Here the interpreter gave, in French, from the mouth of the witness, that part of his testimony, given on the preceding day, in which he represented the Queen to have said to him, that he (Sacchi) had been in bed with three of the young

women, and that she knew how many times he had intercourse with them.]

Mr. Brougham wished to know, whether, in speaking of the *demoiselles* with whom the witness was said to have been familiar, her Majesty used the words, "*avec eux*," (with them,) or "*avec tel*," (with such.)

The witness stated, in French, what had taken place, as he had before done; adding, that "her Royal Highness spoke better French than he did, but that he gave the effect of her observation."

Mr. Brougham observed that this was an important variation.

The Solicitor General wished the question and answer to be taken down in the original language.

This was done by a gentleman who stood near the counsel for the bill, and the paper was handed to the witness, who denied that part of the answer was written as he had given it.

The Earl of Lauderdale said a question had been put to the witness relative to a word (and, undoubtedly, the meaning he intended to affix to a particular term was fit matter for their lordships' consideration;) and the expressions he was supposed to have used were taken down, and put into his hands; but, on looking at the paper, he declared that it did not contain his answer, and therefore it would be incorrect to proceed further with that point.

The interpreter observed that he did not put down the answer. It was written by another person, and placed in his hands. He was not, therefore, accountable for it.

[Here the answer of the witness, in French, was again read to him.]

By the Earl of Lauderdale. I wish to know, if, after the Princess made that speech to you in the court, you saw her Royal Highness at similar balls with those women? *Non mi ricordo.*

Did the Princess of Wales say nothing more? Not on that occasion.

Did you see those *virgins* at any ball at which the Princess was present, subsequent to that period? I cannot say what *virginales* she was speaking of. I thought she was speaking in a general way.

Have you seen her at any balls subsequent to that period? There were balls.

Were they attended by the same sort of company? Nearly the same persons.

I wish to know what sort of carriage it was in which the Princess of Wales was riding when you opened the curtain. Was it a carriage in which you must sit, or was it a carriage in which you might either lie or sit? There were three or four carriages in her suite: sometimes she went out in one, sometimes in another—but I don't recollect the particular carriage.

I wish to know if you recollect the carriage which her Royal Highness was in, when you opened the curtain early in the morning? *Non mi ricordo.*

Had her Royal Highness more carriages, with curtains that you could open, than one? I believe she had two.

In either of these carriages was it possible for a person to lie at full length? Was it not possible for a person to lie down? I believe that one might lie down.

Do you recollect whether her Royal Highness and Bergami were sitting or lying at the time the scene took place which you have described? It appeared to me as if they were sitting.

Did you see whether there was any body else in the carriage that morning? I have said *Non mi ricordo*; I don't remember seeing any one else.

Can you say whether the Countess of Oldi was there? I did not see her present.

If, however, there was any body else present, are you not still certain that the Princess and Bergami were sitting next to one another? I have seen them one near the other.

(Here there were loud cries of "withdraw.")

Earl Grey observed, that if interruptions of this kind were suffered to take place, they would have an effect directly contrary to that which was intended. They would protract, instead of shortening, their lordships' proceedings. (Hear, hear.)

By the Earl of Balcarras. Did the Princess sit on the right or on the left of Bergami? Her Royal Highness was sitting on the right hand of Bergami.

I would ask whether the aperture, which you called the breach in the curtain, was on the right or the left of your own person? It was on the right.

By the Earl of Rosslyn. When you opened the curtain, did you ask for orders? No; because they were asleep.

Did you awake them? No; I did not.

By Lord Calthorpe. I wish to know whether you asked to see the Princess after Schiavini gave you your discharge? I asked to see the Princess after I had received my certificate, the evening before I went away.

Did you see her Royal Highness after you had received that certificate? No.

Did you see her Royal Highness after you understood that you were to quit her service? I did.

What passed on that occasion? Her Royal Highness told me that she gave me my discharge, in order to set an example to the other servants, that there should not be quarrels in the house.

Did her Royal Highness state what the cause of those quarrels was? She told me because I had that quarrel with the confectioner, and she did not wish that such quarrels should happen in the house.

Did she state any other cause of dissatisfaction to you? *She* did not.

Did you make any reply to her Royal Highness on this occasion? I said to her Royal Highness that I did not believe that to be a fault sufficiently great for me to be discharged.

Did her Royal Highness make any allusion to your conduct previous to those quarrels? Her Royal Highness had always shown her satisfaction towards my conduct.

Did her Royal Highness then make to you any promise of a certificate of good conduct? We did not talk about certificates.

The Attorney-General. Allow me, my lords, to ask one question, whether the witness knows the paper I hold in my hand to be the writing of Schiavini?

The Lord Chancellor. What is the question you have to ask? It must be asked by a Peer.

The Attorney-General. Whether the witness knows that the paper which I now put into his hand was written by Schiavini?

By the Lord Chancellor. Is that paper the writing of Schiavini? The witness, having looked at the paper, answered, as far as I know it is the writing of Schiavini.

Have you seen him write? I have also received letters from Schiavini.

Have you seen him write? Several times.

Do you believe that to be his hand-writing? I think it is pretty certain that it is. I am sure of it.

Mr. Gurney, the short-hand writer, wished to know whether he was to enter amongst the minutes the French explanation which the witness had given of what the Princess had said in the court; and was answered affirmatively.

Mr. Brougham. I wish to put a question, arising out of the addition which the witness made to his former answer, when interrogated relative to the use of a certain French word. The question is, did not the witness, in answer to the following question put to him by the interpreter, namely, "whether her Royal Highness had not made use of the word *eux* or *tel*—" did he not answer nearly in these terms—*Son Altesse Royale parloit beaucoup mieux Francois que moi—mais c'etoit tel effet?*

The Earl of Lauderdale opposed the question.

The Lord Chancellor. The way in which your question is propounded, supposes the interpreter to be himself examining the witness. I apprehend the regular way would be to put a question, through a Peer, similar to this—"Whether, when a particular circumstance was spoken of, he had answered in the way alluded to?"

Mr. Brougham begged their lordships' pardon; but they did not seem to perceive the purpose of his cross-examination: that purpose was to point out a contradiction. He would ask,

first, in point of fact, whether the interpreter did not say a certain thing to the witness, to which he conceived there could be no objection. At all events, he hoped their lordships would allow him to ask, whether some particular person, no matter whether the interpreter or any one else, had not put a certain question to him, to which he answered, *Son Altesse Royale parloit beaucoup mieux Francois que moi—mais c'etoit tel effet ?*

The Earl of Lauderdale said a few words against the admissibility of the question.

The Lord Chancellor was of opinion that the witness might be examined as to any thing that had taken place in the presence of the court; and that to which objection was made was of that description.

Mr. Brougham then put the question in this form:—When you were asked, a little while ago, whether her Royal Highness made use of the word "*eux*," or of the word "*tel*," did you not say, in answer, alluding to what you had previously stated in French, "*Son Altesse Royale parloit beaucoup mieux Francois que moi—mais c'etoit tel effet ?*"

The Earl of Lauderdale objected to this mode of asking the question, as the concluding words were not on the minutes. In his opinion the witness ought merely to be asked what did he say?

The Lord Chancellor. Ask whether the witness has not stated, in the course of this morning, that what the Princess said was "to this effect?"

The question being put by the interpreter, the witness answered "No."

Mr. Brougham. I wish to ask, through one of your lordships, whether the witness means to say that he used the first part of the sentence, "*Son Altesse Royale parloit beaucoup mieux Francois que moi*"—and not the last part "*mais c'etoit tel effet ?*"

The question being put, the witness answered, that he had not used the words "*mais c'etoit tel effet*," (but this was the effect); but he said, "*mais ca est le fait*," (but that is the fact.)

A Peer submitted to their lordships, whether it would not be advisable, when a difficulty arose in making the witness understand a question, to permit the interpreter to put it, so as to make its meaning intelligible, instead of endeavouring to translate it literally?

Another Peer objected to this mode, conceiving that the question should be put as literally as possible.

The Peer who offered the suggestion conceived, when there was a doubt that the witness did not understand the literal version, that the latitude which he spoke of would be permitted by their lordships.

The question and answer were then, on the suggestion of the Duke of Clarence, read by the short-hand writer.

The witness withdrew immediately after.

The Lord-Chancellor took this opportunity of stating, that he had received a communication from a noble lord (Lord — Montague), one of the witnesses for the Queen, who was in such a state of health as would prevent him from attending the house. He wished to know whether the counsel on both sides would agree that he might be examined abroad, by something in the nature of a commission? Their lordships had caused witnesses to be examined in Ireland, by directing magistrates there to take depositions, and they had done the same in different parts of this country. He knew this could not be permitted without the consent of both parties; but, if they would consent, he thought their lordships would agree to the proceeding, as far as the practice of the house was concerned. He did not wish to receive any answer from the counsel this evening on the subject; but he would mention it to-morrow morning, and in the mean time they would have an opportunity of considering the matter. He thought it necessary, however, to state the circumstance, when he was apprized that a witness in favour of the Queen could not attend.

Mr. Robert Phaer, a cashier in the banking-house of Coutts and Co., being called, the certificate given by the Queen to the witness, Sacchi, was put into his hands. He deposed that he had been thirteen years in the employ of Coutts and Co., and was acquainted with the hand-writing of the Princess of Wales, from having paid drafts signed by her. The certificate was of her writing.

A paper was also put into the hands of the witness by Mr. Brougham, which purported to be signed by the King, we believe, when Prince of Wales, but Mr. Phaer could not swear that it was the hand-writing of his Majesty; as, though the King kept cash at the house of Coutts and Co., he never drew it out himself.

The certificate given to Giuseppe Sacchi, a native of Como, dated Pesaro, 5th Nov. 1817, was then read by the interpreter in Italian, and afterwards in English. It gave the witness "a most excellent character for assiduity, zeal, and fidelity;" and stated that he was only discharged from motives of economy, and for the sake of retaining older servants. It was signed "Caroline P."

The Attorney-General then offered the certificate given by Schiavini to Majocchi, in the hand-writing of Schiavini, and neither signed nor sealed by the Princess. He contended, on the evidence of Mad. De Mont that Schiavini, as Marshal of the Palace, was authorised to give these certificates.

Mr. Brougham, on the contrary, insisted that though it ap-

peared by the testimony of Mad. De Mont that Schiavini "several times" had given certificates, yet those very words implied that somebody else gave them at other times.

The Lord-Chancellor referred to the evidence of Francisco di Rollo, who had received a certificate from the hands and in the writing of the Princess herself. He thought that no sufficient ground had been laid for reading the certificate of Majocchi. The house decided accordingly, and it was rejected.

The Attorney-General made an application for a delay of a few days; in order that in the mean time, he might be enabled to bring forward some witnesses then in the neighbourhood of Lugano: this request was strenuously opposed by Lord Eskine and other noble lords: and

The House adjourned at five o'clock.

Nineteenth Day, THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 7, 1820.

About ten minutes before ten o'clock the Lord-Chancellor took his seat, and after the usual forms the Counsel were called to the bar.

The Attorney-General who began to address their lordships in a low tone, was requested by the Lord-Chancellor to raise his voice. The learned gentleman then said, that it was proper for him to state to their lordships, that within the last half hour he had received letters from Milan, by which it appeared that a longer delay must take place than he anticipated before the witnesses he yesterday stated he expected could arrive. He felt, therefore, that under these circumstances he could not ask for a postponement of the proceedings, and now begged leave to withdraw the application he had made.

The Lord-Chancellor, before putting the question to their lordships that this application be withdrawn, thought it necessary to observe, that after the details the Attorney-General had stated in his speech, and under the particular circumstances under which he was placed yesterday, that learned gentleman would not have done his duty had he not submitted to their lordships' consideration the application for delay which he had made, though other circumstances might now render it proper to withdraw that application.

The application was then withdrawn.

*Renewed Cross-Examination of Theodore Majocchi,
by Mr. Brougham.*

Do you know Julius Cæsar Cavazzi? I never heard of that name.

Do you know a person named Cavazzi? Yes, an Italian. I have heard of a person of the name of Cavazzi at Milan: there are two; one is a jeweller, and has a shop in one of the suburbs of Milan; I believe he lives there, but I never was in his shop; he is a fat man.

A Peer observed, that the interpreter did not translate all the words given in answer by the witness.

The Interpreter observed, that the witness kept on talking after he had appeared to have given his answer, and that he (the interpreter) could not hear and translate at the same time.

The same Peer desired that the witness might be asked *if* he meant to say that he heard of a person named Cavazzi, who *lived* at Milan.

The Lord-Chancellor put the question, and the witness said he had heard of Cavazzi by name; but whether it was the same fat man or not, he could not tell.

Mr. Brougham. The Cavazzi I am speaking of is a person *who* lives in Greville street, Hatton garden, or who did lately live there? I remember that this Cavazzi told me that he was a relation of *the* Cavazzi at Milan; for when I came here I met him, and he told me that he was so.

Well, then, it is this one, and not the other, who you said before was the only one you had ever heard of? I have known him only a few days in London.

Did not you and this London Cavazzi dine with each other last winter, for eight or ten days together? Not for eight or ten days, because I was not here eight or ten days.

But did you not dine once or twice together? What I can say is, that I dined twice with him, and ate rice.

Now you recollect Cavazzi, let me ask you whether this was not a short time before the death of his late Majesty? He was already dead.

Was it not about the time of his death? It was (*dopo*) after.

Mr. Brougham. He says *dopo*; that may mean a long or a short time after. Ask him—Do you mean immediately after? I think as far as I can remember, I arrived on the day the King was to be buried.

Did you not show Cavazzi a letter which you said you had received from some one?—

Here some observation was made on words spoken by the witness. The interpreter informed the house, that he had said, "Yes, he understood the question," but had not yet given an answer.

Witness. It was the letter that came from Milan, from my wife.

Mr. Brougham. I am not speaking about the letter from your wife. Did you not show Cavazzi another letter which you told you had received from somebody here to carry abroad? What I remember is, that I was showing him the despatch I was to carry.

Was it not a despatch which you was to carry to Lord Stewart? It was.

Did you not also show him a number of Napoleons, which you said you had received at the same time with the letter? Yes; they were the Napoleons for my journey, I counted them there.

How many did you show him? I believe 80.

Will you swear that you did not show him 150? I cannot swear how many: what I remember is, I counted 80; but I cannot swear.

Did you not tell him that the persons who had given you the Napoleons had given you more than you asked to pay your expenses? I cannot say so: I asked only for money to pay my journey.

Will you swear that you did not tell Cavazzi that they had given you more than you asked? I cannot swear any such thing, because I asked only the expenses of my voyage; and he could not say so.

Will you swear that you did not tell him that, whatever you asked for, you got more than you asked? I cannot swear that I asked for

more, nor can he swear that I asked for more, than my expenses. I have sworn to this already, and I cannot say any thing else if I should be asked a hundred times.

Will you swear that you did not say that you had got more than you asked? I never said I had got more than my expenses.

Do you know Joseph Bizzetti? I do not know that name.

I mean a person who lives in Liquorpond street? Liquorpond street? *Non mi ricordo*; I do not remember, I came here in a sack, and I went away in a trunk (laughter), and I do not know English.

But when you forgot every thing about Cavazzi, you recollected him as soon as I told you the street in which he lived? I remembered him because I recollected the name of Cavazzi, but not because I was told of the garden.

You must try to recollect Bizzetti, too, before we part. Do you remember two Italians who dined with you at the same place where Cavazzi also dined with you? There were many Italians who came there and dined and ate rice.

Do you not know an Italian who accompanied you up and down London, to show you your way and explain things to you? I remember a person who served as a guide.

What was his name? I never asked what name he went by.

Do you not know that he was a cabinet-maker? I was told that he was such; that he was a joiner.

Do you recollect going with him, either on the day or the day after the late King's funeral, to the west end of the town? He carried me about and brought me here and there, and told me that this place is such a place, and that place is such another place, but I did not know where we went, and whether this was this, and that was that.

Did you not go some where with him, either on the day of the King's funeral or on the day after? I have been with him to several places. He was telling me that was the place where the people went to see the King, but I did not go.

Do you mean to say that upon that day the young man who accompanied you told you that the people went to see the King's funeral? He told me that the people went 21 miles to see the funeral; but whether he told me what was true or not, I cannot say.

Did you go with that young man to any particular house? I remember we came into some street, where some gentlemen lived whom I don't know, and to whose house I was to carry a letter. His servant told me that he was not at home, because he had gone out to see the ceremony of the funeral of the King.

Was it a large house? I don't know whether it was large or small. I went to the door. I was informed that he was not at home, and I went away.

Did you go that day with this young man, this *laquais de place*, to any other house? Yes, because I had another letter, and in that instance also I did not find the master at home.

(Some objection was taken by Mr. Brougham to the accuracy of this translation; the question was put again, and the answer rendered) That day we could not find the house. We went here and there, and could not find the address.

Do you mean to say that you called at a house with a letter to carry to somebody, and that you could not find the person at home? Not on that day, but another day; for on that day we went here and there, and still we could not find the address.

On that, or on the other day, or either of them, did you go with that young man, and to find any person in a very large house? How am I to know whether it was a large or small [house]? I did not make the observation; I cannot say whether it was large or small.

Did you on either of those occasions go into a house where there was a sentinel standing at the gate?—

[The Interpreter observed that the witness wanted to know whether he was to answer to the one day or the other; because that had not been explained to him.]

Mr. Brougham. I will thank you, Mr. Marchese, to ask him this question—Did you, upon any of those occasions when you were so accompanied by the *laquais de place*, go into any large house where there was a sentinel standing at the door? That was on the first day of my arrival in England, when I was told that that was the house where was the court of the King: for I had three or four letters.

Did you ever go to that house again? Yes; I went and returned through a door to and from the house.

Do you mean several times to and from this house? I do.

Did you go into the house and leave your *laquais de place* at the gate or door the while? The first time I left him out at the door.

Did you not leave him at that door, at the other times also, when he accompanied you to this house? What I remember is, that while I was in the house with some one, I have left the *laquais de place* at the door.

Do you mean to say, that, at other times you were there, your *laquais de place* was not at the door? Whether he came in, or not, I cannot tell; I left him there, and I don't think he stopped; where he went afterwards, I cannot tell.

Did you find him waiting there for you when you came out of the house upon this occasion? I have not mentioned the place; what I remember is, that I found him waiting for me when I came out.

Upon any one of those occasions did you come out with a gentleman whom you had found in the great house? Yes; I did.

Did you go from thence, with that gentleman, to his chambers? No.

Did you not go with him somewhere? With that gentleman I went nowhere.

Who was this gentleman whom you came out with? What I remember is, that he was a Mr. Powell.

Will you swear that you did not go with Mr. Powell, when you came out, to his chambers in Lincoln's-inn? With Mr. Powell I did not go.

Did not you, then, at that time make an appointment to go at six o'clock to Mr. Powell's chambers? I did.

Did you not go that evening, according to that appointment? I did.

Now, as to the great house, I understand you say that you went

several times afterwards,—frequently, in short, to it, with your *laquais de place* ? Yes.

Did you not on one of those occasions go from Mr. Powell's to that great house, with a note ? I did.

Did you go in on that occasion to the house, and leave your *laquais de place* outside at the door ? I believe I have left him out of doors ; but I cannot be sure of it.

Now, this great house, was it Carlton-house ? The name of Carlton I have not heard ; it was said to be the palace of the King.

Were there any pillars before the door ? I know that the people enter by a small door ; and as soon as they get in, there is another door before them.

Did you see any pillars about the house ? I have seen some ancient Grecian columns ; they were inside.

After you enter through the outer gate, is there a court between the house and the street ? There is a court between the house and the street.

Have you had any conversation with Mr. Powell about your expenses, and the payment of them in the presence of your *laquais de place* ? *Questo non mi ricordo.*

Did Mr. Powell say to you, in the presence of this *laquais de place*, that money was no object, and that you might have more if you wanted it ? No.

Will you swear that ?—that he did not say “ money was no object ? ” I will swear that Mr. Powell never said so.

Will you also swear that he never, in the presence of that *laquais de place*, said any thing to that purpose or effect ? No : Mr. Powell never talked about this purpose, nor held such discourse.

Perhaps Mr. Powell never talked to you at all about this business of the Queen's ?—

The Attorney-General objected to this question.

Mr. Brougham appealed to their lordships. Was it meant to be said that he could not, upon cross-examination, ask this question ? Was it meant to be contended that it was an irregular question ? *Non constat* that Mr. Powell had said this or any thing else. Her Majesty's counsel knew not Mr. Powell ; they had not upon the record any description of Mr. Powell ; but any thing he might have said was as much and as fair matter of evidence in this case as any thing else.

The Lord-Chancellor thought that the counsel for the crown had better allow the question ; and if in answer, any thing was stated which they thought erroneous, they might afterwards call up Mr. Powell in order to contradict it.

Mr. Brougham resumed. Do you mean to represent that you never had any conversation with Mr. Powell upon the subject of the Queen ?—(The witness.) How, what do you mean ? I don't understand what you say ?

The Interpreter.—My lords, if I am to use the word “ conversation,” I shall never make myself understood.

Mr. Brougham. Then pray use another word, Sir ; “ discourse,” if you please. Put the question again in this way :—Do you mean to say that Mr. Powell has never spoken to you on the subject of

the Queen ? Mr. Powell spoke to me upon this business at Milan, when I made my deposition : but after that, we have never spoken together any more upon the subject.

Did you ever see this letter before ? (Mr. Brougham produced a letter, and exhibited it to the witness.) I never saw it ; but I don't know how to write or read.

Do you know a person of the name of Long ? I don't know him : I am not acquainted with any person of that name.

Where you ever at the Globe tavern ? Where ?

At the place where you used to meet Cavazzi, and the other persons of an evening ? Oh, yes ; but I don't know the name of the tavern, for I did not look at it.

Do you know the master of that tavern ? If I were to see him I should know him.

Now, while he is coming, we will just ask you another question : After your first examination here, have you ever seen Mr. Powell or his clerk ? Yes ; I have seen him frequently. I have seen him sometimes ; for he comes to the place where we are, and I have seen him.

How long were you ever with them or him at any one of these times ? Oh, I have seen him coming, and I merely paid him my respects. I saw him, too, the other day, when he asked me for my certificate.

Now turn round, and look at this person. Is this the master of the house I spoke of, do you know ? Yes, I do.

Mr. Brougham. John James Long being pointed out to him—My lords, he says this is the master of the house.

Now, Sir, did you employ this person, yourself not being able to write, to write a letter to Mrs. Blackwell ?

The Lord-Chancellor observed, that it was necessary for Mr. Brougham to specify what was his definitive object in bringing forward Mr. Long.

Mr. Brougham. It was only, my lord, to prove that he wrote this letter which I hold in my hand.

The Lord-Chancellor. I understood that he had just come in, and that you brought him in in order to identify him ; but, unless this be stated, one does not know what objections may arise.

The last question was then repeated. *Ans.* Yes, he has written twice for me ; one to Mr. Hyatt, and the other to Mrs. Blackwell.

Should you know either of those letters again if I were to show it to you ? I have not seen them, because I told him to do me the favour to write the letters for me, and then he told me, " There are the letters which I have written ;" but I never looked at them, and I cannot recognise them.

Mr. Brougham. What I now mean to ask the witness, with the permission of your lordships—he not having written that letter himself, but having employed another person—is, whether he did not give such and such instructions to Mr. Long to write the letter—whether he did not state certain things which he begged Mr. Long to write. Your lordships will observe that I do not ask him what Mr. Long did write, but what the witness stated to Mr. Long to induce him to write.

The Lord Chancellor. It strikes me that you cannot give any evidence as to the contents of a letter, but that you may ask A. B. whether he employed another to write it.

Mr. Brougham. Very well, my Lord; that is exactly what I wish.

Did you not desire Mr. Long to write a letter to Mrs. Blackwell to the following effect? I did tell him to write.

Did you tell him to write in this manner:—"I have safely delivered the letter to your brother, and he is quite well, and desires to be remembered to you kindly?"—I told him to write to the following effect:—"I have not found your brother at home, but I have left your letter into (in) the hands of his wife: they are well, and I beg you to make my compliments to the family, and towards every body in it."

Did you not add this information to be written by Mr. Long: "I have got a situation, and am going off this evening for Vienna?" I was setting out for Vienna.

Did you not, in that letter, desire him to give your kind remembrances to Mrs. Hughes, Madame Cangiattelli, and brother—meaning Mrs. Hughes's son, whom you were accustomed to call "brother?" I desired to be remembered.

Do you mean to say that you desired to be remembered to the son of Mrs. Hughes, as an act of friendship? I did.

Did you not desire Mr. Long to write also—"After I left you, I could neither eat, nor drink, nor sleep; so God bless you all?" Yes, I said—because when we were together we played and joked among ourselves—I said, as matter of compliment, that I could not eat, nor drink, nor sleep. (A laugh.)

Did you ever propose also to marry this Mrs. Blackwell, as matter of compliment? (Laughter, and cries of order, order.)

Did you ever propose to marry Mrs. Blackwell?—Oh, yes; I wanted to marry Mrs. Blackwell, Madame Cangiattelli, Mrs. Hughes, and every body that was in the house. (Much laughter.)

I think you went to Paris in 1818 or 1819? Never.

Were you there in 1819? I was never in Paris at all.

[This was answered by the witness before the interpreter had repeated one word of the question.]

Re-examined by the Attorney-General.—You have been asked respecting some Napoleons you received before you went to Vienna. For what purpose did you go to Vienna? As a courier.

Did you receive any directions to travel to Vienna with all expedition? Yes; I was ordered to go as quick as possible.

For what purpose were those Napoleons given you before you went to Vienna? To pay the expenses of my journey.

Were you to account for those Napoleons? *Si Signor.*

Did you account for those Napoleons? Yes; I gave an account the expenses of my journey.

The witness has been asked whether he took a note from Mr. Powell to the great house he has been speaking of; I ask him for what purpose it was that he took that note? As far as I can remember, to obtain a passport.

On that occasion, into what part of the house did witness go? through what door or other gate? I turned to the left when I got

into the court : I mounted a few steps, then rung a bell ; a servant came, and I gave him my note.

How long did you wait upon that occasion ? About half an hour, and more.

Where else did you go from thence ? were you directed to go any where else for your passport ? I did ; I was.

Where ? (The witness, after considering for some seconds)—To the Austrian ambassador's.

Did you upon that occasion get your passport ? When I showed my note they gave me my passport.

Whom did you see at the great house, on the occasion you have before spoken of ? I saw a footman, and a German, who talked to me in German.

Whom did you see at any other time (as you say you were there several times) at the great house ? I saw a large big man, rather a handsome man, who did not understand French or Italian, but who spoke with me by signs.

For what purpose did you go to that house ? The first time I went to carry a packet ; and then I said that I must have a receipt for the packet, for I could not give it without taking a receipt.

Did you bring that packet with you when you came over to England with Mr. Hyatt ? I did.

I ask the witness to say, as well as he recollects, how many times he has called at that house ? What I can remember is, that I have been there three times.

As he has told us for what he went there the first time, ask him whether he recollects for what purpose he went the second time ? The second time I went to see whether there was any answer to the packet for which I had asked a receipt, and a third time because they told me to call again for an answer.

Was it the third or another time that you went there on the subject of your passport ? Then I went another time for my passport.

The Earl of Rosebery. Did you go alone to Vienna, or in company with any other person ? Alone, alone : (*solo, solo, solo.*)

By Earl Grey. Are we to understand that you can neither read nor write ? I can only write my name, and hardly that.

Earl Grey begged the house to refer to page 141 of the minutes, and then desired the interpreter to read from that page the following questions and answers :—

“ How long were you in England at that period when you lived with Mr. Hyatt at Gloucester ? This I cannot remember, because I have not the book in which I have marked the time.

“ About how long were you in Mr. Hyatt's service ? This is the same answer, because I have not the book in which I put down how long I was there.”

Earl Grey then desired the witness to be asked if he adhered to these answers.

The Interpreter appeared here to have considerable difficulty in making the witness comprehend the answers he had previously given. The interpreter at length said, that what he could collect from the witness was, that in his former answers he meant to have said, “ Not to put down, or put it down at all.” He begged, however, their

lordships' permission to impress more strongly on the witness's mind the purport of his previous answers, and afterwards to ask him more fully to explain what he meant. The interpreter then proceeded with the task of trying to make the witness comprehend his object, and then said to their lordships:—"It seems to me, and also to her Majesty's interpreter, that he means to say he had not a book to mark upon, or, not a book to write upon some marks of his own! He last says, "not a book in which I made my marks."

Earl Grey. Does he mean to say that he has not the book in which he put those marks, or made such an entry?

The Interpreter again undertook the harassing duty of trying to make the witness understand so simple a question as that put by the noble earl, and, after some explanation with him, announced—"Oh, he means, my lords, he had no book of any sort whatever."

The Earl of Carnarvon also suggested, that the witness should be called upon to explain his meaning of the words "*Non mi ricordo*," which so repeatedly occurred in his former examination.

The Interpreter was here proceeding to observe, that the Italian words "*non mi ricordo*" had several meanings: amongst them were—

Here he was called to order by their lordships.

The Earl of Carnarvon said, that the words often meant "as far as I can recollect." They did not convey a positive, but rather an uncertain meaning, which admitted explanation.

The Attorney-General was about to make a remark, when

The Earl of Lauderdale rose, and desired the interpreter to ask the witness in what sense he had used the words alluded to. It was right that the house should hear the witness's explanation of his meaning. (Hear.)

Lord Holland was at a loss to see how his noble friend's question would ascertain that. If the words, as had been said, have various meanings, how were they to acquire a knowledge of the witness's several meanings by putting a single question? That knowledge could only be acquired by going step by step with the witness through the whole of his examination, and asking him his meaning upon each of the occasions in which he had used the words "*non mi ricordo*." (Hear.) To ask him simply the general question, and then decide upon his single answer the meaning he attached to the words, would, instead of relieving their lordships from any difficulty, rather add to the existing confusion. It could, in fact, lead to no practical result.

The Earl of Lauderdale thought it highly necessary that the witness should be called upon to give the explanation of his meaning in some way or another.

The witness was then directed to withdraw.

The Attorney-General. Am I to understand that the Queen's Attorney-General does not contemplate any further cross-examination at any time?

Mr. Brougham. At no time.

SUMMING-UP OF THE EVIDENCE.

The Solicitor General then rose at half-past twelve o'clock to sum up the evidence to the house. He commenced by stating, that his learned friend (Mr. Brougham) having closed the long and elaborate cross-examination of Theodore Majocchi, and as the whole of the evidence in support of the bill was now before their lordships, the duty devolved upon him of summing-up to their lordships the leading points of that evidence, in support of the allegations contained in the preamble of the bill of pains and penalties against her Majesty the Queen. He trusted that, before he entered this summing-up, their lordships would allow him a few moments to justify himself, and his learned friends who acted with him, as to the course pursued by them, and the principles by which they were actuated, in conducting this most painful and anxious inquiry. The moment the Attorney General had received his instructions to support the bill, he, together with his learned friends who were appointed to assist him, directed their most minute and anxious attention to collect all the evidence that it would be their duty to adduce before their lordships on such an occasion. They lost not a moment in weighing well and considering all the materials, and every other evidence which could bear upon this great question. They collected together and digested every thing which they thought material to this paramount inquiry, without regard to either the influence or the impression which any parts of that evidence were calculated to create when it came before their lordships. In so doing they felt that they were performing their duty fully, fairly, and candidly to their lordships. Now that the evidence had been gone through, they trusted their lordships thought that they had fully discharged the duty imposed upon them. They felt that in the progress of this cause they were not to make themselves a party to the inquiry; but to pursue it, according to their lordships' instructions, fairly, candidly, and honestly. Having said thus much in behalf of himself and his learned colleagues, the duty now devolved upon him of pointing their lordships' attention to the leading facts, as disclosed in the evidence before them. The difficulty which he had to encounter, in performing this duty, was, as their lordships must be aware, greatly augmented by the circumstance, that as the learned counsel for the Queen had yet to make their answer to the case, he was left without any knowledge of any of the arguments with which they meant to combat the provisions of the bill, or of any of the facts upon which the defence of her Majesty the Queen mainly rested. All that he could, therefore, do, in the performance of his present duty, was to force upon their lordships' attention the manner in which the case at present stood, and how the evidence adduced made out and supported the allegations in the preamble of the bill. He trusted that, upon reference to that evidence, which he would not now give their lordships the trouble of reading, they would find the preamble mainly sustained. Before he impressed the leading facts upon their lordships' memory he begged to state that he should carefully abstain from either mis-statement or exaggeration. His duty was not to impose or influence by any distorted statement; all that was required of him was, that he should sum up the evidence with truth and accuracy, and then point out how it applied to the charges upon which the bill was founded. If it were not expected of him to incur any charge of this mis-statement, still less, he hoped, was it expected of him to use the slightest expression derogatory from the station and dignity of her Majesty the Queen. No such expression should escape his lips. The Queen was here on trial before their lordships: one side—and that the case against her—had only been heard. He, therefore, was bound in strict law, and so were their lordships, to consider her Majesty innocent.

ascribed to her until they had heard her defence, her guilty until their lordships' verdict decided. He and his learned friends had been calumnies abroad, and throwing dirt against the Queen. But, though this charge had been insidiously put forward by those with him felt guiltless of the imputation, it stated nothing which they had reason to believe satisfactorily proved. If calumnies had been uttered, they ought to have been proved in some other quarter; that quarter alone ought to be called upon to clear them. Before he went further, he begged leave to call the lordships' attention to the nature of the charge set forth in the preamble of the bill of pains and penalties against her Majesty the Queen. The preamble began by stating, that her Majesty, in the year 1814, had, at Milan, engaged in the capacity of a menial servant a man named Barolomeo Bergami; and that she had, immediately after that time, committed disgraceful and unbecoming familiarities with that person; that she had raised him in her household, and loaded him with honours; that she had placed several members of his family in various situations of honour and rank about her person; and that she had afterwards carried on, for a considerable period, an adulterous intercourse with him. That was the head of the charges against the Queen, as contained in the preamble of the bill; and it was his duty to ask their lordships if that charge had not been substantially made out in evidence. He must now beg leave to carry back their lordships' attention in point of time to what was done by her Majesty when she first set out from Milan to Naples. He thought it right, for the sake of perspicuity, to take up the subject at the time he had just mentioned, and then pursue it from that period up to the latest time that the Queen's conduct had been mentioned in evidence. It appeared, from the evidence before their lordships, that her Majesty took Bergami into her service as a courier, at Milan, in the year 1814; he had previously lived in a menial situation with General Pino, his wages then being three livres a day. It was also stated by the witness, that for the first fortnight after the Queen took Bergami into her service, he waited behind her Majesty's table. At that time a youth, of whom their lordships had heard, named William Austin, was in the constant habit of sleeping in her Majesty's apartment, but the Queen gave directions, when she set out from Milan, that another bedroom should in future, be provided for him, as he was advancing to a period in life when it would be unfit for him to sleep any longer in the chamber she occupied. A separate apartment was accordingly provided for Austin on the arrival of the Queen at Naples. When her Majesty arrived there, she slept at a country-house. On the night after her arrival at Naples the Queen went to the opera. It was here most material for their lordships to attend throughout to all the relative situations of the Queen's bedroom and Bergami's, who was then her courier. At Naples the communication between them was of this kind:—There was a private passage, which terminated at one side in a cabinet, that led to Bergami's sleeping-room, while on the other side of the same passage was the bedroom of the Queen; so that the occupant of either one or the other room could traverse this passage without interruption, for the passage had no other communication with any other apartments than the two he had mentioned. The witness, their lordships would recollect, had stated, that on the evening upon which her Majesty went to the opera at Naples, she returned home at a very early hour, and went from her apartment into the cabinet contiguous to Bergami's. That she soon returned to her own room, where her female attendant was in waiting, and gave strict orders that young Austin should not be admitted into her room that night. The manner and conduct of the Queen upon that occasion attracted the notice of the servant, who, excited by what she had noticed on the preceding night, examined the state of the beds

on the following morning. And what was the result of that examination? She had stated that the small travelling-bed had not been slept upon at all that night, but that the larger bed had the impression of being slept by two persons; and she further said, in answer to a question from one of their lordships, which could not be evaded, that she had also observed two marks of a description which but two clearly indicated that had passed in the course of the night. He had indeed heard that none of the witnesses had deposed before their lordships to the actual fact of adultery; but to such an assertion he would reply, that, if those facts were true, no person of rational mind could doubt that on that night the adulterous intercourse was commenced which formed the subject of the present unhappy investigation. Upon the sort of proof required in cases of adultery he should merely observe, that he did not recollect a single instance, in cases of adultery, where the actual fact was fully proved by evidence. The crime was always to be inferred from accompanying circumstances, which left no doubt of the fact upon the mind of a rational and intelligent man. On this point of proof he would beg leave to quote the opinion of one of the most enlightened judges that ever sat in this country. He had received this opinion from one of his learned friends who had taken notes of it at the time it was pronounced by the learned judge. It was in the case of *Loveden versus Loveden*, before Sir William Scott, in the Consistory Court, in the year 1809. The learned judge then stated, that there was no necessity in a case of that nature to prove the actual fact of the adultery; for that could not be proved in 99 cases out of 100, where there was still no doubt of its having taken place. The uniform rule was, that where facts were proved which directly led to the conclusion that the act of adultery had been committed, such proof must be taken as sufficient. Now let the house for a moment look at the case in this light:—Suppose an adulterous intercourse really to have existed, how would that intercourse have manifested itself? How, but from the habitual conduct of the parties? To screen such an intimacy from the eyes of attendants was impossible; and let their lordships direct their attention to the scenes which had been constantly occurring, to the scenes which, in continued detail, had been described by the witnesses. Their lordships would remember the ball which took place at the house upon the sea-shore while the Princess was at Naples. To that ball her Royal Highness went, accompanied only (for the purpose of dressing and preparation) by the waiting-maid De Mont, and by Bergami; two apartments, a dressing-room and an ante-room, being allotted for her use. For her first character, that of a Neapolitan peasant, the Princess was dressed by the waiting-maid; she went into the ball-room, stayed a short time, returned for the purpose of changing her dress, and did change it entirely; the chambermaid all the while being left in the ante-room, and the courier being in her dressing-room during the operation. Now the house could not but have noticed the style of Mr. Williams's cross-examination as to that transaction. The witness had merely been asked, whether there were not persons of rank and consideration in the ball-room below. But it had been said that, even admitting all these facts, they did not amount to evidence of adultery. Could any man look at a Princess, locked up in her bed-room for nearly an hour, and changing her dress with the assistance of her courier, and entertain any doubt upon the subject? The thing did not stop there; there was another change of dress; her Royal Highness assumed the character of a Turkish lady; and in that character, for the second time, went down stairs arm in arm with this courier, this common footman, this man accustomed to wait behind her chair; and what happened then? Why, almost instantly, the courier returned. (The Solicitor-General then repeated the other heads of Majocchi's testimony.) All this, however, rested upon the testimony of Majocchi, who was, of course a witness unworthy of belief. That

witness had been cross-examined once, twice, and because Carlton-house had somehow been introduced, he had just now been cross-examined for the third time; he (the Solicitor-General) had attended most diligently to the first cross-examination; he had since read the evidence as it appeared upon the minutes; and he did declare that, as it appeared to him, during a cross-examination of seven hours, extending over a period of three years, and going through a variety of complicated facts, in no one instance had that witness been betrayed into inconsistency. Certainly the witness had repeatedly used the phrase (perhaps of equivocal import) "I do not remember;" and the changes which had been rung upon that circumstance might produce an impression upon low minds, although it could produce none upon the minds of their lordships. But it was impossible not to perceive the artifice—the "let us have a few more *non mi ricordos*;" and it was equally impossible not to perceive that to the questions proposed the witness could return no other answer. The next witness called had been Gaetano Patruzzo, whose evidence had been calculated to produce a deep and lasting impression upon the house; that impression had instantly been felt by the learned counsel on the other side; it became necessary to remove it; and, by a proceeding to the propriety of which he (the Solicitor-General) never could assent, Majochi (after the examination of Patruzzo) had been again placed at the bar. With what view, and for what purpose, had he been interrogated? First he had been questioned as to certain statements which he was said to have made, in order that, if he denied them, witnesses might, at a future time, be called to contradict him. What was the hurry? What was the necessity for calling back the witness at that particular time? The necessity was clear; all that was wanted was a few more *non mi ricordos*. It had next been made matter of accusation against the witness, that he had not, on his former examination, stated that he had before been in England; the fact being, that he had come to England as courier to a Mr. Hyatt, remained a few weeks in Gloucester, and afterwards again left the country with despatches. The facts to which Majochi had sworn were not directly confirmed by the witness De Mont; but that witness had spoken to facts of a similar description, and occurring at the same period. Not to dwell upon the constant familiarity between the Princess and this courier, upon their being constantly seen walking arm in arm, although these were facts from which a reasonable man could draw but one conclusion, he would beg to remind the house (before he quitted Naples) of the proceedings which had taken place at the theatre of St. Carlos. What were briefly the circumstances? The Princess was desirous of going in private to the theatre of St. Carlos. She made her arrangements accordingly. The wife of the heir-apparent of the throne of Great Britain, at that holding the supreme government of the country, having about her a suite of ladies and gentlemen, was desirous of going in private. Surely she might have selected some respectable person of her suite, some respectable inhabitant of Naples, some proper and decent companion, without materially infringing upon the privacy of the transaction; but she chose her chambermaid and her courier. It was a rainy night, dark, gloomy, and tempestuous; a hired carriage was drawn up at a private door at the bottom of the garden; they traversed the terrace, the garden; got into the hired carriage at the private door, proceeded to the theatre, and there met with such a reception as obliged them to retreat and return home. Now great part of the evidence had been called, by the other side, invention; could this be invention? And, if it were not invention, to what conclusion did it lead the mind of every man acquainted with transactions of such a description? He would next (the learned gentleman continued) advert to the conduct of her Royal Highness at Genoa, where the whole of her English suite, except her medical attendant, Dr. Holland, quitted her. The arrangement of the apartments at Genoa was material. The bed-room of the Princess

was there separated from that of Bergami by an interior chamber which was not occupied by one, and there were doors communicating from the one to the other. On the opposite side of Bergami's bed-room there was a door communicating with the chamber of the witness De Mont; and that witness had told their lordships, that regularly every night, after being dismissed by the Princess, she went to her chamber, the key of that door was turned, leaving her locked out of Bergami's apartment. The witness had further said, that, after such locking out, she generally heard some door on the opposite side open; but whether that was the door leading from the apartment of the Princess to the dressing-room (the intermediate room), or from that intermediate room to Bergami's apartment, she could not state. On the following mornings, however, she said her duty being to make the bed of the Princess, she used to find that bed deranged and tumbled, but not as if it had been slept in: and, in consequence, used seldom actually to make it, merely smoothing the sheets and arranging the cushions. Surely such evidence alone must satisfy any reasonable man that, during the whole time that her Royal Highness resided at Genoa, the adulterous intercourse charged against her was taking place. It had farther been stated to the house, that there was in the residence of the Princess a small cabinet adjoining the saloon, in which cabinet her Royal Highness and the courier were in the habit of breakfasting. At present that stood upon the evidence of Majocchi and of De Mont; but it involved a circumstance of considerable importance to the credit of those witnesses. How had they laid the scene? Had they laid it where contradiction was impossible, or had they freely exposed themselves to contradiction if their statement was untrue? Let the house decide who were the persons in waiting at these breakfasts? Majocchi, the witness, was one: and who was the other? The other was Louis Bergami, the brother of the courier. This statement of the witnesses challenged inquiry: their lordships had been told that their evidence was false. Let Louis Bergami now come forward and oppose that evidence. The learned Solicitor-General challenged the counsel on the other side: Louis Bergami might be called: let him be called. But there were circumstances which might, even more strongly than additional evidence, confirm the testimony of witnesses, and such circumstances he found on every side. Let the house observe how carefully Bergami surrounded the Princess with his relations and friends, thereby confirming the domination he had obtained over her to a degree which might deprive her even of the power to shake it off. During four months at Naples the intercourse was carried on; and at Genoa the sister, the mother, and the child of Bergami were introduced. The child too, a child of two or three years old! and the house was told that all this was fair connexion between servant and mistress; that the Princess was attached to him for his talent and fidelity. Fidelity! He brought to the Princess a child, still of an age to need the care and protection of a mother; if the connexion was a fair one, why was not the mother brought too? But if the story told by the witnesses was true, the last person to be introduced into the establishment of the Princess would be the mother of Victorine; and it would be an additional corroboration of their statement that, as soon as it was known that her Royal Highness was coming to the Barona, that individual escaped from it as fast as possible. To another point. It appeared that the Princess, while at Genoa, had gone to look at a house in a secluded spot, and at some distance from the city. What was the recommendation of that house? That it was far from Genoa, far from the English. Let their lordships look to the evidence of Sacchi, and they would find—what? Why, that during the whole of the journey through Germany and through the Tyrol, the greatest anxiety had been shown by her Royal Highness to avoid the English upon every occasion: the first question to be put on arriving at any place was whether English of rank were at hand? If that question

was answered in the affirmative, the party proceeded to other quarters. From Genoa, being joined by Lady Charlotte Campbell, the Princess proceeded to Milan; Lady Charlotte Campbell, however, did not travel with her Royal Highness, and shortly after quitted her altogether; from which time no English lady of rank or station remained in her suite. A lady of honour was then, it appeared, to be procured at Milan. And who had been chosen to fill that situation? The sister of Bergami. No foreigner of rank; no English lady of respectability; but the sister of Bergami, the Countess Oldi. Was that lady in any way fitted for the office? The Princess spoke little Italian; the Countess spoke only the Italian of the lower orders, and no French. They were so situated, that little communication, and no conversation, could take place between them. It was upon these facts, which had been called trifling by the other side, but which he did not look upon as trifling; it was upon these incidental facts, facts which could not be invented or exaggerated by witnesses, that the learned gentleman relied for confirmation of his case; and those persons must wilfully shut their eyes against conviction whose inferences and conclusions were other than his own. There was another incidental and important fact, to which he would request the attention of the house. At Milan, the Princess was in the habit of wearing a blue dress. One morning Bergami opened his bedroom window and looked out? How was he attired? In the blue dress of the Princess. Could there be a doubt that he had that very moment come from the apartment of the Princess; not supposing that, at so early an hour, he should be liable to observation? It would be in the memory of their lordships that the Princess had, during her residence at Milan, taken a trip to Venice. Upon that occasion she had been accompanied by Mr. Wm. Burrell and Dr. Holland; and here a circumstance had occurred which, if not disproved, would alone be sufficient to place the question beyond doubt. At first the party lodged at the Hotel de Grande Bretagne. Afterwards, leaving Mr. Burrell and Dr. Holland at that inn, the Princess went to a house in the neighbourhood. According to the usual practice, after dinner the jeweller was introduced with his trinkets, and a gold chain was purchased. The party (the learned counsel stated the fact as it had been proved by the witnesses) quitted the room; the Princess, and the courier who had been waiting behind her chair, lingered behind; and what took place? The Princess took the gold chain from her neck, and passed it round the neck of Bergami; they laughed together; he took the chain again from his neck, and put it upon that of her R. Highness, pressed her hand, and led her into the adjoining room. Was this, he would ask, true or false? It described the Princess toying with the man who waited behind her chair. If the assertion was false, it was open to contradiction; if the character of the witness were bad, it was open to impeachment; but if the fact were not by some means disproved, it did appear to him impossible to reconcile such a circumstance with the supposition of innocence. In the course of a visit to Bellinzino, Bergami, being still even in the dress of a courier, sat at the table of the Princess, and by her own invitation. Upon a subsequent occasion, the witness De Mont had seen Bergami pass through her chamber at night, and enter the room of the Princess. Upon those facts he would make no observation. At Villa Villani the same communication as usual existed between the apartments, and a witness had stated that the bed of Bergami appeared not to have been slept in. He now came to Villa d'Este. The evidence which he was recapitulating had already occupied nearly three weeks of the time of their lordships; and he trusted that they would not think a few hours longer ill bestowed if he should be compelled to detain them in the performance of the task which had devolved upon him. The arrangement of the bedchambers at the Villa d'Este was important. At a subsequent period, after the return from the Grecian voyage, a door had been absolutely opened to facilitate the communica-

tion. In cases like the present every thing was to be inferred from the general conduct of the parties; and it had been clearly shown that the Princess and Bergami were constantly conducting themselves like lovers, or man and wife during the day, while every preparation was made to prevent the interruption of their intercourse during the night. The familiarities at the Villa d'Este were not spoken to by one, two, or three witnesses, but by such a body of testimony as set doubt at defiance. Walking arm in arm in the gardens, alone in a canoe upon the lake, embracing and kissing each other, where such intimacies were proved, even between persons in an equal rank of life, accompanied by a constant anxiety for access to the bedchamber of each other, no court could refuse to draw the inference that adultery had been committed. To go through the whole series of evidence would only be to fatigue the house: but what would be said to the testimony of Ragazzoni with respect to the statues, to the figures of Adam and Eve? He remembered that in the very case upon which he had already stated to the house the judgment of Sir William Scott, in that very case a letter had been produced written by the lady to her lover, in which she related some circumstances of an indecent nature. To that letter as evidence the learned judge had most particularly adverted; saying that no woman would have so written to a man unless adulterous intercourse had taken place between them. That observation applied most fully to the case in point. The learned gentleman then recapitulated at considerable length the evidence of the witnesses Galdini, Bianchi, and Luccini, which he considered as irresistible, and upon which he declined making any observations. He now came to what occurred in Sicily. When her Royal Highness and Bergami arrived at Messina, the intercourse between them had continued so long, that her Royal Highness appeared even in the bedroom of Bergami in her night-dress, with the single addition of a mantle. At Messina, Bergami asked leave of absence, to make some purchases. The witness, Majochi, described the manner in which they separated. Her Royal Highness called him "*mon cœur*," "*mon ami*," and he embraced her in the warmest manner. The parties were found in that situation, at Messina, kissing, fondling, and embracing each other. They now proceeded to embark on board the *Clorinde*, Captain Pechell. Here some hesitation arose about the table at which the Princess was to be entertained. Captain Pechell said, "I am desirous, in every possible way, to afford accommodation to your Royal Highness, but there is one point on which I must insist; there is one sacrifice to be made by your Royal Highness, without which I cannot provide for you at my table. I, as a British officer, cannot sit down at the same table with a man who has stood behind a chair. I should be degraded and dishonoured if I conceded this point." A message was sent to her Royal Highness on the subject, but she treated the matter very lightly. She observed that she had no desire to inconvenience Captain Pechell, and felt no wish to give him the trouble of forming a second table. This was the motive she assigned for dining with Bergami. But was this really her motive? Was this statement true? Her Royal Highness had, for a considerable time before, being in the habit of dining with this man. It was not, therefore, for the purpose of saving Captain Pechell the inconvenience of having two tables that she proposed dining on board with Bergami; but because it had long been her habit; and she was determined to bow to it. Captain Pechell did not, however, wish to be so accommodated, and he replied, "I am ready to provide for Bergami elsewhere." The moment her Royal Highness said she wished to accommodate Captain Pechell, this was his observation; and one would suppose that her Royal Highness would at once have said, "Here the difficulty ceases—provide a table for him elsewhere." Her Royal Highness took time to consider of it, she refused the proffered accommodation, and Bergami dined with her during the voyage. Why

did he mention this? To show that the conduct of her Royal Highness was not plain and direct—to show that she concealed the truth—and that she would not, even for the sake of saving appearances, make the sacrifice required. She now proceeded to Catania, and he begged leave to call their lordships' attention to what passed there, because it was most important. There was a particular arrangement of apartments, which, in consequence of the indisposition of Bergami, was afterwards altered. Her Royal Highness slept in a room adjoining that of Mad. De Mont and her sister, Marietta Bron; and on the other side of that room slept the Countess of Oldi. Bergami being ill, he was put into the room previously occupied by the Countess of Oldi, and the Countess was placed in the apartment of her Royal Highness. It would be seen, therefore, that up to this period De Mont and her sister slept between the apartment occupied by Bergami and that allotted to her Royal Highness. They were in the habit of going to breakfast about nine o'clock; the door which communicated with their room was sometimes open, sometimes closed; but, on one particular morning, happening to remain beyond the usual time (to the best of her recollection, her sister being present,) about the hour of ten, her Royal Highness, carrying the pillow on which she was accustomed to sleep, came out of the room of Bergami. She saw De Mont—she eyed her, and passed into her own room, contrary to her usual custom, without saying any thing. He believed that no questions were put, as to that part of the case, by the learned counsel on the other side; but their lordships in the discharge of that important duty which had been cast upon them, thought it necessary that some questions should be asked, to ascertain whether a large portion of time had not been passed by her Royal Highness in the bedroom of Bergami? Their lordships asked, whether De Mont had quitted the room that morning; to which she answered, that she had not. How long had she been awake? She answered, two hours. Whether, during that time, her Royal Highness passed through the room? Her answer was, no. Then the inference was, that certainly for two hours her Royal Highness had been in the bedroom of the courier. When he stated this fact, he was aware it would be again said, that it depended on the evidence of De Mont, and therefore it became necessary, as much of what he had to introduce rested on her credit, fortified and supported, as it was by corroborative statements, to say a word or two with respect to what had been thrown out on the other side, for the purpose of impeaching her testimony. Certain letters were brought forward, in which the fine feeling, the extensive charity, the exalted generosity, and all those distinguished qualities which her Royal Highness was said to possess in a most eminent degree, were warmly described. In noticing this, he had no idea of taking away those virtues from her Royal Highness. He had no doubt, looking to the noble race from which she had sprung, that she possessed them to the extent stated by the woman. But it was going too far to say, that generosity, however exalted—that charity, however extensive—that feelings, however ardent, were inconsistent with a woman's forming a base and low attachment. Was there any thing to show that those qualities were inconsistent with the conduct here alleged? Could any person who was aware of what passed in the heart of man rely on such an argument? But it was not necessary to depend on this reasoning: there was another thing that must bring conviction home to the mind of every one who heard him. He alluded to the circumstance that took place at Pesaro. Let their lordships look at those circumstances, let them view the miserable intrigue that was there carried on. Did not their lordships see as men of the world, in what particular view and character those letters were written? They would recollect that the servant was writing a letter, and that some suspicions were entertained

by Bongani as to the contents and object of that letter. He entered the room while she was writing the letter, and altered the arrangement for sending it from Pesaro. He imposed on her a relation and a fool of his own, who took the letter to the post-office, and on the following day, to the disgrace of all the parties engaged in this transaction, it was found in the hands of the Princess. This was not the only instance of intercepted letters—of the breach of private confidence. Another letter was taken from the post-office, its terms were altered, and afterwards, in that altered form, it reached its destination. This was not all; for the correspondence of the maid, Brunette, who was still in her Royal Highness's service, was carried on, partly in the hand-writing of her Royal Highness herself. He stated this, not with a view to make observations on the conduct of her Royal Highness, foreign to this case—and he trusted he was incapable of doing that—but for what he considered to be a valid and legal object, to point out the motives of the witness De Mont in writing those letters. It appeared that the young woman was most affectionately attached to her sister, and that the latter was wholly dependent on her Royal Highness for her station in life. Knowing that letters were intercepted, knowing how the correspondence was carried on, the witness must have felt, when she wrote to her sister, that the letters would fall into the hands of her Royal Highness. It became therefore material to consider this fact, when observations were made about these letters, because it plainly showed the reason of that extravagant praise of her Royal Highness which they contained. It was evidently important to the interest of her sister, that she should not only not detract from the character of her Royal Highness, but that she should say every thing in praise of it. Another part of the case was here very important. Something had been said of De Mont's intention to come to London in the situation of governess. The moment such a thing was known at Pesaro, what would be the feeling of the Princess towards the sister? She would feel that De Mont, when she arrived in London, would perhaps reveal every circumstance she knew, and the circumstance might prove fatal to her sister's welfare. She therefore stated in her letter, that some supposed application was made to her to give evidence, which she had resisted. Why was this done? It was done to satisfy her Royal Highness, that, though she did go to London as a governess, her Royal Highness need not fear that she would betray the secrets with which she had become acquainted. And here he asked their lordships to look to the letter from Rimini. Three letters were produced; the witness proved that these letters shown to her were in her hand-writing; two of these were read, and one the learned counsel on the other side withheld to suit their own purpose. They did so, because their lordships would not allow partial extracts to be made from a letter, for the purposes of cross-examination, but decided that the whole document should be produced. The second letter was written from Rimini. What was its object? De Mont was dismissed from the service. She asked advice as to the course she should pursue? She was told to write a letter to the Queen, to ask her pardon, to do every thing in her power to conciliate her Royal Highness. She was asked had she done so? and she admitted that she wrote this letter from Rimini. When the letters were introduced as evidence of motive, it was necessary that the circumstances attending them should also be considered, with a view to the elucidation of that motive. So much for those letters of De Mont: was

there any thing else that shook her testimony? No; he did not recollect a single fact adduced against her credibility. The learned counsel on the other side had examined her very sparingly indeed on other points; and when their lordships were asked to reject her evidence, on account of these letters, an inference was drawn, and a statement was made, which the circumstances did not at all warrant. He asked their lordships to look at the long letter, out of which the principal doubt arose, and to say, whether it was not obvious; from its language and phrases, that it was written under the impression that her Royal Highness would see it? It was, he conceived, impossible for men of common understanding—for men of common sense—to examine that letter, and not to see that it was written for this peculiar purpose. Passing over the general feeling, the style, language, and complimentary diction which appeared in the first letter, he would refer, in proof of what he said, to certain passages in the letter itself. De Mont then directed her sister to communicate so and so to her Royal Highness. Was it not clear then, if those communications were made, that her Royal Highness would naturally wish to see those letters? The only argument that he had heard; of any consequence, on the other side, was, that from certain names being mentioned, there appeared to be something confidential in these letters, and that they could not, therefore, possibly have been meant for exposure. This arose on the cross-examination, and might be traced to the delicacy of the witness. It was observed by the learned counsel, “a person’s name is mentioned in this letter, and of course it is confidential, because you wish that name to be suppressed.” But what was the answer which reason gave, and which must dash on the mind of every man? It was not with respect to his being known at Pesaro that this suppression was called for. It would be of no consequence to her, or to the individual mentioned; if the circumstance had been known there. But the proceedings of their lordships were sent through Europe, by means of the public journals, and the witness feared that the disclosure of a name might lead to scenes which it was better to prevent by withholding it from the public. This was the only point they had by which it was hoped to impeach the credit of the witness; but, as he had already stated, the evidence of De Mont was supported, in its general details, by the great mass of evidence. If what the counsel on the other side were saying was correct—if there were no ground for casting an imputation on the character of her Royal Highness—if there were nothing mysterious in the conduct of this courier—if Bergami were advanced in the service, solely on account of his merits, and the respect he bore to an honourable mistress; if such were his situation, and the character of his connexion, what was the inevitable conclusion to which it led? Could there be a more desirable witness than that man himself, to contradict the testimony of De Mont? She spoke of his conduct when the three parties only were present; not on one occasion, but many. If the connexion of Bergami with her Royal Highness were such as was alleged in the bill, he certainly could not appear at their lordships’ bar; but, if it were a pure connexion, unsullied by those circumstances which he (the Solicitor-General) had stated, why was he not opposed to this witness? Why was he not brought forward to contradict De Mont—

to show that a base attack was made on the character and honour of the most amiable Princess in the world—to prove that De Mont had been falsely accusing her Royal Highness with crimes that were never committed? Having made these observations on the statement of his learned friend, relative to the testimony of this witness, he called on their lordships to consider the whole of the evidence, to take all the story together, and to see whether she was ultimately contradicted in any point that could destroy the inference to which her testimony must evidently lead: He asked of their lordships to mark the evidence on both sides, and to mark how the case then stood. At Milan this man had been employed as a courier in General Pino's service. He afterwards was admitted to the same rank in her Royal Highness's household. But in the course of a few months he became her Royal Highness's equerry, then her chamberlain, then, by her influence, Knight of Malta, then Baron de la Franchini, then Knight of the Holy Sepulchre at Jerusalem, and then Grand Master of the order which her Royal Highness herself created. They would find him also possessed of a considerable property at the very gates of Milan. The man who had been a few years before living in a prison (for what reason he knew not), who had received three lira a-day from General Pino—they found this man suddenly covered with orders and honours. For what cause? for what service? for what talents? He asked this, because, when their lordships considered it together with the other facts, it strengthened and confirmed the statement of the witnesses, and made it almost impossible to adduce any other cause for the extraordinary love which her Royal Highness manifested towards this man, but that which was alleged. While they were at Catania, a picture of her Royal Highness was painted, in the character of a "Penitent Magdalen." He need not describe to their lordships what a "Penitent Magdalen" was; nor was it necessary to state, that, in such pictures, the person was always considerably exposed. That picture was afterwards found in the possession of Bergami. For whom could they suppose it to be painted? Would they not conclude that it was painted for Bergami, the more particularly, when the picture of Bergami, which was also painted at this time, was seen in her Royal Highness's possession. Her Royal Highness was present when that portrait was painted. She settled Bergami's dress, she fixed his turban, she arranged the neck of his shirt, observing, "*Je l'aime mieux comme ça.*" All the circumstances led to the same conclusion. These things occurred in Italy and Sicily; and he would now proceed to what occurred at sea. Her Royal Highness went on board the *Clorinde*, Captain Pechell. On board that vessel, Bergami was often seen in her Royal Highness's apartment, in his great coat, lying on one bed, while her Royal Highness lay on another. But—to proceed. A vessel was hired for the purpose of making a long voyage, and her Royal Highness went on board at Augusta. (The Solicitor-General here repeated the evidence relative to the transactions on board the polacre). Here were five witnesses speaking of what passed on board the polacre—deposing to circumstances that took place in the presence of a person who was in the suite of her Royal Highness at the time, and who was still in her service. Why, then, were they

not contradicted? As the case now stood, had he not stated sufficient to convince their lordships' minds of what was passing, at that important period, between those parties? What questions were asked to do away this evidence? Not a question was put by Mr. Brougham, in cross-examining, with respect to the facts of the case. The learned counsel for the Queen inquired of the witnesses "what have you received?"—a question which was particularly directed to the captain and mate of the polacre, and which he appeared to have answered most satisfactorily. Those, indeed, who were conversant with courts of law, particularly in the city of London, knew that large prices were paid to witnesses brought from foreign countries, more particularly if they were engaged in commercial pursuits; and, looking to the ordinary compensation paid in such cases, he would appeal, even to his learned friends on the other side, whether that which was given here could fairly be considered extravagant. The learned gentleman then proceeded to comment on the evidence relative to her Royal Highness's conduct when she returned to Italy, and took up her residence near Milan. Here one would have supposed that she would have been surrounded by all that was noble and elevated in rank and character; but, instead of that, they found her in the midst of persons of the lowest situation, and the most abandoned and profligate habits. When she was proposed as a member of the Casino, at Milan, so little respect did she inspire that the proposition was negatived by a black ball. As a proof of the licentiousness which marked the proceedings at the Barona, he need only mention the name of the man Mahomet. The evidence on that point was, at first, sneered and laughed at by his learned friends, but its overwhelming nature ultimately astounded them, and made them give up that line of defence. While her Royal Highness was at the Barona, she undertook a journey to Charnitz. On that occasion, during the absence of Bergami, De Mont and the little Victorine were ordered to sleep in her Royal Highness's room. Bergami, however, returned in the night, and De Mont and Victorine were immediately obliged to quit the room. The only question put, relative to this occurrence, on the cross-examination, merely went to the circumstance of her Royal Highness having on a particular riding-habit at the time. He would pass over what took place at the baths of Baden, noticing only the circumstances of De Mont having entered a room in which she found her Royal Highness and Bergami together on a sofa, her Royal Highness having her arms round his neck. At Carlsruhe there was such an arrangement of the apartments that the Princess and Bergami could always meet together; and here the servant, Barbara Crause, discovered the Princess sitting on Bergami's bed, he lying in it, and having his arm round her neck. She also, in making his bed, found a mantle belonging to the Princess. This witness, in giving her evidence, so comforted herself as to convince every one who heard her that all she stated was perfectly true. From the circumstances in evidence, the inference of an adulterous intercourse at Carlsruhe was direct, unless the contrary could be proved on the other side. From Carlsruhe her Royal Highness had proceeded by a circuit, by the way of Vienna, to Trieste. Well, what took place at Trieste? A wit-

was—Puchi, he believed—who had been for nine years at the head of an establishment there, had in his situation of head-waiter, observed particulars which he would now call to the recollection of their lordships. His testimony might be impeached; he might be contradicted if what he had stated was not correct. This witness deposed, that at successive times he had observed Bergami coming out of his room in his morning-gown, with drawers and his slippers on, and going into the Countess Oldi's room, which led to the Princess's room. There were two beds in the room of her Royal Highness, and two persons were proved not to have been in the room; yet the two beds had been lain in. All those facts proved an adulterous intercourse at that period, and by circumstances, too, which mutually confirmed each other. He would now call their lordships' recollection to the evidence of two witnesses—the last that were called before them—he meant Rastelli and Sacchi. [He here re-stated their evidence.] The learned gentleman now stated that he had endeavoured, in the discharge of the duty imposed upon him, to offer such observations upon the circumstances in evidence as appeared to him to be warranted. The duty was not a very agreeable one, because he knew not what he had to contend with, and he might, therefore, have been contending with shadows. He had made such remarks on the characters of the witnesses as the case required, and the present circumstances justified. He begged now to be allowed to revert to what had been said yesterday, that the case had fallen infinitely short of the opening of his hon. and learned friend, the Attorney-General. He asked if the case now in evidence was not as strong as the facts and the details as the opening had been, and if it did not justify all which his hon. and learned friend had stated in the discharge of the duty which their lordships had imposed on him? It was impossible for him to sit down without alluding to what had been dragged into every cross-examination, and had been rung in their ears, not only from the beginning to the end of this case, but from the first moment any mention was made of the subject, and for the purpose of involving in reproach every individual who took any part in the proceedings. It was quite impossible for the persons at the head of his Majesty's government not to have established some mode of inquiry; it was quite impossible that they should not have inquired into reports in the highest degree derogatory to her Royal Highness, and in general circulation in most parts of Europe. He asked them whether it was not their duty to inquire if those reports were or were not true. There was only one mode of doing this; that mode was, to select persons eminent in point of character, of great character for integrity and knowledge, to make that inquiry. Accordingly, as judicious, as proper a selection as could be made, had been adopted. At the head was one known to be a man of the highest respectability—known to possess unimpeachable integrity, and of great skill and knowledge in the laws of his country. He had been at the head of the commission—if commission it was to be called—for the purpose of obtaining, not idle rumour, but evidence of facts, such as could alone be admitted in every court in this country. He asked if any fairer selection could have been made than another gentleman of whom mention

had been made in course of the proceedings, who possessed great practice in the law. A third gentleman, Colonel Brown, he was not acquainted with; but he was told that his character stood as high as that of any of those who had dared to traduce him. Was he justified, then, in saying that it was a duty upon ministers to have instituted an inquiry into the reports circulated? And was he justified in saying that ministers had exercised a sound discretion, liable to no imputation whatever, in selecting persons to conduct the necessary inquiry? He begged pardon if he had occupied their lordships' time too long. He hoped he had fairly stated the evidence in the case. He had been anxious not to have tortured or discoloured any fact or circumstance. If he had tortured or discoloured in any degree, he regretted it; for he had been desirous only to do his duty, and not to misrepresent; and he hoped he might be allowed in conclusion to say, and he said it from the bottom of his heart, and in the utmost sincerity; he sincerely and devoutly wished, not that the evidence should be confounded and perplexed, but his wish was, that it should be the result of this proceeding, that her Royal Highness should establish to the satisfaction of their lordships, and every individual in the country, her full and unqualified innocence. Whether this was likely or not, it would be unbecoming in him to offer any opinion. He had only to say, that the preamble of the bill was proved, unless the proof should be impeached by evidence, clear, distinct, and satisfactory, on the part of her Majesty. (Hear, hear—order, order.)

The house adjourned.

Twentieth Day, FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER, 8, 1820.

The Lord Chancellor asked Mr. Brougham when he meant to proceed on the Defence? In answer to which Mr. B. replied, that he was not at that moment competent to answer the question. It was at length agreed by the House, that Mr. Brougham should give his answer by 10 o'clock, the next day; after which, the House adjourned.

Twenty-first Day, SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 9, 1820.

Their lordships met at ten o'clock; and, prayers being read by the bishop of Bristol, the house was called over.

Counsel having being called in,

The Lord Chancellor requested to know from Mr. Brougham, at what time it would be most convenient for her Majesty's counsel to go into her defence.

Mr. Brougham, My Lords, her Majesty's counsel, wishing to give the house a full and satisfactory answer to that question, thought it their duty last night to wait upon her Majesty, and, in concurrence with my learned friend, Mr. Williams, who, in consequence of professional duty, has been obliged to leave town for York, we have come to a determination upon the subject, which we trust will meet your lordships' convenience. The decision which your lordships came to

yesterday, namely, not to allow any commentary in this stage of the proceeding upon the evidence adduced in support of the bill, was communicated to her Majesty. We then received her Majesty's commands to inform your lordships, that we shall proceed as speedily as possible to answer the case made out, and to tender evidence in defence of her Majesty; but as this will require a few days' preparation, and as that task will devolve to one of her Majesty's advisers in a different branch of the profession, probably your lordships will grant a short delay for that purpose. Her Majesty's anxiety to proceed in her defence continues not only unabated, but is rather increased (as perhaps the house may have expected), by the development of some parts of the case against her. Looking to that very natural, and, I shall take leave to add, praiseworthy feeling, my learned friends and myself are desirous that the delay should be as short as possible; and I rather exceed than fall short of the limits her Majesty has been pleased to assign to our request when I ask your lordships to allow us to Monday fortnight.

The Lord-Chancellor (to her Majesty's counsel)—“Is the house to understand that it may be assured you will be able to proceed with her Majesty's defence on Tuesday three weeks?”

Mr. Brougham. We shall then, without any doubt, my lords, be ready to proceed. That is the very latest period which it will be necessary for your lordships to fix, for enabling them to enter on her Majesty's defence. We are sorry that we had it not in our power to name a day more agreeable to your lordships, and that feeling we entertain on more accounts than one. The time will be excessively inconvenient, personally, to all the counsel employed, as the adjourned sittings at Guildhall will occur at that very period. We cannot, however, help circumstances of this unpleasant nature. We have fixed the time, not to suit our own convenience, but to enable us to perform our duty in the most advantageous manner.

The Lord Chancellor then put the question, “Is it your lordships' pleasure that the house shall proceed farther on the bill, entitled ‘An Act to deprive, &c.’ on Tuesday, the 3d of October next?”—Carried in the affirmative.

The Earl of Liverpool. I move that this house do adjourn.

The Lord Chancellor. Before the question of adjournment is put, I propose that the following persons be ordered to attend this house, on the farther proceedings on this bill:—John Oldi, Julius Cæsar Gavazzi, Joseph Visetti, William Hughes, John Johnstone, John Brandbach.—Ordered.

The Lord Chancellor. The question I have now to put is—“Is it your lordships' pleasure that this house adjourn to Tuesday, the 3d day of October next?” which was agreed to, and their lordships adjourned accordingly.

Conclusion of the Case on the part of the Prosecution.

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